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THE GAIKWADS OF BARODA

ENGLISH DOCUMENTS

VOLUME VII

ANANDRAO GAIKWAD

(1805—1808)

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INTRODUCTION

BARODA REFORMS

Preliminary Question The first and foremost question, which offers in connection with the Baroda Reforms, is: By what authority?

Alexander Walker was firmly persuaded that he was entitled to carry out this work of reform; he dismisses the matter in a few lines as a fact beyond dispute and controversy. "The Hon'ble Company are invested by the treaty of the 29th July [1802] with power to interfere in the fullest manner to reform the abuses in the Gaikwad Government.....It has already been proved that no deviation has taken place from engagements. It is in fact the strict adherence of the Hon'ble Company to their engagements, which renders them the guardians of the Gaikwad, that has produced this paper."

The reforms contemplated in the treaty of 1802, comprised: the Arab forces to be reduced, the expenses of the silahdar and paga establishments to be cut down from 20 to 10 lakhs, those of the fortifications to be brought down from 15 to 7½ lakhs, and other charges; such as modikhana, house expenses, women, aswari, charity, feasts, presents, etc. not to exceed 8, instead of 17 lakhs (*Gaikwads of Baroda, Vol. V. pp. 156-157*).

It remains for the student to decide whether on the score of these promised reforms "the Hon'ble Company are invested with the power to interfere in the fullest manner to reform the abuses in the Gaikwad State," not only in 1802, but likewise in 1805, and forever. It rests also with the student to pass judgment on Alexander Walker's contention that the strict adherence of the Hon'ble Company to their agreements renders them the guardians of the Gaikwad; an important office indeed, the more so as Anandrao Gaikwad was weak-minded and could be made to say one thing or the other by those who had access to him.

I DEFINITIVE TREATY

After having thus briefly remarked upon the ethical aspect of the question, the Baroda Reforms' Scheme will now be dealt with.

First of all there is the Definitive Treaty of April 21, 1805. Its full significance is not easy of appraisement; but a glimpse of its importance may be gained, and an approximate estimate of its general scope may be gathered from the various attendant circumstances, everyone of which tells its own tale.

The Bombay Government, the Supreme Government at Calcutta and the Court of Directors of the Hon'ble Company were anxious to enter into this agreement. The draft of the treaty, drawn up by Wellesley and Duncan, filled Alexander Walker with admiration: "I have only yet read the draft of the treaty and your instructions, but they appear to me so excellent and proper that I do not see any difficulty in the way of the former." The unexpected delay in making the Baroda State see eye to eye with him, was in Walker's words "most distressing". "The delay that has attended the treaty, as it was not looked for, is no doubt very provoking". When the difficulties and objections had at last been ironed out, there was rejoicing in the Baroda Residency and the Bombay Presidency; the Governor-General sent a message of approval.

The treaty established the Company's overlordship, military and financial. The subsidiary force was raised to 3,000 Native Infantry with a detail of European Artillery; but it rested with the Company to decide whether their troops should be sent on mulukgiri service. The Company were getting a yearly income of 13,85,456 Rupees from districts ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Company, either as a free gift, or in payment of the expenses of the subsidiary force. This sum at the then official interest of 9 per cent. represented a capital of over one crore and a half.

II STRAWS IN THE WIND

The Definitive Treaty is not an isolated event in the annals of the Baroda State; it is dovetailed into other

happenings, antecedent, concomitant, subsequent—all of them, together with the Definitive Treaty, constituting a causal concatenation of combined circumstances, an historical cameo. Some of these occurrences are recorded here under the caption *Straws in the Wind*, because they are suggestive of the Definitive Treaty atmosphere. They affect either individuals or the body politic: but, whether private or public, these happenings evidence the Company's paramount influence in Baroda affairs.

Anandrao's Travels When the Gaikwad of Baroda wanted to move about in his own dominions, Alexander Walker, applying to Bombay for instructions (May 20, 1805), was told: "Now that general peace throughout India has been happily restored, there can be no objection to the Raja being attended, on the occasion of any excursion he may make from the capital [Baroda], with a respectable body of the subsidiary force."

Sitaram's Tour On Sitaram Raoji proceeding on a tour through the northern districts and on a visit to Babaji, the Bombay Government urgently requested their Resident at Baroda "to continue to exert his utmost vigilance as to Sitaram's objects, since those he had avowed did not seem sufficient for such a step." A detailed account of Sitaram's tour was forwarded to Bombay by Lieutenant James Rivett Carnac, who had been appointed to accompany the Diwan.

Visit to Broach Prominent people were not encouraged to travel. One of Sitaram's relatives got permission to proceed to Broach to attend a wedding; but, as Alexander Walker remarked, "My influence shall be directed to discourage any further applications; but the present one being personally from the Diwan, I could not refuse to accede to a request, to which assent had been anticipated in the requisite preparations for the marriage ceremony having been made at Broach."

Sindia's Claim In 1800 the Peshwa's share in the revenue of Ahmadabad was leased to the Baroda State, and on that occasion Daulatrao Sindia was granted the proceeds of the farm for the first two years of its lease, a sum of 10,00,000 Rupees. In 1806, Sindia alleged that the

Baroda Administration were indebted to him for this sum together with the accruing interest at 9 per cent. Alexander Walker upset Sindia's scheme by producing the receipted bills. Sindia was given 74,500 Rupees, a sop to Cerberus, to make good certain exchange losses he was supposed to have suffered in the transaction.

Fatesing's Wedding The marriage of the heir presumptive to the masnad was not heaven-made, unless Alexander Walker, besides being the servant of the Court of Direction, was also the accredited ambassador of *la Cour Céleste* to the Government of Anandrao Senakhas-khel Samsheer Bahadur. A certain prospective bride was weighed in Walker's balance and found wanting. "This offer was by my advice declined by the Administration." Another damsel was found, whose family connections proved acceptable to the British Resident. "The intended bride is 9 years of age, with a pleasing and good countenance."

Shelukar's Release Aba Shelukar was a political firebrand, whose activities led to the use of armed force against him by Govindrao Gaikwad with the Peshwa's full approval (*Gaikwads of Baroda*, Vol. III, p. 225). He was defeated and imprisoned in 1800. In 1805 the Peshwa asked for his release, which the Baroda Administration and Alexander Walker were loth to grant. But the Resident at Poona prevailed upon the Bombay Government to fall in with the Peshwa's wishes. Shelukar was released, and Baroda's remonstrances were ignored.

Ahmadabad Lease In 1803, it began to be rumoured that the Peshwa was about to cancel the agreement by which the Poona share in the Ahmadabad revenue had been farmed out to the Gaikwad. The Company took up the Gaikwad's cause. The reason of their interference is thus stated by Major-General Wellesley: Two objects are to be accomplished in the arrangement under contemplation of the Peshwa's pargana in Ahmadabad: One is to provide the means of Gokhale's troops ("whose services during the late war with Daulatrao Sindia and the Raja of Berar having been of considerable importance to the cause of the allies, it is a necessary duty of the British Government to employ its influence with the Peshwa for the adjustment of the claims of Gokhale on His Highness

on principles of justice and liberality,") [June 7, 1804]. The other [is] to provide for the peace of Gujarat by preventing the establishment of the Peshwa's amildars in Ahmadabad."

Financial Straits The Baroda treasury was invariably in a state of depletion. It would however be unfair to accuse the Gaikwad Administration of extravagance to explain away their financial difficulties. Most of the debts were incurred to defray expenses of state: the Kadi war, Sindia's share of the Ahmadabad lease, the reduction of the Arab sibandi, their arrears, the subsidiary force, the military assistance of the Gaikwad to the Company in the conflict with Holkar and Sindia. For all these enterprises, encouraged or ordered by the Company, the British authorities advanced loans, colossal loans, with the result that the Baroda State was financially at the mercy of the Company.

The borrower's is an unenviable lot. In the words of Alexander Walker: "The receipts in this year (1808) have amounted to Rs. 10,12,334-1-32. But these have been counterbalanced by the additional debits, the accumulating subsidy and, above all, the enormous amount of interest." In this connection the official accounts, published in this volume, provide interesting matter, for 'interesting' study.

Baroda Bombay Relations Overlordship and subservience are the characteristic features of the relations between Bombay and Baroda. Claims made by the Baroda Administration were forwarded through the Baroda Resident with that gentleman's plain-spoken comment, "As compliance with the first and fourth articles [of the Gaikwad Memorandum] might injure the revenue and lead to other inconveniences, I have not given the Administration any hope that you would comply with either." As regards the Company's demands, there was no discussing them; they were presented, insisted on, and pressed, till at last complied with. The acquisition of landed assignments to defray the expenses of the subsidiary force strikingly illustrate how "slow and steady wins the race".

III PLANS OF REFORMS

From what has been said hitherto it is plain that the influence wielded by the Resident at Baroda was so great that he was in a position to tackle the question of reforms with the confident assurance that he could override whatever opposition might be raised against his scheme. He had moreover the advantage of Gangadhar Shastri's invaluable assistance. For all practical purposes it was the Shastri who was mainly instrumental in mapping out the plan of reforms by laying bare the remote causes of the great financial débacle in the Baroda State. He was an incomparable accountant-general, and was able to show why the yearly expenditure exceeded the State's income by 25,00,000 Rupees, an appalling annually recurring expenditure.

Besides this, the Gaikwad State was saddled with the payment of military arrears amounting to 48,67,697 Rupees; and it was indebted to shroffs and the Company on account of loans, of which the principal and the interest ran into the fantastic figure of 78,16,612 Rupees—altogether a standing debt of 1,26,34,309 Rupees, which was constantly added to by the accruing interest.

It is well to bear in mind that Sitaram was not a reckless spendthrift. In the words of Alexander Walker: "Sitaram has made no grants of dumali since his succession to the diwanship and will not, I am sure, make any without my knowledge". His predecessor had acted with less wisdom. "The dumali of the Arabs of course reverted to the Government; but Raoba with his usual prodigality disposed of the greater part to those whose services he wished to secure." The dumali-gaons were free gifts of the revenue of lands made by the State to favourites, a policy which was rightly condemned by Alexander Walker as ruining the State.

In passing it may be pointed out that the Hon'ble Company were the chief offenders in this respect. They obtained the free gifts of the chauth of Surat, and of the parganas of Chorasi and Chikhli in 1802, and of the jagir of Kaira in 1803, permanently depriving the State of a yearly revenue of 2,65,456 Rupees. All the other dumali-gaons, conferred mostly by Raoji Appaji

on friends and flatterers, amounted collectively to Rs. 4,27,000 not even the double of the Company's sole share. As to what extent the gifts made to the Company were free gifts, may be easily gathered from the documents already published in a previous volume of this series.

Furthermore it may be pointed out that the loans made by the Company and shroffs, and amounting to 78,16,612 Rupees had been largely expended to defray liabilities incurred by the Baroda State on behalf of the Company. In the words of Walker: "It is also to be remarked that the military assistance of the Gaikwad to the Company [*during the wars with Sindia and Holkar*] involved a considerable increase in their army, and that the greater part of the pecuniary advances of the Company were applicable to discharge the pay of the new levies, the increase of pay to the old establishment, and the extra contingencies of the army, which were incident to a remote service." Nor must it be lost sight of that these loans were partly incurred to carry out the reforms mentioned in the treaty of July 29, 1802, and insisted on by the Company. Finally it has to be taken into account that the Baroda State was permanently deprived of territories, ceded to the Company to defray the expenses of the subsidiary force and giving a yearly revenue of 11,70,000 Rupees.

All these transactions between the Company and Baroda should be kept in mind; for Alexander Walker simply relegated them to the background of oblivion when reviewing the financial chaos in the Baroda State. A very effective way of helping Baroda to put its house in order would have been for the Company to forego some of their pickings, which would have been proof positive of the Company's disinterested friendship, since true friendship consists not in receiving but in conferring benefits. Apparently Alexander Walker was not aware of this; for among the proposed measures of reform was "an additional engagement for a regiment of cavalry," which would have meant a further cession of subsidy jaidad of several lakhs.

Other items of the proposed Reforms' Scheme were the following: to proportion the public expenditure to the income of the State, to frame negotiations for Kathiawar,

to conclude on these grounds and on the principles of former engagements a definitive treaty of offensive alliance."

Alexander Walker evinced a tenacity of purpose, which would brook no opposition. "Although probability is in favour of Sitaram acceding to the proposed reform, yet it is also probable that he may have motives which may induce him to decline and avoid its execution. In which event there is a resource in his senior relation . . . To be provided for every contingency it may be useful to conceive that the proposed plans of reforms may be rejected by both the seniors [Sitaram and Babaji] of the family of Raoba. In this event it is not to be supposed that to the regard and favour, which the Hon'ble Company really entertain for the family of Raoba, the security and efficiency of the Gaikwad Government is to be sacrificed. . . Babaji and Sitaram being set aside, a resource is offered in the person of Fatesing Gaikwad."

But Babaji was not expected to give any trouble, and it was proposed to appoint him Khasgiwala or Private Diwan to the Anandrao Gaikwad. It was also suggested that Fatesingrao should be given a share in the administration by reviving on his behalf the office of pratinidhi. It was finally recommended that all affairs of state should be transacted in the public Darbar. As regards Sitaram, it was hoped that he would be a good boy. "It is also supposed that the ambitious disposition of Sitaram may be satisfied with retaining the external marks of dignity and being eased by its labours."

It is not recorded in the documents whether in conceiving these plans of reform Alexander Walker was acting on his own initiative or with the previously obtained or the presumed permission of Anandrao Gaikwad. But this is a point of little importance, since even Anandrao's consent would have been merely a matter of form, inasmuch as that Prince was so weak-minded that every appeal to his approval and consent for any proposed political measure is mere eye-wash. One thing is sure Alexander Walker meant business.

IV MEASURES OF REFORMS

The measures which were eventually adopted may be grouped under two headings: (1) reshuffle of the cabinet, (2) administrative procedure.

As regards the reshuffle of the cabinet, the most important changes effected were the following. Babaji, superseding Sitaram, was appointed Khasgiwala or Private Diwan to His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad. Fatesingrao, the heir presumptive to the gadi, was given a controlling interest in the administration—he was not yet sixteen—"to supply the default which might arise from causes connected with the constitution (*i.e.* the health) of His Highness the Raja." In other words, if Anandrao should prove recalcitrant, Fatesing could be had recourse to, on the plea of the Ruler's feebleness of mind. Madhavrao Tatya became Fatesing's Diwan, to play the part of guide, philosopher and friend. Finally Sitaram was quietly dropped out of the picture. The Bombay Government approved Walker's policy, "inclusive of the continuance of Sitaram in the exercise of the diwanship, after these reforms shall have been achieved, in the manner which Babaji has, so creditably to himself, proposed." Would it be a libellous allegation to suggest that Babaji's proposal was a wily stratagem in order to get rid of Sitaram, at first temporarily and for the time being, afterwards to supplant him for good?

As regards the newly established administrative procedure, all public business had to be transacted in the Darbar, openly, in order to put an effective check on financial extravagance. No administrative measure could in future be taken, unless it had previously been proposed by the Khasgiwala, and had passed through the hands of the Darbar officials: the diwan, the majmudar, the fadnavis, and others. Finally the proposed measure had to be approved of by those concerned, who signified their consent by various formulas: *makhlasī*, *dyaven*, *dehvatven*, *karar* and *dana*, *mortab-sood*.

The result was a strict financial inquiry into the revenues and the disbursements of the State and considerable financial retrenchment in expenditure, which greatly benefited the State.

Of course the free gifts made to the Company—the Surat chauth, the parganas of Chorasi and Chikhli and the jagir of Kaira—and the jaidad lands ceded by the Baroda State to defray the expenses of the subsidiary force, were listed among the items of legitimate expenditure.

V. IMPORTANT PERSONAGES

Informing sidelights on the plans of reforms and on the measures of reform may be gained from a study of Alexander Walker's dealings with those who either saw eye to eye with him or opposed him, notably: Anandrao Gaikwad, Babaji, Fatesing, Sakharam, Sitaram, Gangadhar Shastri and Takhtabai.

Anandrao Gaikwad He was much made of and appealed to, whenever he approved of Alexander Walker's policy; then "his weak-mindedness did not disqualify him from the ordinary functions of government." But, if he happened to follow the advice of others, "no reliance could be placed upon his declarations and professions, and his inbecility had to be carefully watched."

Babaji He was treated with the greatest consideration by Alexander Walker. A detachment of 100 rank and file was sent to Dakor to welcome him; a body-guard of 40 men was afterwards given him at Baroda. He was also told what was expected from him, when Gangadhar Shastri was sent to him with instructions; and he was assured by Jonathan Duncan of the continuance of the Company's favour, "as long as you pursue (as I doubt not you always will) the good and prosperity of the Gaikwad State." Perhaps this explains more than anything else why Babaji fell in whole-heartedly with Alexander's plans, though in Alexander Walker's opinion: "The experience and knowledge, which Babaji possessed in the affairs of the Government, had led him into the same train of thought, which every person surely, interested in its welfare, must necessarily have formed; and coincidence of opinion of the measures necessary for retrieving its embarrassed circumstances was a natural consequence." The coincidence of opinion between Babaji and Walker is so perfect that it calls for explanation.

Fatesing His appointment as mutalik is an instance in point of successful wirepulling. The idea of his appointment originated with Alexander Walker. Takhtabai wheedled her husband into giving his consent. Anandrao Gaikwad was then claimed to have made the appointment on his own authority by virtue of his sovereign power as

Ruler of the Gaikwad State. Fatesing promised that: "Whatever measures myself [Walker,] Babaji or Madhavrao Tatya might pursue, would have every concurrence and support, he [Fatesing] could give." Another coincidence of opinion of the measures necessary for retrieving the State's embarrassed circumstances, which also has to be explained.

Sakharam The Diwanji was not liked by Alexander Walker, who succeeded in making Anandrao profess a similar dislike. But Anandrao would have been equally ready to approve of Sakharam, if the latter's friends had had access to the Ruler of the country.

Sitaram He had the choice between falling in with Alexander Walker's wishes and refusing to comply with the same. According to his choice he stood to gain much or to lose everything. He tried to strike a middle course, which proved his undoing. Major Walker's way of dealing with Sitaram calls for inquiry. He chose to consider a private invitation made by Sitaram to Babaji as though it had been a solemn public treaty. By what authority? Moreover Sitaram's invitation to Babaji is dated July 21, 1806; and more than a year previously, on June 4, 1805, Walker had invited Babaji to visit Baroda: "I have many affairs of importance to confer, upon the detail of which it is needless to commit to writing." Alexander Walker assured Sitaram when Babaji arrived at Dakor: "I sent Mr. Carnac and the Shastri to him to endeavour by every possible conciliation to induce Babaji to preserve towards you [*Sitaram*] the most friendly parental conduct, and for a similar purport I myself visited Babaji." But this statement is not borne out by the facts as contained in the documents listed under the heading *Babaji*. Again, Alexander Walker, in order to give colour to the supersession of Sitaram by Babaji, alleged that it was the Gaikwad Ruler's doing, a clever political stratagem, but, for all that, a stratagem. Finally in forwarding to Bombay Gangadhar Shastri's lengthy statement of Sitaram's alleged financial extravagance, Alexander Walker overreached himself. The statement was so critical that the Bombay Government were the first to tone it down.

Gangadhar Shastri He proved an exceptionally effective and faithful servant. In order suitably to reward him Alexander Walker prevailed upon Anandrao Gaikwad to sanction that the Shastri should receive from the Baroda State the brokerage on the money which the Shastri had saved for the State, and an inam village of 5,000 Rupees per annum—an unexpected way of improving the finances of the State.

Takhatabai She was Anandrao's favourite wife, and made use of her influence to further Alexander Walker's designs. Her services were duly acknowledged by the Resident at Baroda and the President at Bombay.

VI PRESENTS

Even lists of presents may prove useful sources of information as regards Alexander Walker's scheme of reform. It would not be fair to comment on them; and all that is here attempted is to point out how to study them, i.e. by asking the commonplace questions: *Who? What? Through whom? Where? How often? Why? How? When?*

VII KATHIAWAR EXPEDITION

This expedition is so intimately connected with Walker's reforms that it constitutes an essential part of them. The reforms were to a great extent financial, and the Baroda State drew annually a large supply of money from Kathiawar, whence was levied the mulukgiri tribute.

Babaji's Mulukgiri The mulukgiri tribute was a permanent military contribution exacted at the point of the sword. Unless the ruling Chieftain, playing the part of petty suzerain, was in a position to enforce his demands by threats and acts of violence, his vassals deemed it beneath their dignity to pay up. The result was a state of warlike operations of the worst type, directed against open towns and villages, a riot of indiscriminate murder and widespread arson. Even a successful mulukgiri campaign, as was that of Babaji, was productive of untold suffering. What is worse, a victorious mulukgiri circuit was not productive of any lasting effect. The surrender of the vassals was only temporary, and mean-

while most of the money collected was spent in defraying the expenses of the mulukgiri army. Such was Babaji's mulukgiri.

Walker's Scheme Alexander Walker intended first of all "to secure the payment of the mulukgiri tribute by an amicable arrangement and to avoid the necessity of dispatching annually a periodical force for that purpose." This was undoubtedly a praiseworthy object; but Alexander Walker had other irons in the fire. As regards the achievement of the above-mentioned twofold arrangement, Alexander Walker wrote to Calcutta: "It will, I fear, prove nugatory, until we shall have established a power in Kathiawar sufficient to maintain engagements and to support the degree of local authority which is necessary to afford protection. It is by remaining and settling in Kathiawar that we may hope to improve the unhappy state of that country and to eradicate in time the licentious practice of mulukgiri . . . In another point of view an establishment in Kathiawar would be of great importance. It would be the means of checking in some measure those piracies which are so injurious to the commerce of Bombay, and put into our hands or place at our disposal some good harbours. The possession of the coast might enable us to pursue or extend the same influence to the mouths of the Indus, and with commercial advantages to secure many political benefits to the exclusion of other nations."

As the Supreme Government were opposed to sending the Company's troops on mulukgiri service into Kathiawar, Alexander Walker had to plead earnestly that there was no likelihood of any serious warlike operation taking place. In his subsequent letters he stressed the point that the aim of the expedition was to assure the financial resources of the Baroda State and to suppress the mulukgiri system. The additional aim of making a permanent settlement in Kathiawar was then no longer mentioned. But this does not mean that Alexander Walker had abandoned the idea of doing so.

Preparations Alexander Walker left nothing to chance, and every possible precaution was taken to bring the expedition to a successful close. Incidentally, after

the permission of the Supreme Government had been obtained, and the expedition had been sanctioned, Alexander Walker reverted to the necessity of quartering a detail of the Company's troops in Kathiawar after an agreement with the Chieftains had been arrived at, on the plea that otherwise the success achieved might ere long be jeopardised by some recalcitrant Chieftain.

An important detail, of which mention is casually made in the documents, is that Babaji was to stay at Baroda; whilst his nephew and lieutenant, Vithoba Diwanji, was put in command of the Baroda troops. Vithoba was not likely to give any trouble, and Alexander Walker had now a free hand to have his own way.

Walker's Settlement Elaborate preparations had been made: Alexander Walker himself put his whole heart into the scheme; Vithoba Diwanji completely comprehended the intentions of Government [Government here means Babaji, and Babaji stands for Walker] and entered cordially into all the details necessary for their execution; the combined mulukgiri forces of the Gaikwad and the Company behaved with commendable restraint; the residuary fear of the local Chieftains gradually vanished; and Walker was thus able to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the mulukgiri tribute, and inaugurate a new era, in which there would no longer be any mulukgiri circuit by armed forces bent on predatory designs. The settlement was a complete success.

Treaties with Piratical States The successful settlement effected in Kathiawar was followed by the negotiations with the piratical Chiefs of Okhamandal. The latter realised that the wholesale surrender of the Kathiawar Chiefs rendered it impossible for them effectively to oppose the demands of the Company. They deemed it wiser to yield than run the greater risk of a contest in which they had no chance of being successful. They therefore came to an agreement with Alexander Walker. The triumph of the Baroda Resident's policy was that he succeeded in obtaining permission to have the Company's agents established in the various ports of Okhamandal to the Company's greater benefit.

Vol. I, p. 493). This is the Gazetteer's interpretation of the word *permanent*, in the sentence: "The diwanji of Raoji shall remain permanent".

The crux of the matter is the meaning to be given to the word *permanent*, not as it occurs in the treaty of July 29, 1802, but as it stands in the private engagement of June 8, 1802.

On June 11, 1802, Jonathan Duncan wrote to the Marquis of Wellesley: "In addition to these favours, I have furnished Raoba with a private engagement, which he has also all along been most solicitous for, engaging the Hon'ble Company's protection for himself and his family in their offices, of which they all occupy the principal ones in this country, and specially for the security of his own and their persons, which he conceives at present in more than ordinary danger from the machinations and possible resentment of the Arabs" (*Gaikwads of Baroda, Vol. IV, p. 430*).

It is here suggested that the meaning of the word *permanent* should be inquired into in the light both of Duncan's private promise to Raoji Appaji and of his letter to the Governor-General. It has to be borne in mind that the engagement is something "which he [Raoba] has also all along been wishing for." What he wanted had something to do with himself and his family, specially *his son* [Sitaram], who is mentioned first. That something concerned *the protection of himself and his family in their offices, of which they occupy all the principal ones.*"

Nor has it to be lost sight of that Sitaram Raoji did succeed Raoji in the diwanship. Alexander Walker wrote to Bombay on November 1, 1803: "Babaji is the only person of influence in the country, who is supposed [to be] in possession of funds that could enable him to conduct the government. There is no doubt that Babaji would be gratified with this situation; and several proposals have been made to me to favour his views, *which I have constantly thought it my duty to discourage* (*Gaikwads of Baroda, Vol. VI, p. 11*). It is difficult to see why Alexander Walker *thought it his duty* to oppose Babaji, who was the better man, unless Sitaram had a hereditary right.

On August 15, 1803, Jonathan Duncan spoke as follows in a Consultation: "The death of the late Raoji Appaji.....portended disquietude.....Major Walker had

however judiciously provided for everything particularly by inducing Raoba to adopt Sitaram." How was the disturbance guarded against, unless the diwanship was hereditary?

Similar passages might be easily multiplied, and the student before settling the question should carefully read the chapter on Sitaram's accession in the *Gaikwads of Baroda*, Vol. VI.

As regards Alexander Walker, Jonathan Duncan, and the Governor-General in Calcutta, the three of them agreed that the diwanship was not hereditary in Raoji's family.

It was asserted by them that the hereditary right to the diwanship, as claimed by Sitaram, was precluded by the sovereign rights of the Gaikwad Ruler. It remains, however, to be examined whether, in spite of these sovereign rights, Duncan promised to Raoji Appaji that the diwanship was hereditary in his family. Every appeal made to Anandrao's authority is of little avail, because he was a mere figure-head, of whom the British authorities made use, or whom they ignored, as it suited their convenience.

Again, Alexander Walker is profuse in his professions of friendship towards Sitaram; but these professions are not borne out by the documents published in this volume. In this respect the very last document published in this series is as surprising as it is extraordinary. Alexander Walker was unsparing in his criticism of Sitaram's unauthorised expenses. But, when Babaji admitted to have defrauded the State to the tune of seven lakhs, Alexander Walker, of all men, pleaded in his favour on the ground that he deserved "very considerable commendation" for having admitted on his own accord that he had been dishonest.

All these various aspects of the question have to be taken into consideration in a study of Sitaram's claim and its rejection.

Conclusion The Baroda Reforms benefited the Baroda State; they were the beginning of a new era of peace and tranquillity for Kathiawar; they effectively checked piracy; they prepared the way for the suppression of the dreadful evil of infanticide, which was then prevalent in those parts.

Bombay, St. Xavier's College, January, 1942.

ANANDRAO GAIKWAD

(1805—1808)

Baroda Reforms

No. 1. DEFINITIVE TREATY

(April 21, 1805)

THE voluminous correspondence, referring to the negotiations which led to the treaty of 1805, is a most informing instance in point of British doggedness in the pursuit of political ascendancy. That 'slow and steady wins the race', is illustrated here beyond all question. The salient features of the correspondence are the following: the advantages secured by the Company, the manner in which these advantages were gained, Sitaram's share in the negotiations.

DOCUMENTS

Bombay, 31st July, 1805, (1805, S & P. D. 170)

1805

At a Consultation.

The Governor delivers in for record the copy of a letter he has under date the 25th of this month written to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, as also a transcript of accompaniments. *Treaty, correspondence*

The Governor desires to have recorded at the same time the letter to the Governor-in-Council on relative subjects, which has since arrived from the Residency at Baroda under date the 15th of July;¹ proposing also that a copy of that letter and its vouchers, be transmitted to Bengal, as constituting an appropriate sequel to the Resident's report to the Governor on the treaty.

No. 1. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to the Marquis of Wellesley, dated Bombay, 25th July, 1805.

1. By a letter to Your Excellency's Private Secretary from Mr. Shank the conclusion of the long depending definitive treaty with the Gaikwad has been already announced; and as the proceedings respecting its negotiation have passed chiefly through my separate correspondence with the Resident at Baroda, I have now the honour to submit the result in the same form to Your Excellency. *Negotiations*

1 See Volume V, p. 436, paras 22 & 23.

In Raoji's lifetime 2. All that passed on this subject during the lifetime or the late Gaikwad Minister, Raoji Appaji, extended only to that Government's consenting to the measure of comprising in one definitive treaty the several stipulations contracted up to that period between the two States, as comprehended in the previous engagements of the 15th March, 6th of June and 29th of July 1802; the proceeding, in respect to which, was by the 22nd paragraph¹ of Your Lordship's commands above cited to depend on circumstances of which Your Excellency was pleased to leave this Government to be the judge; whilst, with regard to the insertion therein (as the same instructions intimate) of the amount of the expenses of the first campaign, that has become unnecessary, from their having been intermediately settled and liquidated, to the amount of 11 lakhs of Rupees.

Draft of treaty, by Duncan & Wellesley. 3. The death of the Diwan, which happened on the 18th of July, 1803, occasioned a considerable interruption to the progress of the proposed definitive treaty, respecting which I afterwards availed myself of the presence here in April 1804 of Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley to obtain from that officer, as well from motives of personal kindness on his part as in general view to the separate powers with which he then stood vested, such a draft of this treaty, as we both deemed consistent, not only with the instructions of the Supreme Government of the 15th December 1802,² but which had become incidentally requisite for the purpose of corresponding with certain relative clauses in the intermediate Treaty of Bassein, stipulating in particular for that power of mediation between the Poona and Gaikwad States, that the last mentioned Treaty vests in the British Government, and for engaging the Gaikwad State to abide and be guided in like manner by our decision in respect to all points of exterior policy, and against its giving service to Europeans or Americans without our consent, and providing the like exemption of duties as in the Bassein Treaty on articles required for the use of the subsidiary force, which is to continue stationed in the Gaikwad Dominions.

4. The draft of the proposed treaty being thus concerted between the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley and me was transmitted to Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, with a letter of instructions, having also the Hon'ble General's approbation; and of both of which copies are contained in the accompaniments marked in the margin.

Modifications 5. It was my intention that Major Walker should correspond separately with me in an official form, respecting the more material points of occurrence, in carrying these instructions into effect; but as this intercourse was afterwards continued in a private form, I have extracted and had copied such parts as may throw light on the progress and termination of this negotiation, and prove explanatory (as per Major Walker's letter of the 26th of April) of the motives, that, inclusive of the subsequent notices, in the same series of

1 See Volume V, p. 436, paras 22 & 23.

2 See Volume V, p. 252, entry 4th February, 1803.

correspondence, led to certain exemptions, specified in the 8th head of the treaty, from duties on articles not of a commercial nature, in return for their similar forbearance in favour of the British troops; whilst by the farther extracts in this same accompaniment under dates the 9th and 16th of May and 18th of August, 1804¹, Your Excellency will be apprised of such variations from the first draft of the treaty, as were on Major Walker's representation admitted of, in concurrence with the opinion of Sir Arthur Wellesley, at the same time that the sequel of the separate correspondence, and more especially the Major's own report of the 23rd of April, herewith transmitted, will show what further modifications were found necessary in the several articles of the treaty, before it could be at length rendered palatable to the native Administration; whence it has ultimately been reduced into the form now transmitted for the consideration and eventual ratification of Your Excellency-in-Council; towards the farther elucidation of which several circumstances the under-stated additional observations are respectfully submitted.

6. Under the last cited dates of the separate correspondence reference will be found to have been made by Major Walker to some *Errors in draft* inaccuracies in the draft of the treaty as far as respects the names of the parganas and the sum total of their jama or rental, as pledged by the Gaikwad Government, to the amount of between 12 and 13 lakhs of Rupees per annum, for the liquidation of the advances on account of the first loan for the Arab sibandi, and of the second loan for their final discharge, partly by the Company and partly by certain shroffs, on the condition of these latter recovering at a ratable proportion their said advances in common with ourselves, as adverted to in the agreement passed to Major Walker by the Raja under date the 29th of July, 1802; in pursuance of which, I have pleasure in being able here to notice that by a private letter from the Resident of the 6th instant, he informs me that the debt due to the Company from these advances has been reduced according to an official statement, which he proposes to forward, from about thirty-two lakhs to nearly twenty-two; the whole of the first loan, including interest, having been, it seems, discharged, excepting about seventy thousand Rupees.

7. From the 4th to the 8th article of the treaty, as finally *Other changes* concerted between the Resident and the Gaikwad Government, there occurs a transposition of their first order from that inserted in the original draft for no better reason, as would seem, than the fanciful idea on the part of the native Administration at Baroda to connect thereby more closely the duties expected from the subsidiary force with its institution, as provided for under the immediately preceding head.

8. The principal objection of all those stated by the Gaikwad *Baroda* Administration to the conclusion of the present treaty, inclusive of *Poona relations* the adventitious articles adverted to in the 3rd preceding paragraph, for with respect to the mere comprehension of the contents of all their former stipulations into one general engagement they had none, relates to that Government's becoming bound by the 11th article to submit to

¹ See accompaniments 9-11.

Your Excellency's mediation the outstanding accounts between it and His Highness the Peshwa; which, if rigidly enforced, without the experience of that favour which has formerly been shown to them, must with their other incumbrances be more than the Gaikwad Principality can bear, and they have accordingly been brought at all to acquiescence in this stipulation under such qualifications as may not be deemed duly to correspond with the relative engagement, which the British Government has contracted in pursuance of the Treaty of Bassein, under which circumstances, it might perhaps still be desirable to leave to both States to settle their own accounts, which they might probably also effect in that event more to their reciprocal satisfaction than through any formal interposition on our part; at the same time that our conciliatory influence might still have its operation in bringing both parties to a reasonable compromise and desirable understanding on this most essential and equally perplexing and difficult part of the present negotiation.

Mulukgiri service 9. The next point, involving considerable hesitation, respects the services to be performed by the subsidiary force, and more especially as far as regards those expected from the corps constituting the addition made to it in the early part of 1803; for full information respecting which I beg to refer to the letter from the Resident of the 14th of January 1803,¹ with its already mentioned accompaniment from Raoba, the late Diwan, as transmitted to the Government General on the 23rd of the same month,² which, joined to the separate correspondence,³ prove sufficiently elucidatory of the strenuous and long continued objections by Sitaram, the Diwan, to waive a positive stipulation in the treaty for one-third at least of the subsidised force being permanently employed on mulukgiri, respecting which I trust that the terms finally concurred in relation to this contested point, as inserted in the 4th article of the treaty, may meet with the approbation of Government, as not appearing to exceed the limits prescribed on the same subject in the letter from Your Excellency-in-Council of the 15th of December, 1802.⁴

Mulukgiri in Kathiawar 10. Whilst on this part of the subject, I may observe that these mulukgiri levies have constituted for many years past a part of the revenues both of the Peshwa's and Gaikwad's Governments, the collection of both shares having generally been entrusted to the latter, as the Supreme Government must already be apprised from the former reports and advices of this Government, as well as of the general state of Kathiawar and the advantages in prospect in the event of the Company's taking a more direct interest in the affairs of that perturbed peninsula of Gujarat; of which an adequate prospect is delineated in Major Walker's address to the Government General, under date

1 See Volume V, p. 212.

2 See Volume V, p. 216.

3 See accompaniments 24-31, 38, 39 No. 1, 61, and 71, marginal heading *Mulukgiri question*.

4 See Volume V, p. 252, entry 4th February, 1803.

the 26th of January, 1804,¹ as continued in my correspondence on the same subject with the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley of the 22nd of February following.² But notwithstanding the Hon'ble General's sentiments being in favour of a degree of interposition on our part, sufficient to enable us to suppress and to obviate the recurrence of the commotions among the turbulent Chieftains in that part of the country and to render unnecessary the periodical military progresses now made through it by the Gaikwad's own forces for the collection of the mulukgiri, adding also thereby to the security of our own navigation by dislodging the pirates from that part of the coast, the circumstances of the times and the consequent employment of our troops on services of greater urgency and importance have hitherto precluded all effectual recourse to any of the means thus suggested for improving our connection with that part of the Peshwa's and Gaikwad's dependencies, which may likewise account perhaps for the silence of the Supreme Government on the subject of Major Walker's above-noticed suggestions.

11. Meanwhile Babaji, the uncle of the present Gaikwad Minister, *Babaji's mulukgiri* has ever since the reduction of Kadi, or for these three years past, been ranging through Kathiawar, chiefly for the purpose of levying the arrears and current dues of this mulukgiri, having collected on the former of these heads in the year 1801 to the amount of upwards of five and twenty lakhs, besides about seventeen lakhs, according to the information received up to the month of April last on account of the latter, of which realisations he has, from our proving unable to send any force along with him, hitherto rendered no satisfactory account, although it be probable that the most considerable part thereof has been expended in the payment of his troops, and that the rest may have been disbursed in liquidation of the varats or assignments which those and others of the Gaikwad troops obtain according to custom for their preceding accumulated arrears, inclusive of some payments to the Company from the same fund.

12. With a view of obviating as far as possible the necessity of *News of settlement* recurring thus annually to measures of force (or at least of military array; for the greater part of these tributaries require only the advance of the troops to their frontier to settle for their accustomed payments) for what is an acknowledged due from the Chieftains throughout the peninsula of Gujarat, the Resident at Baroda has been endeavouring to induce these parties to consent to make good under the Company's guarantee the amount of their respective mulukgiri tributes, which would prove no less advantageous to their own countries than a saving to the Gaikwad Government; but there is no sufficient probability that the Resident's salutary views in this respect can be adequately realised, unless through the course and influence of one circuit to be jointly undertaken by the Gaikwad's and Company's forces, to such an extent as this Government had authorised as long ago as the 20th of November, 1802;³ as then also, reported to Your Excellency-

1 & 2 See Section Mulukgiri.

3 See Volume V, p. 252.

in-Council and sanctioned in the 56th paragraph of the answer from the Supreme Government of the 15th of December, 1802¹; and it is perhaps to be regretted that, from the occurrence of the exterior warfare above alluded to, the then proposed expedition was prevented from taking place, as otherwise all the essential objects of it might already have been obtained, and that degree of tranquil prosperity ensured to the extensive territory in question, to which it may, generally speaking, be presumed to have for ages past been a stranger, whilst in its present state all the coast from Diu head to the gulf of Cutch affords an easy landing place to our European enemies, in the event of their being disposed to avail themselves of that channel of entrance into India.

No foreign service 13. The next article, requiring remark, is the 12th, wherein the alteration from the draft consists in the exemption of the Gaikwad troops from going beyond their own frontier in the event of a general war; the motives for acquiescing in which limitation are specified in the Resident's official report on the treaty on the grounds previously discussed in my correspondence (separate) with him under date the 9th, 14th and 15th of March, 1805.²

Diwan's enemies 14. The following or 13th article of the treaty is peculiar in having its original tenor, as provided for in the draft, altogether struck out and its place filled up with clauses providing against Kanhoji's or Malharrao's restoration to power or to other provision than by very moderate pensions merely adequate to their subsistence. Proportionately to the solicitude of Sitaram and the Baroda Administration at one period to be allowed to participate in the territorial advantages of a successful war against the late, or any future enemy (to meet which anxiety on their part, the 13th article in the draft had been expressly conceded) may be estimated their jealousy and dread of those branches of the Gaikwad family, of which they seek thus to guard, and provide the strongest barriers against the return at the sacrifice of what may be presumed to have been but recently a favourite object; and although what they thus aim at, may appear to be already sufficiently and expressly provided for by correspondent commands of Your Excellency-in-Council in the 37th, 38th and 54th paragraphs of the letter from the Supreme Government of the 15th of December, 1802, still I viewed it as both unnecessary and objectionable to condescend to gratify thus far in a solemn treaty the personal feelings of Raja Anandrao's Ministers, rather than his own, by such a stipulation of permanent enmity [*against*] any part of the Gaikwad family.³ It must accordingly be concluded that the Resident found it urgently requisite to gratify the Diwan Sitaram and his family on this occasion to the effect also of his official address to this Government on the 25th of May, 1804, on the occasion of Malharrao's being, in pursuance of his own request and in concurrence with the opinion of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Wellesley and subsequent approbation of Your Excellency-in-Council, under date the 2nd of

1 See Volume V, p. 252, entry 4th February, 1803.

2 See accompaniments 56-58.

3 See accompaniments 14 and 15.

August, 1804, transferred from his rigorous confinement in the fortress of Ahmadabad to our custody; notwithstanding which I would only advise the ratification of this unexpected article under the express explanation that, whatever future measures may be taken in respect either to Malharrao, or to Kanhoji, or any of the several dispersed members of the Gaikwad family, such as Mukundrao, and Murarrao (illegitimate sons of the late Raja Govindrao) and others, such [*measures*] should not take place otherwise than in communication with, and by the free consent of, Anandrao, the reigning Prince and the acknowledged legal head of the family.

15. Having thus gone through the articles of the treaty, as concerted by the local authorities at Baroda, I may refer to Major Walker's accompanying report of the 23rd April¹ last as sufficiently accounting for such part of my instructions of the 19th of the same month of the preceding year as it has been found advisable altogether to dispense with in the present situation of the Gaikwad Government, relating chiefly to the single article of its subsidising a corps of cavalry, which the 4th and following paragraphs of the Resident's letter sufficiently accounts for his not pressing the immediate acceptance of under the present pecuniary incumbrances of that Principality. *Article omitted*

16. With all the other parts of Major Walker's letter of the 23rd of April, and its postscript I have much pleasure in expressing my unqualified concurrence, inclusive of the proposed arrangement in respect to the Chieftain of Limbdi, which if Your Excellency be pleased to authorise the Resident at Poona to treat for with His Highness the Peshwa and to correspond with me on the subject of, there seems little room to doubt but that a desirable arrangement may be completed. *Approval of Walker*

17. Of the two copies of the treaty now transmitted together with three schedules therein referred to, that under the Company's seal is meant to be ratified and returned to Baroda, and the other, which is duly attested by the Raja Anandrao's seal and signature, is for deposit among the records of the Supreme Government; in like manner as there is a third copy to remain among those of this Presidency. *Copies*

18. Having in the separate communication, adverted to in the first paragraph of this address, already referred to one principal cause of the interval that has elapsed, since my receipt in May of the treaties now forwarded, I may here add that the importance of their contents and the difficulties that had occurred in view to one or two of the articles have also had their share in conducting to this degree of delay in transmitting them for Your Excellency's determination. *Delay*

19. In considering the difficulties that Major Walker had in this negotiation to overcome, from the requisite insertion of the additional article of mediation, correspondent to the Treaty of Bassein, and respecting the mulukgiri service, it would be doing injustice to that zealous and able officer to conclude the present address without *Walker praised*

¹ See accompaniment 71.

THE GAIKWADS OF BARODA

intimating to Your Excellency my opinion that his patience and discretion have obtained in these respects in particular what might otherwise have proved unattainable.

No. 2. *Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 16th April, 1804.*

Instruct- In a separate letter I will send you the form of the new treaty as drawn out by the Hon'ble General Wellesley, in consequence of my requesting his sentiments on the former treaties, inclusive of yours of July 1802, and of the Governor-General's letter of the 15th of December, on the whole subject. I think you will approve of the treaty, as he has worded it with my remarks on the several articles, which I reserve for to-morrow. He and I read it over together, and it is understood, both by him and me that you are at liberty to make slight alterations, provided the main points be maintained and confirmed, as I let him know that I had little doubt you would be able to effect.

No. 3. *Draft of a treaty sent to be negotiated by Major Walker [drawn up by Jonathan Duncan and General Wellesley].*

Definitive treaty Definitive treaty of a general defensive alliance between the Hon'ble English East India Company on the one part and Anandrao Gaikwad on the other, settled by Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, having full powers from the Government of Bombay, which is in like manner authorised by His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis of Wellesley, K.P., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General-in-Council, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Previous treaties Whereas various agreements have been concluded between the Hon'ble Company on the one part, and Anandrao Senakhaskhel Bahadur on the other, all tending to improve and increase the friendship and alliance between the contracting parties, viz., a convention dated at Cambay the 15th of March, 1802, settled by the Governor of Bombay on the part of the Hon'ble Company and Raoji Appaji Diwan on the part of Anandrao Senakhaskhel Bahadur; an agreement dated at Cambay the 6th of June, 1802, settled by the Governor of Bombay on the part of the Company and Raoji Appaji on the part of Anandrao Senakhaskhel Bahadur; and an agreement made by Anandrao Gaikwad with Major Walker, Resident at Baroda, on the part of the Hon'ble Company, dated at Baroda the 29th of July, 1802; and whereas it is desirable to consolidate the stipulations of these separate engagements into one definitive treaty, and further to improve that state of alliance of the contracting parties, in like manner as has been applied for by the aforesaid Raoji Appaji in his letter of the 10th of Safar or the 2nd of June, 1803,¹ desiring that the present engagements between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State may be drawn up in terms consonant to those employed in the Treaty of Bassein between the

¹ See Volume V, p. 444, entry 4th June, 1803.

Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Peshwa, the said Company and Senakhaskhel Bahadur do hereby accordingly agree to the following articles framed for that purpose.

1st article: All the stipulations of the engagements heretofore *Ratification* made between the contracting parties and above recited, viz., on the 15th of March, 6th of June and 29th of July 1802, are hereby confirmed and are to bind the contracting parties, their heirs and successors forever.

2nd article: The friends and enemies of either party shall be the *Mutual help* friends and enemies of both, and if any power shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties or against their respective defendants or allies, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction which the contracting parties shall have required, the contracting parties will proceed to prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

3rd article: With a view to afford to Anandrao Senakhaskhel *Subsidiary, Bahadur* the full benefit of the 2nd article of this treaty and in conformity with the agreements heretofore made between the Hon'ble Company to furnish a permanent subsidiary force of not less than three thousand regular native infantry with one company of European artillery and their proportion, viz., two companies of gun lascars with the necessary proportion of ordnance and warlike stores and ammunition. which force is to be stationed in territories of the said Anandrao Senakhaskhel Bahadur.

4th article: In order to provide for the regular payment of the *Cessions* whole expense of this subsidiary force Anandrao Gaikwad has ceded by the agreements aforesaid, viz., dated the 15th of March, 6th of June and 29th of July, 1802, and 2nd of June, 1803, districts and other funds of which a schedule is annexed, with all the rights belonging of the sovereignty thereof and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity to the Hon'ble Company.

5th article : The districts of Chorasi, ¹ Chikhli and Kaira have *Cessions* been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Anandrao Gaikwad as a proof of his friendship and as a testimony of his sense of the benefit he has received from his alliance with the Hon'ble Company's Government. The cession of these districts is confirmed by this treaty, and Anandrao Gaikwad hereby cedes the districts above mentioned with all the rights belonging to the sovereignty thereof and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity to the Hon'ble Company.

6th article : Whereas the Hon'ble Company's Government have *Loans to Baroda* assisted Anandrao Gaikwad with advances of money at various times, viz., at Baroda to pay the Arabs etc., (the debts due the Hon'ble Company by the Gaikwad State, to be entered here) for the payment of which advances, provision is made in the 8th article of the agreement dated the 29th of July, entered into by the said Anandrao

¹ See Volume IV, pp. XXII—XXIX under the heading *Bombay's Interference*. The cession of Chorasi was forced upon the Gaikwad State in defiance of treaty obligations.

Gaikwad with Major Walker, it is hereby agreed that until the debts due the Hon'ble Company for advances made to the Raja Anandrao with interest payable half yearly at $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per mensem are discharged with the interest due upon them, the revenues of the parganas of Baroda, Koral, Sinor, Petlad and Ahmdabad, to the full amount of their rusud, which will be about 11,75,000 per annum, shall be collected on account of the Hon'ble Company and the persons therein referred to; when these debts and the interest due upon them will be fully paid, the collection of the revenues from the abovenamed parganas shall revert again to the Raja Anandrao.

Duties *7th article* : Grain, and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, all sorts of materials for wearing apparel together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels required for the use of the subsidiary force shall be exempted from duties in the territories of Anandrao Gaikwad, and the commanding officer and the officer of the subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the importance of the trust placed in them and the dignity of the British Government.

Subsidiary force *8th article* : The subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Bahadur, his heirs and successors, the overawing and chastising of rebels and excitors of disturbance in his territories, and the due correction of his subjects or dependents who may withhold the payment of the sarkar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor like sibandi to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues, nor in levying contributions from Maratha dependents in the manner of muluk-giri; excepting in cases of necessity of which the British Government are to be the Judge.

Foreigners *9th article* : Anandrao Gaikwad hereby engages that he will not entertain in his service any European or American or any native of India, subjects of the Hon'ble Company, without the consent of the British Government.

Peace with friends *10th article* : In as much as by the present treaty the contracting parties are bound in an alliance for mutual defence and protection, Anandrao Gaikwad engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any power whatever; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Hon'ble Company's Government weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with approbation and acquiescence.

Poona claims *11th article* : Whereas there are certain unfinished transactions between His Highness the Peshwa and Anandrao Gaikwad, and there exist certain papers and accounts which are unadjusted, Anandrao Gaikwad does hereby agree that the Hon'ble Company's Government shall examine into, and finally adjust the said transactions, papers and accounts, and the demands resulting therefrom; and Anandrao Gaikwad binds himself his heirs, and successors to abide by such adjustment as the British Government shall accordingly determine.

12th article: If notwithstanding the defensive nature of the *Provision for war* agreements between the contracting parties and their desire to cultivate and improve the relations of peace with all the Powers of India, war should unfortunately break out, it is agreed that with the reserve of 1 battalion of native infantry to remain near the person of Anandrao Gaikwad, the residue of the British subsidiary force with their ordnance, warlike stores and ammunition shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy. Besides this force, the Hon'ble Company's Government will employ such additional number of troops as may be deemed necessary to bring the war to a favourable and early issue; and Anandrao Gaikwad hereby engages that he will at all times keep up such a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery as, upon a due examination of the resources of his Government, shall appear just and proper to the contracting parties; which force in case of war shall be employed in conjunction with the subsidiary troops.

13th article: In the event of foreign war, if acquisitions of *War gains* territory shall be made, such a distribution of them shall take place as may be proportionate to the exertions of the allied Governments.

14th article: When the subsidiary troops shall take the field, *War help* Anandrao Gaikwad will supply such quantities of grain with Banjaras to attend the army as the resources of his country may afford, the British Government defraying the expense thereof.

15th article: If disturbances shall at any time break out in the *Disturbances* Hon'ble Company's territories or districts, bordering on those of *ces* Anandrao Gaikwad, Anandrao Gaikwad will consent to the employment of such a proportion of the subsidiary force as may be requisite to quell the same; and if at any time disturbances shall break out in any part of Anandrao Gaikwad's territories, to which it might be inconvenient to detach a proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government will in like manner at the requisition of Anandrao Gaikwad detach such a proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently situated to assist in quelling the said disturbances in Anandrao Gaikwad's territories.

16th article: Enter the 7th article of Mr. Duncan's treaty of the *Refugees*, 6th of June, 1802. (*See Vol. IV, pp. 410-412*).

17th article: The contracting parties hereby bind themselves to *Trade* take into consideration hereafter the commercial relations between their respective territories and to settle them in due time by a commercial treaty.

No. 4. Duncan's instructions to Major Walker, dated Bombay 19th April, 1804.

1. You have been already furnished with a copy of the letter *Comment on treaty* from the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council of the 15th of December, 1802, desiring that the several engagements, hitherto entered into with the Gaikwad State, may be consolidated by one definitive treaty; and you have also reported the disposition of that Government to concur in the views of His Excellency for that purpose; the

conclusion of which has nevertheless been delayed by several intermediate considerations and events such as the adjustment of the additional subsidy and the funds for it, followed by the illness and death of Raoji Appaji, the late Diwan, and the state of general warfare that has since occupied the public attention; but which being now brought to so happy a conclusion, I have availed myself of the presence here of the Hon'ble General Wellesley to obtain his sentiments on the proper form of a definitive treaty to be entered into, in pursuance of which the accompanying draft is transmitted to you, together with the following remarks, which have occurred to be requisite to enable you to elucidate, as far as you may find necessary, some of its provisions.

Preamble 2. The preamble is in consonance with the suggestions in the letter from the late Diwan, that was received with your address of the 4th of June last.

1st and 2nd articles 3. The first and 2nd articles require no farther remark than that the latter is calculated to ensure a state of security to the Gaikwad Government and to Anandrao Gaikwad, which places both beyond the risk of political overthrow or disaster and must, under this very important point of view, be acknowledged to go on our part to the fullest extent of every hope that could be entertained by Anandrao or his Ministry in seeking and soliciting the British connection, realising to them, in this respect, by the unlimited security it stipulates, what in my treaty with them of the 6th of June I had more guardedly conceded; the motives for which degree of reserve being fortunately removed by our improved connection with His Highness the Peshwa, such as has given scope for the more extensive protection now stipulated, calls equally on the side of the Gaikwad for a proportionate return of acknowledgment, by a ready and cheerful acquiescence in such modifications in the existing stipulations as have been pointed out in the instructions, under the date already cited, from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council.

3rd article 4. After this general construction of what appears incumbent on the Gaikwad State in the present instance, I proceed to mention that, although the 3rd article alludes only to that description of the subsidised force, which is sanctioned by the engagements already in force, yet it will, as pointed out in the 24th paragraph of the letter from the Governor-General-in-Council of the 15th of December, 1802, be very agreeable, if you can obtain funds for a corps of horse, in addition thereto, by substituting one of our regular cavalry regiments for one equally chargeable part of the subsisting and comparatively unserviceable silahdar establishment; in which view there is exhibited in the margin a notice of the expense thereof according to the nearest estimate that can now be formed; or in the event of your proving (as I trust will not happen) unable to gain this additional point from the Gaikwad Ministry, you will then report your opinion how far it may appear to you practicably advisable to make the proposed substitution of cavalry in part of the present stipulated number of 3,000 infantry; to which I do not imagine that Anandrao or the officers of his Government will be disposed at any time to object; provided such a force be maintained by us on the whole, as may be equal to the services expected from the

British subsidiary force; according therefore, as the course of the proposed negotiation may turn and its object be found attainable, you will modify the terms in the article of the treaty in question.

5. The full and unreserved cession in sovereignty of the landed *4th and 5th* funds assigned to us for the first and second subsidies, which is the *articles* purport of the 4th and 5th articles, is required by the tenor of the 4th paragraph of the letter from the Governor-General-in-Council of the 15th of December, 1802, and supported by the consideration of the same principle having obtained in our subsidiary engagements with the Nizam and the Peshwa; according to which last the late Raoba has in his letter to you of the 2nd of June desired that the definitive treaty may be framed; neither in this do we ask for anything of which we are not already in fully effective possession, all, to the lakh of Rupees out of 11,70,000 which yet remains to be ceded, either in land, or some other funds equally productive, such as the acknowledged chauth from the Rajas of Bhavnagar and Limbdi, as far as either or both may be required to make up that sum. But to return to the formal written cession of the jaidad lands in sovereignty, I am aware but of one serious obstacle against the Gaikwad's acquiescence thereto, arising from the apprehension that may be entertained of their officers and dependents having thence a less secure hold of their free lands, inams, dumali-gaons, etc., which may be situated within the ceded limits, to obviate which, you may, if necessary, give the Minister a separate assurance in writing that all *bona fide* grants of this nature shall be duly respected according to the customs of Gujarat in like case, neither, were it not otherwise contrary to the general character of the Hon'ble Company's Administration, have we in fact any motive to be unjustly rigorous in the premises, since, provided the Gaikwad State make good to the Hon'ble Company cessions of available jaidad funds, yielding all together 11,70,000 Rupees per annum, it concerns us less than them whether the means of their Government be consumed by lavish and improvident grants to individuals, as you may point out to them, if you see occasion.

6. The article No. 6 requires no remark; and the 7th, being *6th and 7th* nearly a counterpart of the provisions made on the same subject in the *articles* treaties with the Nizam and the Peshwa, will not, I trust, be objected to by Anandrao, or his Ministers.

7. The provisions in the 8th article, defining the services to which *8th article* the subsidised force is to be considered applicable, are also in conformity to the relative stipulations in the Treaty of Bassein between the Hon'ble Company and the Peshwa; with indeed some greater latitude in favour of our assisting the Gaikwad in his mulukgiri expeditions, whenever it may appear to the British Government that the necessity of the service and the essential interest of the Gaikwad State may call for such an interposition. This clause has been inserted in view to the general inexpediency of employing our troops on such predatory expeditions, and in the hope that you may in the course of time be able to provide in a more regular and equally effectual way for the realisation of the Gaikwad's and Peshwa's rights in this branch of their income, under the

circumstances adverted to in the 41 and 42nd paragraphs of the letter of the 15th of December from the supreme Government; but should you find the negative right, which by the draft of the treaty is thus meant to be reserved to us against the British subsidised force being employed in such expeditions, very unpalatable to the Minister or to his Master, Anandrao, you may qualify it by an explicit and candid avowal of the sentiments expressed by His Excellency-in-Council in the 41st paragraph of the letter above cited, which must quiet all reasonable doubts, that they can on this part of the subject harbour, of the fairness of our intentions to afford them effective support in all requisite instances in regard to a service which constitutes under all their local circumstances so important an object to their Government; whilst in proof of our sincere intentions to act towards them with honour and liberality suited to the confidence they have reposed in us, you may assure them that, provided no interruption takes place in the general peace of India, such as has thus long protracted our promised co-operation in one general mulukgiri circuit, they may rely on our effectual aid in this respect immediately on the opening of the next fair season; in the course of which our view would be to make such an impression on the refractory as may assist your effecting with each of them in concert with our ally such a settlement and secure mode of payment of their established tributes as may preclude the necessity of having recourse to similar means of future coercion.

*9th-11th
articles*

8. To the 9th and 10th articles of the proposed treaty, no objection will, I conceive, be likely to occur, nor to the eleventh, which places the Gaikwad State in the same favourable predicament, with regard to its unsettled accounts and disputed concerns with the Peshwa's Government, as His Highness has himself undertaken to stand in towards the Gaikwad and the Nizam in like cases by the Treaty of Bassein.

12th article

9. The 12th article is consonant to the spirit of that intimate alliance which now so happily obtains between the two States; and although it stipulates that only one battalion of native infantry of the subsidised British forces should remain in the event of foreign war near the person of Anandrao, yet no doubt can be reasonably entertained that, should the aspect of affairs render that limited number insufficient, such a detachment as might in that respect be acceptable to the Raja himself would not fail to be provided; to which effect qualifying words may, if required, be accordingly inserted in the first part of this article, so as to satisfy the Raja that his personal protection will be always duly attended to; nor need his Government apprehend, in view to the other clauses in this article of the now suggested definitive engagement, that the British Government will be ever disposed to require of him to keep up a force that can prove burdensome to his resources, which they will, on the contrary, be at all times earnest to witness the prosperity of, considering the Gaikwad State, as it has hitherto so conspicuously done, more as an object of its indulgent and liberal care and protection, than as fit (more especially in the actually decayed and comparatively unproductive state of its finances) to be dealt by, in all cases, with even the authorised rigour of diplomatic justice; as long always as the Prince and members of it shall evince the

same reliance they have hitherto manifested in the benefits accruing to them from the Hon'ble Company's alliance; any departure by them, from the true spirit of which would leave them in all respects just objects of the rigid enforcement of all their stipulations, without the forbearance that has hitherto been shown in consideration to the existing deficiency of their means, more especially, as far as respects their pecuniary embarrassments.

10. The 13th article of the proposed treaty must prove a satisfactory indication to the Gaikwad Administration of the principles of general justice and friendly consideration adverted to in the preceding paragraph, the remaining articles containing nothing that calls here for particular explanation, or that can be demurred to, on the general principles of good understanding and close connection subsisting between the two Governments, to which the conclusion of the present treaty may, I trust, prove the medium of giving permanency for ages to come; in which view you are further authorised to use your discretion in softening or omitting such terms in the present draft, as well as by introducing others, that you may find indispensable towards a cordial conclusion of your negotiation, it being always understood that such alterations or additions affect not essentially the substantial tenor and purport, nor alter the spirit, of the engagements between the two States. *13th article, etc.*

No. 5. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 20th April, 1804.

The draft of the treaty was all run over in General Wellesley's own hand, excepting such additions as the accompanying copy shows you to be in mine. As to the official instructions under yesterday's date, they are wholly my own; and upon being read over this morning by the Hon'ble General, he entirely and unreservedly approved of them. Hence I mean you to correspond separately with me in an official form respecting all that may concern this treaty, which should be executed in English on the one side and in Marathi on the other, in like form so far as the treaty of the 6th of June, 1802. You are already in possession of the letter from the Supreme Government of the 15th of December 1802. You may of course write me privately, as I now do you, on your progress in the negotiation, but still everything material respecting it must also be reported officially to me as Governor in the course of the correspondence, of which mine of the 19th will be a beginning, and of which also I mean to record copies for the information of our Superiors. *Private instructions*

No. 6. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 26th April, 1804.

I have had the favour of your letter of the 20th. I have only yet read the draft of the treaty and your instructions once over, but they appear to me so excellent and proper that I do not foresee any difficulty in the way of the former. A little fuller assurance perhaps may be necessary about mulukgiri, and it will be impossible to make any provision for cavalry, unless you assist them in reducing their establishment. *First impression*

I shall observe the mode of correspondence which you have pointed out for this subject, but it will not, I imagine, require much discussion.

Proposal Would you permit a clause of the treaty to this effect that in consideration of the goodwill and friendship which has so long subsisted between the Company's and Gaikwad's Government, such goods and articles, as may be required *bona fide* for the use or consumption of that family or of the present Diwan, shall be allowed to be purchased at Surat and to be sent from thence free of duties? This would be a trifle, but it would be taken as a great mark of honour and favour. There is nothing that hurts their pride and dignity more than to pay customs which men of their rank are usually exempted from in all the Maratha States. We shall also be always obliged to grant them this concession by particular application.

No. 7. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 7th May, 1804.

Delay The Hon'ble General Wellesley asked me what you thought of the treaty, and I told him that it had your fullest approbation, and that you would proceed with it, when translated. Perhaps we must now delay the redaction of the Gaikwad forces till this 2nd war be over.

No. 8. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 9th May, 1804.

Suggested changes The treaty is translated in the form in which you transmitted it; but, before I proceed to make any communications on the subject, I should wish to be favoured with your sentiments on certain points.

I have enclosed a draft of some alterations which occur to me as either necessary or desirable to render our views fully conformable to the ideas of the Gaikwad Government. The alterations are contained within inverted commas and marked with lines underneath.¹ The text of the original, which is to connect the alterations, is within commas not inverted, and without lines underneath.

The first instance occurs in the 6th article.

It would be better I think not to include the sums advanced to the Gaikwad Government in the body of the treaty, but to annex them to it, as is done in the 4th article in regard to the ceded districts. By this means we shall not encumber the treaty with a tedious account and be able to state more fully the object of each advance, and we can desire no stronger obligation for their payment.

The *resud* of the parganas pledged for these advances and the sum itself (which is 12,95,000) is not correctly stated in the treaty, but this can be easily rectified in preparing the official draft.

I would next suggest a clause at the end of the 7th article, which would be an acceptable favour to the Gaikwad Government and attended

¹ These alterations are given in the next document, where, instead of being underlined, they are italicised.

by little or no expense to us. They think it derogatory to their Government for the Raja or his Minister to pay customs on articles for the private use.

They feel this more sensibly where customs are exacted within limits which lately belonged to themselves, and in territories which they made a free gift of to the Company. This refers to the chauth rights and the transit customs from Surat. On account of this feeling they have constantly applied for an exemption when any articles were required for the Raja's family or for the Divan's, and it has been always granted. We may judge from the experience of last year that this indulgence would not be expensive; and if it should hereafter turn out so, it may be guarded against by the Resident refusing his passport.

The explanatory amendment proposed in the 8th article is in the words of the letter of the Supreme Government of the 15th December and of your separate letter of the 19th of April. It would, I think, fully satisfy them of our intention in respect to supporting them on muluk-giri, and pledges us for nothing more than we shall be obliged to do, and which we really design.

In the 12th article I would say with the "reserve of a complete battalion", because our battalions are generally so extremely incomplete that, if a corps is taken as it stands, it would be insufficient for the purpose; and the Gaikwad Government, which always attaches the idea of a certain number of men to a battalion, would think that we deceived them.

I have also submitted another alteration towards the end of this article, respecting the quota of troops to be furnished by the Gaikwad State, which however may be omitted, as well as that which relates to the battalion, provided I am allowed to give them assurances to the same effect.

On the subject of sending any force with our armies, I am at a loss conscientiously what to say. It is not our wish to require from them engagements which they cannot perform. It is, I am certain, not in the power of this Government to send any troops into the field out of the limits of its own territory without a pecuniary deed from us; even with this aid their assistance never can be depended on, because the obedience of their officers is uncertain, and their service has hitherto been confined to Gujarat. To punish or even to blame the Government for this would hardly be just. It is true that there is no fear of this from the present Government of India, but we are making an engagement forever; and we cannot be certain that the same disposition of moderation or favour the Gaikwad Government will be perpetual.

I shall be very happy therefore if any saving or explanatory clause could be added, either to prevent these people subscribing to an article which they cannot perform, or so to modify it that their non-performance, under the circumstances I have described, may not be constructed into a crime.

The addition which I have proposed to the 13th article will do away with any difficulty in regard to the distribution of conquests by leaving that matter entirely to the decision of the British Government.

I shall await your answer to these suggestions, before I lay this matter before the Darbar.

In respect to the cavalry, I should think it most advisable to say nothing about it, unless we can obtain a subsidy for a corps. They would not probably object to institute a regiment of horse for part of the present foot subsidy; but that would defeat every prospect of a distinct provision for cavalry. I have stated that this would depend on the reduction of their army; on being assisted by a loan from us to effect this object, although the object may not be immediately attainable, it will follow; and we should not make any stipulation about cavalry until then. In the meantime we may compose the subsidiary force of any description of troops that we please. This point has never been questioned, and as all they expect from us is security, they will always be ready to leave the means to our choice.

No. 9. Draft of proposed alterations¹ as above referred to by the Resident.

6th article: "Whereas the Hon'ble Company's Government have assisted Anandrao Gaikwad with advances of money at various times" at Baroda according to the account which is annexed, and for the payment of which advances etc.

7th article: "and the dignity of the British Government." In consideration also of the goodwill and friendship, which has so long happily subsisted between the Company's and Gaikwad's Government, such goods and articles, as may be required for the private use or consumption of that family or of the private use or consumption of the Chief Minister, shall be allowed to be purchased at Surat and to be sent from thence free of duties, on being accompanied by a passport from the Resident at Baroda.

8th article: "Of which the British Government are to be the judge."

"The British Government is however aware of the importance of securing to the State of the Gaikwad the regular collection of the mulukgiri, and accordingly is prepared to expect that the aid of its forces may be required for that purpose; and whenever therefore the necessity of the service and the essential interests of the Gaikwad State may call for such an interference, the Hon'ble Company's Government shall afford them effective support."

12th article: "With the reserve of a complete battalion, and Anandrao Gaikwad hereby engages that he will at all times keep up such a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, as upon a due consideration of the resources of his Government shall appear just and

¹ In order to grasp the significance of these alterations, compare them with the original text as submitted by Wellesley and Duncan in accompaniment No. 2.

proper to the contracting parties; which force, 'or such a proportion of it as can be spared from the interior duties of Government' in case of war shall be employed, etc."

13th article: "allied Governments."

"But on this head the Gaikwad Government relies entirely on the justice and generosity of the British Government and agrees to abide implicitly by its decision."

No. 10. Extract of a letter from J. Duncan to Major Walker, dated 16th May, 1804.

I now reply to your letter of the 9th. The Hon'ble General Wellesley, after reading an extract that I made of it, approves of the several alterations you have suggested with only the slight modifications undermentioned. *Suggested changes*

1st: 7th article of the treaty: but after the words in your amended draft *such goods and articles as may be*, here insert *bona fide required*, etc.

2nd: 8th article: instead of the words "of which the British Government are to be the judge," which are to be obliterated, continue the 8th article as per draft, sent to you, to the words *in the manner of mulukgiri*, and then insert "*The British Government is however aware of the importance of securing to the State of the Gaikwad the regular collection of the mulukgiri. Whenever therefore the necessity of the service and the essential interests of the Gaikwad State may call for such an interference, the Hon'ble Company's Government will take into consideration the circumstances of the case and will act in such a manner as may be most conducive to the advantage of both States, which are now to be intimately united.*"

3rd: 12th article: to stand according to your correction, as also the 13th; or you may omit or insert the alterations in the 12th article as you find necessary and useful; so that the only amendment made in your suggested ones relates to the mulukgiri service, wherein the General and I (for we discussed this article together) have met you fully half way; and the Gaikwad Government should and will, I trust, be entirely satisfied therewith. The Hon'ble General Wellesley understands the expression in the Government General's letter to be, as far as regards the conceding expression you have quoted, in the nature of an exception to a general rule; but he is at the same time sensible we must in fact assist them in this service, though under the construction he has given to the clause he could not consistently adopt it entirely in its largest affirmative scope. He also said that Kathiawar would, he thought, never be well settled, till the Gaikwad, the Peshwa and the Company should join to make a conquest of it; which our too strongly binding ourselves respecting mulukgiri to the former would render them indifferent about or perhaps even averse to. I replied that I did not think that, as on the contrary there was nothing they had more at heart than such a conquest and portion. On the whole you will, I trust, have reason to think well of our adjustment of these articles, and you need not delay a good opportunity of getting the treaty executed in all

due form, for the sake of writing to me again an official letter. It will be sufficient for you to remark that I had let you know [*that*] the few alterations from the original draft had the approbation of the Hon'ble General Wellesley and of myself.

No. 11. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 18th August, 1804.

*Discussing
the treaty*

The treaty will be discussed to-day. The dumali—this term refers to free villages within the jaidad or funds assigned to the Company and proportionately diminishing their productive value, for which it is accordingly an object to obtain an [*indemnification*], and other points will also be brought forward as soon as possible.

We have been several hours on the treaty to-day; and although there was a great deal of conversation, there was nothing that amounted to an objection made.

On the article that provides for free passage of goods for the use of the Contingent, Tatyia seemed to claim or expect a similar indulgence for what their Government might require from Bombay. Although there was no promise made, I imagine there would be little lost by conceding this indulgence. They demurred about the unsettled claims of this State with the Peshwa, which they seemed to think an unnecessary clause.

No. 12. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 20th August, 1804.

*Malhar's
expenses*

The Secretary will send you the expenses hitherto incurred for Malharrao. I have countersigned them, which is enough. To desire Malharrao to do so would only be entering into unnecessary details with him and lending him a sort of consequence unfavourable to the situation he stands in and must be kept in here. We shall not probably have occasion to exceed the allowance fixed, and that ought surely to suffice to the Baroda Government, as we do not mean to charge them anything for being Malhar's keepers on their behalf.

No. 13. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 27th August, 1804.

I have to acknowledge your favour of the 20th August.

*Malhar's
expenses*

The Baroda Government will be very much dissatisfied if Malharrao's allowance does not cover every expense concerning him. They were by no means anxious that we should become his keepers and perhaps still think he would have been more secure in their own hands, at least his keeping would have cost them less. I am very desirous that my communication respecting him should be acknowledged, and that the assurances, which I made respecting the continuance of Kadi, etc., to the house of Anandrao, may be confirmed by Government. Sitaram seems to think that this is absolutely necessary to vindicate him for parting with the persons of Malharrao and his son.

N. B.—The communication above alluded to is dated the 25th of May 1804, as recorded in the proceedings of the Board.

No. 14. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 8th September, 1804.

We had a short conference on the treaty to-day, but it was put an end to by some business that required Sitaram to go to the Raja. The subject will be renewed and, I hope, ended to-morrow. I could perceive that they had a desire to add two more articles; one respecting Malharrao and the other Kanhoji. The object is to deprive the former of any future claim and to exclude the latter from any share of power at Baroda. Although neither of these requests is unjust, we shall contrive to prevent, I hope, their insertion in the treaty. *Discussing the treaty*

No. 15. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 15th September, 1804.

I have received yours of the 8th. The two articles which Sitaram wishes to have in the treaty must be avoided; and I trust that, ere you receive this, everything will be concluded. *Instructions*

No. 16. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 9th October, 1804.

The treaty has in some measure been suspended by the discussions regarding Kakaji, but it will now be resumed and, I hope, concluded before the departure of Sitaram. *Delay*

No. 17. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 22nd October, 1804.

The business of the treaty has certainly lingered, but besides the natural procrastination of these people, it has been impeded by other causes and by none more than the uneasy discussions about Kakaji and the Gaikwad forces. *Delay*

No. 18. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 8th November, 1804.

The treaty has lingered from unavoidable, although unlucky, causes; but it is not difficult to account for it without attaching blame anywhere. *Delay*

When the sketch arrived, it required to be translated. By the time that was done, Sitaram took his leave for Karnali, and it was necessary to await the return of good humour. The war with Holkar and the discussions about Kakaji followed, which kept us in a state of constant and uneasy employment. During this period the treaty was copied and lodged with Sitaram. It is now under discussion, and the only article to which there appears a serious objection is that which provides for the eventual regiment of cavalry. It must be recollected as a further excuse for the delay in bringing this treaty to a conclusion that it is at the same time necessary to provide for the dumali and the remainder of the jaidad. These are objects of as much importance as they are of difficulty. The treaty gives us hardly any new rights and no greater security than we are already in possession of. If it is concluded without settling the points I have mentioned, we shall gain no positive advantage, and they may lie over to a very distant period. The

embarrassments of the Gaikwad Government are too well known, and it must evidently be no easy task to discover any unappropriated funds.

On the subject there is nothing yet decided. We can only do what is practicable and not that which may be the most desirable under this consideration.

I have in view the cession of Padra	Rs. 70,000
Bhavnagar	„ 70,000
Idar Modasa	„ 30,000
Kamalud-din's share of Nadiad	„ 50,000

Total Rs. 2,20,000

This would nearly cover all deficiencies, but the plan is not matured and has many difficulties to overcome. It certainly merits a patient trial.

No. 19. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 13th November, 1804.

Orders The delay in the conclusion of the treaty is very distressing; get through it in preference to every other object.

No. 20. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 19th November, 1804.

I have the pleasure to receive your letter of the 13th.

Delay The delay that has attended the treaty, as it was not looked for, is no doubt very provoking; but I wish, if possible, to finish at the same time all our pending affairs with this Government. If this is not done, I foresee that they may lie over for a long time, although there are many obstacles in the way of bringing those to a satisfactory adjustment. The greatest difficulties that I have to overcome arise from the spirit of procrastination and incapacity of the people I have to deal with.

No. 21. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 20th November, 1804.

Objections The Diwanji and Tatya have been with me the greatest part of the day. The object of the conference was the treaty. They have required some changes, and I have acquiesced in some that are reasonable. Their principal objection is to that article which binds them to adjust their accounts with the Peshwa. Their objection rests on the impossibility of paying the balance, and the ruin that must attend them, if forced to discharge it.

No. 22. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 29th November, 1804.

Useless alarm The Gaikwad Administration appear to me to feel more alarmed than they ought about that clause in the proposed treaty, which subjects them to adjust a settlement of accounts with the Peshwa's Government; for, if they be allowed by His Highness (as I think they must) for their share of the revenue of Broach to the sum of about 6 lakhs per annum,

ever since it was taken from them in 1777, in pursuance of the peace concluded at Purandhar by Colonel Upton, there will, I fancy, be very little overplus against them, supposing them indebted ostensibly on their side to the Peshwa about a crore of Rupees, as I calculated when at Cambay, or about a crore and 30 lakhs up to the present period. On this subject I expressed my opinion in favour of the Gaikwad's claim in a letter to the Supreme Government of the 4th of June 1802;¹ and although we never had any specific answer as to that point, which I am not of course entitled to decide upon, still the mention of it then would prove opportune and useful, whenever the arbitration to be exercised by the Supreme Government may come forward. No clause can however be admitted of in the treaty further than what is already provided, as it must be an exact counterpart in this respect to the Treaty of Bassein.

No. 23. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 24th November, 1804.

I was in hopes that we should have settled everything about the treaty to-day, but the death of the Fadnavis's father has carried every- *Difficulties overcome* body to the funeral pile.

I am told however to-day by Banduji that they have agreed, with an appeal not to the Company's justice but to their friendship, to admit the clause respecting the Peshwa. They have come to this resolution, only because it is already an article in our treaty with the Peshwa. They are also to give me a memorial in explanation of the Peshwa's claims on them and stating such circumstances as, they think, will lessen their right.

Banduji says that they have a demur about the regiment of cavalry, which I think however we shall be able to remove.

The jaidad comes next to be discussed, and on this we must also expect difficulties; but I hope to overcome them by the same weapons of perseverance and patience.

No. 24. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 25th November, 1804.

This day has been spent on the treaty, and I hope I shall have no *Obstacles overcome* more discussions about it. They wanted the insertions of a clause that a battalion should be constantly employed on mulukgiri, and objected to the article about the regiment of cavalry as unnecessary, since there was no probability of the State being able to afford it. In this last argument there was some truth. They proposed to provide for the jaidad from Kathiawar, which I told them was admissible. They at last carried home for consideration the plan which I wrote to you for, some days ago. The great obstacle will be Padra, which is a favourite mahal, and which they express strong reluctance to part with. Although the acquisition would be valuable, I shall only press it to a certain length.

1. See Volume V, p. 394.

No. 25. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 27th November, 1804.

Mulukgiri I am still unable to satisfy you about the treaty. They object to the mulukgiri article and insist that there should be a specified clause binding us to send one battalion yearly on mulukgiri. This I have told them is inadmissible and have wasted the whole day on this argument. It is possible that Babaji may have instilled this into Sitaram and desired him to make a point of it.

No. 26. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 1st December, 1804.

8th article The treaty stands now at the 8th article, which provides for the employment of the troops on mulukgiri. Sitaram insists that the 3rd battalion was entertained for that service solely and requires that it should be so expressed in the treaty. He grounds this [in]admissible and unfounded claim on Raoba's letter, which, you may recollect, when Mr. De Souza¹ left this [place], I wrote to you he had most improperly accepted from Raoba. As soon as I discovered the purport of this letter, I objected to it; and in the makhlesi, which formally increased the jaidad, everything was properly stated. The makhlesi was dictated by Raoba and written by Sitaram. I have told the latter in vain, that the makhlesi was the only authentic record of this transaction, that a letter contained only the sentiments or wishes of one party, which could not be binding on the other without consent; and that in this case the contents of the letter were done away by the makhlesi, which was a subsequent deed.

I have no doubt but that Sitaram is tutored on the occasion by Babaji. He has been most obstinate, and I am not yet sure that I shall at all be able to reconcile him to the article. It is a pity that it has been canvassed, for it is only by insisting on an exemption from the mulukgiri that they are alarmed and required its insertion.

No. 27. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 12th February, 1803, (being the letter referred to in the preceding one).

Mulukgiri I do not know what to say about the additional jaidad. I desired
useful Mr. De Souza to obtain a writing from Raoba, engaging to subsidise another thousand men from the first of January, promising to assign, as soon as we could agree upon it, landed funds, and in the meantime to give us varats or assignments on Kathiawar; but on translating this paper, it is quite different from my meaning. This, together with the mistake in the bond, prevents me from reporting on the subjects of some of your late instructions. Raoba is to call on me to-morrow concerning these points, and I shall do all I can. But what can be urged against the man's poverty? All that I can say in favour of a temporary mulukgiri assignment is that the shroffs, merchants and officers of this Government accept varats (assignments) on that revenue, and they were considered as ready money payments until of the late years, when the recoverance has been interrupted.

1. See the next document.

I shall send you a statement of Raoba's means, which, I believe, are little more than the mahals of Patan, and of these he has ceded Vijapur to us, besides a varat of about 60,000 Rupees which he has given to Mangal on one of these parganas. Excepting Patan and its dependencieis, all the rusuds of the country are mortgaged for next year.

No. 28. *Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 4th December, 1804.*

Sitaram has been immured or rather imprisoned by the sibandi, *Mulukgiri* and I have had a further negotiation about the treaty; but he appears determined to insist on the clause in favour of mulukgiri. I would never recommend a positive engagement to that effect.

No. 29. *Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 8th December, 1804.*

I have received your letter of the 1st December. As Mr. De Souza *De Souza* is with you, he ought to be able to get over the difficulty about the mulukgiri clause in the treaty, since he appears to have made the mistake.

No. 30. *Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 8th December, 1804.*

The Peshwa's clause is got over, but the treaty is stopped at the *Mulukgiri* provision for mulukgiri, which Sitaram insists on making a perpetual annual service, on the plea of that being Raoba's views and the necessity of relieving the State from the charge of 12 lakhs a year on account of extra sibandi, which would be saved by one of the battalions going regularly on the Kathiawar service. I have not been able as yet to make him desist from this pretension.

No. 31. *Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 12th December, 1804.*

I have received your letter of the 4th. You may argue the matter *Advice* thus with Sitaram that, although we will not come under such an express clause, yet the interest of the two States will by this treaty be so knit together that we cannot choose but to promote the prosperity of theirs by every means in our power and in a way the most economical to them and ourselves, which will probably lead to our yielding them aid in the mulukgiri progress whenever such interposition may be requisite for the attainment of all just and legitimate objects bearing relation to it; of which an example will certainly be set the very first season of the peace, as has often been promised and sanctioned as well by us here as by the Supreme Government, which can hardly fail to lead to like seasonable assistance, on terms promotive of the public advantage to both sarkars; such as had already begun to be discussed between you and him, as imported in your correspondence, on which no decision having yet been come to may reasonably be accounted for from the pressure of the temporary occurrences that have ever since engrossed the administration of both States in consequence of the foreign war. I think you may go as far as to discourse to this effect with Sitaram in order to overcome his pertinacity with regard to this last object of the mulukgiri; and you may further tell him that I rely on his getting

the treaty completed and sent down. But, if after all this he remains obdurate, we have only to abide by the treaties previously concluded and by the further proceedings already held respecting the increased half subsidy; the ultimate treaty, now proposed to include all these, being chiefly viewed as desirable by us, as it ought to be by them, from its comprehending in one written deed whatever is now contained in several documents successfully passed with as much force and formality, as this definitive engagement can be of, should it finally meet their concurrence.

No. 32. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 15th December, 1804.

Delay The treaty is at stand at present, and I am doubtful when it will be proper to resume it. The times are ticklish and will not allow any point to be pushed, which is not perfectly agreeable.

No. 33. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 16th December, 1804.

Advice I have received your letter of the 8th. Besides the several arguments in my preceding letter, you may point out to Sitaram that there is an exception in the treaty with the Peshwa against our troops being called out on ordinary revenue duties, and yet there is no reason to doubt that they would not go, and be so employed in all cases where such opposition occurs as cannot be easily overcome by the ordinary means of the country; and it is unreasonable in that smaller State to expect from us greater concessions than have been yielded to the superior one of His Highness, at the same time that we are equally interested for the prosperity of both.

No. 34. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 19th December, 1804.

Another attempt I have received your letter of the 12th. It is my intention to give the business one more serious trial, and I shall urge all your arguments. To the arguments of comprising all our several treaties in one written deed the reply is that to this they have no objection, but that in the one proposed we have introduced new articles, such as the one respecting the Peshwa and the negative on mulukgiri. I have answered to this that both these appear in the Peshwa's treaty, and that Raoba requested an engagement the same as it.

No. 35. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 25th December, 1804.

Proposal I have renewed the discussion of the treaty, which has been for some days suspended. If this fails, I intended to deliver to Sitaram a memorandum in writing.

No. 36. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 31st December, 1804.

Sitaram's request In consequence of a serious conversation with Sitaram yesterday on the subject of the treaty he said that he would no longer oppose my wishes, but that he had something first to communicate, which he would do through Mr. De Souza and the Shastri if I would allow them

to call on him, and that, if after this, I recommended the measure, he would act in conformity. To-day was appointed for this meeting, but Banduji came over in the morning to request that it might be deferred until to-morrow, as this was an unlucky day. Although I am let to augur favourably of this disposition, it will be safe to defer forming any opinion, until the promised communication is made.

No. 37. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 1st January, 1805.

Sitaram has not yet made any particular communication, and I *Sitaram* fancy he has nothing to say; but from his conversation and Banduji's *yielding* I think he intends to make no further opposition to the treaty. He has promised a final answer to-morrow, and I imagine we shall after all finish this business.

No. 38. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 12th January, 1805.

Sitaram proposed the other day that Banduji or the Diwanji, *Proposals* should be sent to Bombay to prevail on you to admit the mulukgiri clause. His idea has been suggested by Hafizji, but I am not certain whether the Diwan is serious or thinks to alarm me. I told him that I should not oppose the measures, although I could not support or approve of it, and that I should report his intention to you. If either of these messengers could produce any good or give you any information, I would send them; but the object they solicit ought never in my opinion be made a special article of a treaty. Perhaps a letter from Kamal-ud-din may produce a better effect. He might write to him that the measure of sending either of these deputies to Bombay is inexpedient, that you did not approve of it, that the treaty is indispensable for closing the connection of the two Governments, and that you would never consent to a clause more in favour of mulukgiri than as it stands in the draft, which I have shown them, and which, it might be added, had been drawn up by yourself and General Wellesley. Kamal-ud-din might further urge Hafizji by making his own interest appear to depend on Sitaram's withdrawing his opposition to the measure, and that very probably his own speedy departure from Bombay will depend on its accomplishment. The whole of the Administration are out to-day on a hunting excursion, and Sitaram proposes to call on me to-morrow, when I shall endeavour as usual to press my point.

No. 39. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 15th January, 1805.

I have been to-day engaged with a deputation consisting of Tatya, *Discussions* Diwanji and Banduji. The principal objects of business however that we discussed were the following: the farm of Ahmadabad, the release of Shelukar and the treaty.

The treaty was discussed with a greater desire on their part than usual to bring it to conclusion. There was nothing said of the journey to Bombay. I have enclosed an additional (N. 1) paragraph to the 8th article, which I agreed to admit, and which, although it concedes nothing, appeared to please the Diwanji. There was at least an

appearance of good humour during this discussion, from which we may augur favourably.

(N. 1) The following is the enclosure in the above.

"One battalion of these forces therefore or such a proportion of them, as the performance of the service may require, will proceed to Kathiawar, when there may be a real necessity for it; but the English Government, whose care and attention to all the interests of the Gaikwad State cannot be doubted, must remain the judge of this necessity.

No. 40. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 18th January, 1805.

Letters I have received your letter of the 12th this morning. I spoke to-day to Mir Kamal-ud-din as you recommended, and he will write to Hafizji and also to Sitaram, and I will send you the letters to be delivered as you think proper.

No. 41. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 22nd January, 1805.

Letters I have received your letter of the 15th January. I meant (as I wrote you) that Kamal-ud-din's letters to Hafizji, etc. should go through you, but he sent them, it seems, by the post under the cover of my letter to you, but without my knowing of it. I hope they will produce some good effect, and that the journey and deputation hither may not prove requisite.

No. 42. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 22nd January, 1805.

Sitaram's fears Under the clause respecting mulukgiri, which I enclosed you a few days ago, Sitaram gave his assent to that article, but renewed his objections or rather apprehensions with regard to the stipulation for the adjustment of their unfinished accounts with the Peshwa.

No. 43. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 24th January, 1805.

Anxious I expect to hear when the treaty is likely to be completed. The last new clause you sent me down may, I think, stand if that will please them.

No. 44. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 29th January, 1805.

Vain fears I have this morning received your letter of the 22nd January. I wish that nothing may now stop the conclusion of the treaty. Sitaram's remaining apprehensions are unjust as to their object, and unfair extrinsically considered; and I anxiously hope that they may be got over and this long depending business concluded.

No. 45. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 30th January, 1805.

Delay I had much conversation with Sitaram to-day, and he has promised to meet me again the day after to-morrow to finish everything. The treaty is, under the explanations that I forwarded to you, agreed to,

and has only been delayed by this unfortunate conduct of Kakaji's (referring to the latter's return with the Gaikwad contingent into Gujarat).

No. 46. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 31st January, 1805.

Sitaram, who is still in his tents about 2 kos from the town, is to *Ready* call to-morrow to settle the treaty and to put it in a train, I hope, to pass the seals.

No. 47. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 2nd February, 1805.

Sitaram and his council came to me yesterday to discuss, as I *Fresh delay* thought for the last time, the treaty. The day was spent and spun out by the most tedious harangues respecting the article that regards the Peshwa's rights. This was the only point of debate; and although my patience was quite exhausted, there are certainly some reasons for apprehension. They confess their doubts, but plead their inability to make payment, and that without our interference the Peshwa could not compel them. They wish to have the advantages of Colonel Upton's Treaty and to be allowed in their own way to settle. They urged many other arguments; but, although they were not without weight, they were stated more for form than from a real design of rejecting the article, which, I am privately assured, Sitaram intends to accede to under the best security he can obtain. In the course of these arguments I mentioned that I believed Raoba had at Cambay applied to you for such a clause in regard to the Peshwa and had boasted, when the accounts were fairly adjusted, the Gaikwad would not be found a debtor. I should be happy to know how far I may have been right in this statement.

No. 48. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 5th February, 1805.

The treaty is finally agreed on, and there only remains to get the *Agreement* number of copies required made out. Sitaram is anxious to have his own name inserted in it; and if that can be done with consistency of former engagements, I see no impropriety in it.

No. 49. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 7th February, 1805.

The treaty will be finished and be despatched, I hope, in the course *Hopes* of the week.

No. 50. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 15th February, 1805.

As the fair copies of the treaty and all the verbal moieties must be *Delay* made and agreed on in conjunction with Banduji, who has been appointed by this Darbar for the purpose, the work has lingered in consequence of some ceremonies at his house.

No. 51. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 16th February, 1805.

Hopes I am advised by Lord Wellesley in a private form that all the objections about the treaty are at length got over, and I hope to see it soon here, signed and sealed.

No. 52. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 17th February, 1805.

Raoba's request Raoba used to urge me at Cambay for a clause stipulating our support and influence in the adjustment of their State's accounts with the Peshwa, but this did not perhaps imply so much a fair decision on the broad justice as one to be obtained by our favourable interposition. This application of Raoba's I also noticed to the Supreme Government with my motives for declining it, lest I might thereby obstruct the progress of the treaty then supposed to be on the tapis with His Highness at Poona

N. B.—The above answers refer to the 6th paragraph of my letters to the Supreme Government of the 11th of June, 1802.¹

No. 53. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 18th February, 1805.

Sitaram's request I am glad you foresee no further obstructions to the treaty; and, if despatched in a week after the 7th as you supposed, I may now look for it in a very few days.

I do not clearly understand perhaps what Sitaram wishes (as expressed in your letter of the 5th) in respect to his name appearing in the treaty. I have no objection, if that will gratify his vanity to its appearing to have been negotiated between you and him; but the negotiating Powers must be of course the Governor-General and Anandrao.

No. 54. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 1st March, 1805.

Sitaram's request I have received your letter of the 18th February. The clause in favour of Sitaram obstructs the treaty. I would agree to give him security for the future under proper limitations.

No. 55. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 9th March, 1805.

Orders The Court of Directors have expressed their surprise at this treaty not being sooner concluded; and should they still hold out on any ground, you had better make at once a public report of your proceedings on the subject with the reasons you had for believing them satisfied and the causes, as far as you can trace them, for their still continuing to demur.

Sitaram's request I very much doubt whether any clause can be admitted into the treaty in favour of Sitaram, and certainly not to any other purport than I had given to Raoba when at Cambay, which, having already had the

¹ See Volume IV, p. 430, marginal heading: *Raoba's professions.*

approbation of the Supreme Government, is quite sufficient and ought to satisfy Sitaram in every respect. The Governor-General will have no objection to confirm my written assurances to Raoba in favour of all the family; but as such did not then enter into either of my two treaties with him, neither should the present; and to this you should adhere.

No. 56. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 9th March, 1805.

We are not yet agreed about the treaty. In the assistance to be extended by the Gaikwad in case of war, they insist that it shall not be required beyond the borders; but, as to-day I am told they will extend those borders to Malwa, Khandesh and Cutch Bhuj, the limitation is not very objectionable. I must also admit that, had Sitaram's paper on the subject been correctly translated, [we] have found that this was his meaning from the beginning. New objection

No. 57. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 14th March, 1805.

The treaty is all agreed on, excepting that article which limits the assistance of the Gaikwad troops to Gujarat; but we shall, I hope, also get over this difficulty. Nearly ready

No. 58. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 15th March, 1805.

I have received your letter of the 9th. The treaty should not be suspended on account of the "limits of the assistance." Those limits are as far [as] and farther than, they will ever do good. Orders

No. 59. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 16th March, 1805.

The Holi has prevented the prosecution of the treaty, but it will be concluded; and I shall get over, if possible, in the way you suggest, the article which respects Sitaram. I certainly do not think that it should appear in the treaty, and your separate written assurance may satisfy him. Hopes

No. 60. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 18th March, 1805.

What am I to understand about the treaty? If it has stopped, let it be so reported. It has been now 2 years nearly depending. The Court of Directors notice the delay; and we must at least account for it, which you should do without letting the matter hang longer over to (seemingly) no good purpose or useful end. Impatient

No. 61. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 23rd March, 1805.

I have received your letter of the 14th March. I am glad the treaty is again all so nearly agreed on. I do not conceive that we are bound to the mulukgiri, and must be careful not to insert in the treaty more than I have had reported to me, and fully authorised (as far as my authority may go on such subject) respecting it; for, after the Warning

receipt of the Court's orders, to go further would be nugatory and would in all likelihood not be confirmed when sent for ratification to Bengal.

N. B.—The above remark alludes to the letter from the Court of Directors of the 28th of August, 1804.

No. 62. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 24th March, 1805.

Causes of delay I have just received your letter of the 18th. If the treaty has lingered, there are many reasons for it, which you shall very soon see. The delay has been a source of great vexation to me, but this was surely better than that we should have left the business unfinished, either by omitting any essential article, or by breaking it off altogether.

Their objection to several of the articles may even be taken as a proof of their sincerity, as their objections arose from an apprehension of ability to perform them. It is also a proof, and not a small one, that they should now conclude this treaty at a time that Holkar is again victorious, and when they suppose that Sindia is again on the eve of a war with us.

No. 63. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 6th April, 1805.

Promises The treaty is proceeding; and notwithstanding the time that it has lingered, I think you will rather have reason to be satisfied with it than otherwise.

No. 64. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 15th April, 1805.

Nearly ready Although I have said nothing about the treaty lately, it is in no danger. I thought that it would be better it should appear in the three languages; and the Persian version is finished. It was necessary also to examine it and to compare with the Marathi version.

No. 65. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 18th April, 1805.

Worried The treaty remaining uncompleted is a serious inconvenience to me and prevents in some degree the regulations being promulgated for the administration of justice.

No. 66. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 18th April, 1805.

To-morrow There is nothing new today, and I have been much annoyed by a multitude of intruding visitors. We are to go to the palace to-morrow in form to get 4 copies of the treaty sealed.

No. 67. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 20th April, 1805.

Delay The death of Sitaram's relation prevented us from going yesterday to the palace with the treaty; and as this is the birth-day of Fatesing, I imagine the visit must on that account be put off on other day.

No. 68. *Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 21st April, 1805.*

I have received your letter of the 15th April, 1805. I cannot avoid *Pleased* saying that the fair and near prospect of the treaty being so amicably concluded is highly agreeable to me.

No. 69. *Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 21st April, 1805.*

The treaty was to-day finally executed. I accompanied the Diwan *The end* for that purpose, attended by all the civil officers of Government, to the palace, where the Raja performed his part with perfect cordiality.

No. 70. *Letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 23rd April, 1805.*

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my proceed- *Proceedings* ings, under your instructions dated the 19th of April, 1804,¹ for negotiating a treaty of definitive alliance between Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State.

The commencement of this negotiation was retarded by some local *Delay* circumstances of embarrassment, in which the Gaikwad Administration was involved, and afterwards by the war which broke out with Jaswantrao Holkar.

It will be sufficient at present to state these causes generally, and the particular arguments which were brought forward during the discussions which attended each article will appear in the course of this report.

As the 1st and 2nd articles of the definite treaty offered no subject *1st & 2nd* for discussion, and were assented to in the precise terms of the draft, *articles* which accompanied your despatch of the 19th April, 1804, I shall proceed to observe upon the 3rd article.

A modification of the 3rd article will be observed in the introduc- *3rd article* tory sentence as included in the draft. It is difficult to state the causes which made the Gaikwad Minister wish this verbal alteration; but, a great deal of discussion consuming much time having taken place upon mere trifles, I assented with the least hesitation to a change which did not affect the sense or construction of the article.

In observing on the third article it would be improper to pass *Cavalry* unnoticed the recommendation contained in the 4th paragraph of your *corps* dispatch of the 19th April, and it will be necessary to assign the motives which induced me not to press the Gaikwad Government to the acceptance of a corps of our cavalry in lieu of an equally chargeable part of the comparatively inserviceable silahdar establishment. The provision of funds for the discharge of so large a proportion of the Gaikwad available force, as the adoption of this plan necessarily implies, would, under present circumstances, be an effort beyond the ability of the Government, independent of the strong objections which

¹ See accompaniment No. 3.

the Administration entertain to relinquish the services of men, who, although not so effective and serviceable in a military point of view, are yet more dependent and useful in their predatory excursions.

Considering also the influence which the sardars of the Government possess, they would not fail to exert it to the utmost, endeavouring to dissuade Sitaram from conceding an article which would so materially and seriously affect their interests. Under the preceding considerations, I forbore urging the introduction of an article which appeared so remote in its attainment, and which would not yield any relief to the Gaikwad finances.

In reporting any opinion how far it might have been practically advisable to make the substitution of cavalry in part of the now stipulated number of 3,000 infantry, the nature of the services expected from the British subsidiary force should be taken into consideration.

The security of Gujarat, efficient protection to the person of His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad, and the necessary guards in the fort of Baroda affords ample employment to the original subsidiary force of 2,000 men; and the substitution of a regiment of cavalry in lieu of any part of this body would have reduced the infantry to less than a battalion, a force inadequate to the due performance of the duties for which infantry alone are calculated.

I shall have the honour to bring this subject more immediately to your consideration, when I report the discussion which took place on the nature of the services on which the subsidiary troops were to be employed. At present it will be sufficient to observe that the Gaikwad Administration would never have admitted the increase of an expensive addition to their military force, unless encouraged by the idea that it would be applicable to the only duties for which they required a corps of disciplined infantry.

The circumstance of cavalry being a description of troops inapplicable to the due performance of these duties precluded the possibility of negotiating with effect for the substitution of a corps in lieu of the half augmentation of the subsidiary infantry. Besides, had this commutation taken place, it would have deprived us of any expectation of obtaining a body of cavalry in addition to the present subsidy.

But independent of these considerations, the substitution of a corps of cavalry for any part of the subsidiary infantry might not be thought advisable, as diminishing our military preponderance in Gujarat and, after providing for the defence and protection of the Raja, would not leave a sufficient disposable force of infantry.

It is not however to be inferred from the foregoing observations that the admission of a corps of cavalry in addition to the subsidiary force is abandoned.

The Gaikwad Administration have expressed their assent generally to the measure, but they discovered an invincible aversion to make it the subject of negotiation under their present encumbrances.

The arguments they used were founded on the impoverished state of their finances, which they affirmed would not permit them to bind themselves to engagements which apparently would lay an additional weight on the burthens which already pressed so heavy upon them. Convinced of the truth of this reasoning, I refrained from urging the admission of an article which promised to be so remote in its execution, and the success of which depended on a thorough and determined reform of the Gaikwad finances. Under the present situation of affairs it would also appear to the Gaikwad Minister to be dictated more by a desire to benefit our own interests than to assist the Gaikwad State.

The introductory part of the fourth article of the treaty, as it now *4th article* stands, formed that of the 8th in the draft which was forwarded for my guidance. This inversion of the order of the articles, as it altered not their sense or construction, I admitted, that circumstances of trifling import might not protract the conclusion of the treaty.

The article itself however was the subject of a long and intricate *Mulukgiri* discussion, and involved a subject of the nicest consideration. *question*

It will be unnecessary on the present occasion to trace to what origin the Gaikwad Government derives the right of levying the tributary contributions known by the name of mulukgiri. It will be sufficient to notice that the right claimed by the one party is acknowledged by the other, though the presence of a coercive force is necessary to ensure the due payment of a contribution, which it is held dishonourable to yield unless by compulsion. To have totally withheld from the Gaikwad Government all hopes of receiving assistance from the subsidiary force on a point of such great importance to the financial interest of the State would not have been advisable on many considerations.

On the disbanding of the Arabs' sibandi the Gaikwad Government relinquished a considerable portion of the means by which these contributions were levied, and they confidently expected that the part of the subsidiary force which supplied its place would not prove less efficacious in the assistance to be rendered than the discharged sibandi. In the discussion of this point the Gaikwad Minister adduced the disappointment which his Government had experienced in this hope not having been realised, and the consequent necessity to which Babaji had been reduced of levying an additional force to supply the place of the discharged Arabs to the amount of an annual expense of 12 lakhs of Rupees. At the same time the Diwan observed that he did not mention this as a matter of complaint, as he was sensible that our forces had been necessarily otherwise disposed of. He also added, and for the truth of which he appealed to me, that under the temporary alienation of the subsidiary troops he had made no application for assistance, nor did he expect it in the present situation of affairs; but this sacrifice to public convenience could not warrant, he thought, his entering into a stipulation which would preclude his State from receiving that support when circumstances admitted.

Influenced by the above considerations, my endeavours have been directed in framing this article to reconcile a due regard to the interest of the Gaikwad Government with the credit and honour of the British character.

In pursuance of these objects it will be observed that mention of mulukgiri is omitted. Our assistance in this respect is limited to the due correction of dependants who withhold the payment of the sarkar's just claims and even to cases of the necessity of which the British Government is to be the sole arbiter.

If however the more remote advantages of the measure are considered, the employment of British troops on the mulukgiri service is the less to be deprecated. The presence of a body of disciplined troops would have considerable effect in restraining the predatory disposition of the Marathas; the condition of the people of Kathiawar would be thereby improved, and the difficulties which obstruct the path to an amicable arrangement for the more regular payment of this revenue would be greatly removed.

Any arrangement however to effect this desirable object in a country, where power in the strong is subservient to the oppression of the weak, would prove nugatory, unless an ascendancy is established sufficient to enforce engagements and support that degree of local authority which is necessary to afford protection.

It will appear evident that the annual incursion of a predatory band cannot tend to effect this salutary end. The practice of mulukgiri can only be eradicated by an habitual intercourse and attention to the circumstances of the Chieftains of Kathiawar. We should be in a situation to restrain and counteract that spirit of violence and rapine which they exhibit in their mutual aggressions; and their respect and confidence would be a natural result of our ability to afford protection.

An influence in Kathiawar would also be of importance, as affording the means of repressing the piracies which are so injurious to the commerce of Bombay, and would also secure to the British nation exclusive advantages, both of commercial and political tendency.

7th article As no difference of opinion existed upon the 5th and 6th articles, I proceed to the 7th, forming the 6th in the draft.

For the discussions which took place upon this article, I found it convenient, with a view to avoid miscomprehension on the part of the Gaikwad Minister, to refer to his Marathi translation, which has caused an inversion of the clauses without however affecting the tenor of the agreement; and the annexation of a schedule to contain the account of advances with the funds assigned for their payment, instead of inserting them in full in the body of the treaty, will, I trust, as being more convenient for reference, meet with your approval.

A small addition to the latter paragraph of this article is to be observed in stipulating that mahals shall be assigned for the payment of the past or any future advances which the Company's Government may make to that of the Gaikwad. The advantage of this arrangement consists in obliging the Gaikwad Ministry, when demanded, to assign landed security for the repayment of sums already advanced, or of such further eventual advances, as have not been, or may not in themselves be of sufficient importance, to require the security of a separate obligation.

The first part of the 8th article is an exact counterpart of the 7th *8th article* article in the draft. It was readily agreed to on the part of the Gaikwad Minister, but he earnestly desired that the operation of the latter part might for the honour of his Government be mutual.

As this stipulation conceded nothing, but what the Gaikwad Government had a just right to expect, I assented to the addition.

From motives of political expediency as well as a due regard to the credit of the British Government, I assented to the addition proposed by the Gaikwad Minister in the succeeding part of this article, with a view to prevent any interruption of cordiality by the officers of the Gaikwad Government being exposed to the vexatious impositions of the farmers of the customs even in the very districts which had been ceded by it to the Company.

In conferring however this mark of friendship care has been taken to preserve the public revenue from diminution.

The insertion of the words "neither will the Company's Government entertain in their service any of the Gaikwad servants, dependants or slaves, contrary to the inclination of that State," was giving to the article of the treaty, as stated in the draft, a reciprocal operation, which in no way affects the interests of the Company, but was necessary to remove an anxiety, I observed, on the subject, and which might probably owe its origin to some male and female dependants having occasionally absconded to the British camp to evade the authority of their masters.

Although these people had always been delivered up, on demand, yet to have reserved the right of the retaining them, in opposition to the wish of the Gaikwad Administration, might have left some latent dissatisfaction.

The 10th article underwent a small alteration by the insertion of *10th article* the words "in communication with the Gaikwad sarkar." This was a sacrifice to their vanity to which I long hesitated to give my consent. I was unwilling to clog the power, which the Company reserved to themselves, of deciding upon the foreign contentions of the Gaikwad Government with even complimentary qualification.

The 11th article of the treaty too nearly affected the interests of *11th article* the Gaikwad Government to meet with a ready acquiescence. It in consequence underwent a tedious discussion and most minute scrutiny from the Gaikwad Ministry.

A knowledge of their total incapacity to satisfy even the just demands, existing against the Gaikwad State in favour of His Highness the Peshwa, rendered the Ministry exceedingly averse to the introduction of this article under any modification proposed, and their final consent to it may be considered as a proof of the confidence they repose in the justice and protecting support of the Company's mediation.

The consideration of the 12th article also afforded some discussion. *12th article*

On this subject the Gaikwad Administration, apprehensive of being *Subsidiary* left defenceless and exposed, wished to object to the unqualified *force*

employment of the subsidiary force at a great distance from Gujarat. At the same time they appealed to past experience to prove the readiness of their acquiescence to the British troops proceeding on any service where they were required.

In reply to this reasoning I observed that the protection of Anandrao's Government and the security of his territories would ever be the first object of the subsidiary troops, but the interests of the two States were now so firmly united that it became necessary for their own sake alone that the Company should be enabled to exert every possible means to terminate any hostility, whenever it might arise, which would assuredly, however remote the scene, involve their Government in its event.

In conformity to this train of argument I did not object to admit a modification to the article, agreeing that a battalion of the subsidiary troops for the protection of the Raja or such a proportion as may appear necessary for the security of Gujarat would remain in the event of foreign hostility.

The nature and limits of the assistance which the State of Anandrao Gaikwad was to afford to the British troops in the event of foreign war was the next subject of discussion in this article.

Gaikwad troops It was on this subject that the Gaikwad Minister exerted every effort to induce me to relax from expecting co-operation from the Gaikwad forces beyond the limits of Gujarat.

They took this occasion to state that on the event of their troops marching beyond the boundaries a very considerable addition would be thereby made to their expenses; they particularly dwelt on the inability of their finances to bear this additional burthen, and inquired how the British Government could expect them to engage themselves to the performance of articles that would increase the difficulties which it was the object of our alliance to remove.

The sincerity of their attachment to the interests of the English Government and their readiness to afford the co-operation of their troops had been evinced in two instances with [*without?*] the necessity of formal engagements, and we could not doubt their readiness to repeat their assistance whenever our occasions required and their means admitted.

This readiness to assist us even at the expense of their own interests, the Administration affirmed, had reduced them to a disgraceful and unpleasing dilemma by the unauthorised return of Kakaji's army, and the consequent exposition of their weakness to punish the authors of that retrograde movement from want of funds to render the Government independent of their demands.

The same necessity which required the absence of our troops made it still more necessary that they should retain their own, and they concluded their arguments on this subject by observing that, as they were dependent on us to relieve them from their present difficulties, so their assent to our terms must be the result of necessity, as no consideration

could conscientiously induce them to engage their Government to the performance of an article, which would involve them in discredit and disgrace.

It was in vain, Hon'ble Sir, that I urged every topic resulting from the known justice and generosity of the British Government and the perfect reliance they might place on its forbearance to require any co-operation of their troops beyond the real ability of the Gaikwad State to afford. The Gaikwad Minister was inflexible and refused to engage beyond any further co-operation than what is contained in the two concluding paragraphs of the 12th article.

The admission of this modification did not appear to differ so materially from the nature of my instructions and the spirit of the engagements between the two States as to warrant a discontinuation of the negotiation. It was not, I considered also, the object of the present negotiation to require them to enter into engagements which under their present circumstances they would not be able to perform, and the provision, as above noticed for extending their co-operation in extraordinary cases, appeared to me as much as could be usefully demanded.

As the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th articles of the treaty were agreed *13th article* to without observation or demur, I shall proceed to notice the omission of the 13th article as stated in the draft, and the substitution of the one occupying this number in the treaty.

The perfect indifference which the Gaikwad Minister evinced to the advantages that were held out in the 13th article of the draft by a participation of territory induced me to avail myself of his moderation to omit this article, and thereby to leave the British Government at liberty in the future disposal of conquests, which may be made by the co-operation of the forces of the two States. Any benefit therefore which may hereafter accrue to them must be received as an unqualified testimony of disinterested liberality and friendship.

The substituted article (13) in its original form, as proposed by Gaikwad Administration, tended to exclude both Kanhoji Gaikwad and Malharrao from the enjoyment of every comfort and to serious personal restraint. This would have however been opposed from principles of humanity and moderation, if those of policy had not proved satisfactory to the Gaikwad Minister.

I have now, Hon'ble Sir, submitted to your notice, to the best of *Causes of* my recollection, the whole of the reasoning and arguments brought *delay* forward during this long and tedious discussion. I have still to state generally the causes which contributed to protract the conclusion of the treaty.

Commencement of the war with Jaswantrao Holkar required the utmost exertion both on my part and that of the Administration to bring into the field a body of Gaikwad forces. The uneasy and irritating discussions, which attended that measure, diverted the attention of the Darbar from the present, and indeed from any serious business.

When however the negotiation was resumed, I was concerned to observe an unwillingness on the part of the Gaikwad Minister to enter on the subject. A considerable time elapsed before I could get from him any decided opinion, after he had been in possession of the draft of the treaty which I had presented for his consideration.

It was not until after repeated conversations that the Diwan became convinced of the necessity of the agreements between the two States being consolidated into one definitive treaty for the purpose of receiving the ratification of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and entered seriously into the consideration of the subject.

His first objections were applied to prevent the introduction of any stipulations into the definitive treaty, which were not included in the conventions already existing.

He insinuated that, these conventions being sufficient to consolidate and unite the interests of the two States, the introduction of any new articles was unnecessary, and that the tenor of the request contained in the letter of his late father, Raoba, implied only the ratification of the existing agreements by the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Such, Hon'ble Sir, was the general reasoning of the Gaikwad Minister which delayed the commencement of the negotiation and seemed to be dictated by a conviction that the agreements already concluded contained every advantage which the Gaikwad State expected from our alliance and with the sufficiency of which they were perfectly contented. The arguments which protracted it in progress were urged at different periods, and are already detailed for your information.

Copies of treaty I have the honour to accompany this address with two copies of the treaty, as formally executed by His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad, and a third under the seal of the Hon'ble Company; a fourth similarly executed is left in possession of His Highness until exchanged for one bearing the ratification of the Supreme Government.

Hopes In transmitting these instruments, permit me to express my hope that the several modifications, additions and alterations which have been introduced will be found not to differ essentially from the spirit or tenor of the engagements between the two States, and that the final result of this negotiation may receive your approbation.

Explanation P. S.—Since writing the foregoing part of this letter it has occurred to me that some explanation will be required of the difference which will appear in the schedule B. both in its amount and the names of districts assigned for the repayment of the advances made by the Hon'ble Company and the shroffs at Baroda.

To explain the first it will be necessary to advert to the period when the first loan was made to the Gaikwad State for the purpose of discharging the Arab sibandi.

The estimated amount thought necessary to effect this purpose was 20 lakhs of Rupees; but, when the measure was carried into execution, an additional two lakhs were required, to obtain which the Government

found it requisite to comply with the demands of the shroffs in assigning over the additional security of the pargana of Rajpipla and the sayar rot of the fort of Baroda.

The substitution of the name of Kadi for that of the pargana of Sinor was an arrangement of conveniency for the accommodation of the Company when the additional jaidad for the expense of the subsidiary force became the subject of discussion.

The late Minister, Raoba, was at a loss to name the parganas for this purpose from many causes of local difficulty when I proposed the cession of the parganas of Matar and Munde.

An objection however existed to this measure, as those two districts were already appropriated for the payment of the silahdar establishment of the Gaikwad army. This difficulty was removed by their agent agreeing to accept an assignment on Sinor. The revenues of Kadi became appropriated for the repayment of the loan, and the Company obtained in jaidad two of the best parganas in the Gaikwad possessions. Thus all parties were satisfied.

Referring to the 14th paragraph of the letter wherein, on the *Babaji's* affirmation of the Gaikwad Minister, the expenses of Babaji's army are *expenses* stated to be increased to the additional amount of a lakh of Rupees per month on account of the discharge of the Arabs, it appears necessary to mention that from the materials in my possession I am authorised in stating that these expenses will not exceed at the utmost the sum of 73,000 Rupees per mensem.

I have the honour to transmit with this dispatch a memorandum of *Memorandum* the new schedule, to which with your approbation I propose to obtain the acquiescence of the Gaikwad Government as the means of supplying the deficiency which was found to exist in overrating the pargana of Dholka, and in the amount of the dumatigaons, as also of obtaining a territorial or particular assignment in lieu of the general varat on Kathiawar.

It may be necessary to point out the difference which exists between this memorandum and the schedule.

The pargana of Nadiad is stated at its full value, it being proposed that the amount of Kamal-ud-din's assignment should be appropriated for the Company's jaidad, and this sardar receive an equivalent from some other division of the Gaikwad territories.

Dholka is reduced to its fair net value of 4,25,000 Rupees. The pargana of Idar, Modassa and the village of Gudassar (a dependency on the Company's parganas of Mondeh) are introduced to supply the remaining deficiency.

Such, Hon'ble Sir, is the arrangement I intend with your approbation to propose to the Gaikwad Minister; in fact, unless this is adopted, I see no other mode in which they could satisfy our claims unless by the cession of the pargana of Padra.

To this however there would be much objection, as Padra is a khanja pargana, and which by being situated in the neighbourhood of Baroda is considered as a nearer appendage of the Gaikwad family.

It was my original design to have obtained an assignment on the Chieftain of Limdi, but which I abandoned in consequence of that person being a tributary of the Peshwa; yet if His Highness could be prevailed upon to relinquish this tribute to the Company in exchange for any other equally productive portion of the Gaikwad mulukgiri, the exchange would be of very great political importance to the interests of the Company, independent of the tendency it would have to smooth the difficulties at present in the way of the additional cession.

By the Chieftain of Limdi becoming a tributary of the Company their influence would extend round the Gulf of Cambay as far as the port of Gogha; and from the manner in which this Prince's possessions are intermixed with those of the Company in the parganas of Dholka and Dhandhuka it becomes necessary and important that no other State should have the power of interference in his territory.

The Raja of Limbdi is also a Chieftain of some consequence among the Princes of Kathiawar; and the right of interference, which this exchange would give to the Company, would be a matter of consequence when the object referred to in the 16th paragraph of the letter is taken seriously into consideration.

N. B. 1. Memorandum A.

Statement of the funds assigned, and the districts ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company by the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, and the cessions that are further proposed to be obtained from the Gaikwad State, in order to provide for the regular payment of the subsidiary troops.

1. The pargana of Nadiad	...	2,25,000	
2. The pargana of Mondeh (Mahudha)	...	1,10,000	
3. The pargana of Matar	...	1,30,000	
4. The pargana of Dholka	...	4,25,000	
5. The pargana of Vijapur	...	1,30,000	
6. The tappa of Kadi	...	25,000	
7. The pargana of Modassa	...	58,000	
8. Kimkathodra	...	50,000	
9. Bhavnagar	...	70,000	
10. Village of Guddasar dependent on Mondeh	...	4,000	
			12,27,000
Deduct payable to holders of dumali grants on the above parganas	...		57,000
			<hr/>
		Rupees	11,70,000

N. B. 2. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 25th May, 1804.

I have the honour to inform you that the Gaikwad Government has *Malhar* consented to transfer the charge of Malharrao's person and that of his son to the care of the Hon'ble Company. The Diwan very readily agreed to this measure, and that the prisoners should be removed to Bombay, where they will receive a pension of 15,000 Rupees per annum.

As the Administration entertained considerable apprehension from the artful and intriguing disposition of Malharrao, thinking that he might effect his escape or by some other means attempt to recover his former possessions, I have assured them on the first head that the vigilance of the English Government allowed them nothing to fear, and on the second that Kadi with its dependencies was virtually secured to the family of Anandrao by the success of the Company's arms, and considered as a part of their future inheritance.

I also found it necessary to say on this occasion, in which I hope I shall be found correct, that Malharrao by flying from Nadiad and engaging in a second rebellion had forfeited every claim on the Gaikwad Government, and that his present release and the allowances which might be given to him were to be viewed as voluntary acts of generosity, without being imposed by any obligation whatever.

I represented at the same time to Sitaram that these measures were calculated to secure the tranquillity of Gujarat, and displayed a liberality, as well as placed confidence in the British Government, which must advance his reputation and interests.

N. B. 3. Definitive treaty with Baroda.

Definitive treaty of general defensive alliance between the Hon'ble *Treaty* English East India Company on the one part and the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur and his children, heirs and successors on the other, settled by Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, having full powers from the Government of Bombay, which is in like manner authorised by His Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Governor-General-in-Council appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas various agreements have been concluded between the *Preamble* Hon'ble Company on the one part and Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur on the other, all tending to improve and increase the friendship and alliance between the contracting parties, *viz.*, a convention dated at Cambay the 15th of March, 1802, settled by the Governor of Bombay on the part of the Hon'ble Company and by Raoji Appaji Diwan on the part of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur; an agreement dated at Cambay the 6th of June, 1802, settled by the Governor of Bombay on the part of the Hon'ble Company and by Raoji Appaji Diwan on the part of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher

Bahadur; and an agreement made by Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur with Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, on the part of the Hon'ble Company dated at Baroda the 29th of July, 1802; and whereas it is desirable to consolidate the stipulations of all these separate engagements with one definitive treaty and further to improve the state of alliance of the contracting parties, in like manner as has been applied for by the aforesaid Raoji Appaji in his letter of the 10th of Safar or 12th of June, 1803, desiring that the present engagement between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State may be drawn up in terms consonant to those employed in the treaty of Bassein between the Hon'ble Company and His Highness the Peshwa; the said Company and the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur do hereby accordingly agree to the following articles framed for that purpose.

Articles *Article 1st:* All the stipulations of the engagements heretofore made between the contracting parties and above recited, *viz.*, on the 15th of March, 6th of June, and 29th of July, 1802, are hereby confirmed and are to bind the contracting parties, their heirs and successors forever.

Article 2nd: The friends and enemies of either party shall be the friends and enemies of both; and if any Power shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties or against their respective dependants or allies, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation or shall deny the just satisfaction which the contracting parties shall have required, the contracting parties will proceed to prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

Article 3rd: Whereas in conformity to the agreements heretofore made between the Hon'ble Company and the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur a subsidiary force of 2,000 men was subsidised, and inclusive of the half augmentation of the subsidiary force first fixed upon, the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur agrees to receive, and the Hon'ble Company to furnish a permanent subsidiary force of not less than three thousand regular native infantry, with one company of European artillery, and their proportion, *viz.*, two companies of gun lascars with the necessary ordnance, and warlike stores, and ammunition, which force is to be stationed in the territories of the said Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur.

Article 4th: The subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, his heirs and successors, the overawing and chastisement of rebels and excitors of disturbance in his territories, and the due correction of his subjects or dependants who may withhold the payment of the sarkar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor like sibandi to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues; one battalion of these forces however or such a proportion of them as the performance of the foregoing services may require will proceed to Kathiawar when there

may be a real necessity for it; but the English Government, whose care and attention to all the interests of the Gaikwad State cannot be doubted, must remain the judge of this necessity.

Article 5th: In order to provide the regular payment of the whole expense of this subsidiary force Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur has ceded by the agreements aforesaid, *viz.*, dated the 15th March, 6th June, and 29th July, 1802 and 2nd June, 1803, districts and other funds, of which a schedule (A) is annexed to this treaty, of the yearly net value of 11,70,000 Rupees. This cession is confirmed by this treaty, and Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur hereby cedes the districts, of which the schedule is annexed with all the rights of sovereignty thereof and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity to the Hon'ble Company.

Article 6th: The districts of Chorasi, Chikhli, Surat chauth and Kaira have been ceded to the Hon'ble Company by Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur as a proof of his friendship and as a testimony of his sense of the benefit which he has received from his alliance with the Hon'ble Company's Government.¹ The cession of these districts is confirmed by this treaty and Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur hereby cedes the districts abovementioned with all the rights belonging to the sovereignty thereof and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity to the Hon'ble Company.

Article 7th: Whereas the Hon'ble Company have at different periods assisted Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur both from their own funds and those of bankers with advances of money, a particular account of which, as well as of the funds assigned for the payment of the same, is contained in the schedule annexed marked B, it is hereby agreed that the full amount of the *rusud* of the districts therein named, according to the provisions in the 8th article of the agreement of the 29th July, shall be collected on account of the Hon'ble Company and the persons therein referred to, until these debts and the interest due upon them shall be fully paid; and for the past or any future advances which the Company's Government may make to that of the Gaikwad, mahals shall be assigned as their security.

Article 8th: Grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions, all sorts of materials for wearing apparel together with the necessary numbers of cattle, horses and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be exempted from duties in the territory of Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur; and the commanding officer and the officers of the subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the importance of the trust placed in them and the dignity of the British Government. In like manner shall the officers of the Gaikwad Government meet with similar consideration and respect from the Hon'ble Company. In consideration

¹ Chorasi and the Surat chauth were "cessions wholly unconnected with the aid required from us [the Company against Malharrao] and only to be considered as a confirmation of the late Govindrao's grant." See Volume IV, p. 106, para 16. They were ceded prior to the alliance between the Baroda State and the Company.

also of the goodwill and friendship, which has so long happily subsisted between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad Government, such goods and articles as may be *bona fide* required for the private use or consumption of that family or of the Ministers shall be allowed to be purchased at Surat and Bombay and to be sent from thence free of duties on being accompanied by a passport from the Resident at Baroda.

As the Deccan is the native country of the Marathas who inhabit or serve in Gujarat, such of this nation as may be in the Gaikwad service shall be allowed to pass and repass freely with their families through the Hon'ble Company's territories.

It is expressly understood that the admission of this article is not to sanction or in any shape to authorise the transit of merchandise or of prohibited goods.

Article 9th : The Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur hereby engages that he will not entertain in his service any European or American or any native of India subject of the Hon'ble Company without the consent of the British Government, neither will the Company's Government entertain in their service any of the Gaikwad servants, dependants or slaves contrary to the inclination of that State.

Article 10th : In as much as by the present treaty the contracting parties are bound in an alliance for mutual defence and protection, Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any Power whatever, and in the event of difference arising, whatever adjustment the Hon'ble Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may in communication with the Gaikwad Sarkar determine shall meet with full approbation, and acquiescence.

Article 11th : Whereas there are certain unfinished transactions between His Highness the Peshwa, and Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, and there exist certain papers of accounts which are unadjusted, Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur does hereby agree that the Hon'ble Company's Government shall examine into and finally adjust the transactions, papers, and accounts, and the demands resulting therefrom; and Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur binds himself, his heirs and successors to abide by such adjustment as the British Government shall accordingly determine. Further, in respect to this unsettled pecuniary affairs existing with the Governments of His Highness the Peshwa and the Gaikwad, it behoves the latter to repose a similar faith in the British Government as the Peshwa who has agreed to abide by the adjustment of these concerns.

This settlement shall be effected by the Hon'ble Company after taking into mature consideration the impoverished state of the Gaikwad finances, and the latter Government entertain a full conviction that no oppressive demand will be enforced under the Company's mediation.

Article 12th: If, notwithstanding the defensive nature of the agreements between the contracting parties and their desire to cultivate and improve the relations of peace with all the Powers of India, war should unfortunately break out, it is agreed, that with the reserve of a battalion of native infantry to remain near the person of the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur or such a proportion as may appear necessary for the security of Gujarat, the residue of the subsidiary force with their ordnance and public stores and ammunition shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy.

The troops of the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur shall accompany the British troops to the boundaries of Gujarat in order to terminate the war; should however any great exigency arise, the circumstances shall be mutually considered, and the best means in the power of the contracting parties pursued to terminate the same.

Article 13th. As the enemies of both States are the same, those who are in opposition to the Gaikwad Government or in rebellion to it, can never while acting in this manner be admitted to the friendship of the Hon'ble Company; but, should Kanhoji Gaikwad, who comes under this description, repent and submit himself, it will be advisable to allow him a suitable pension, on which he may subsist and reside at Bombay or at any other places which may be equally safe and convenient.

Neither Kanhoji Gaikwad nor Malharrao Gaikwad will have any other claim on the Gaikwad Government than the pension which has been assigned to the latter and that which may eventually be assigned to the former.

Article 14th. When the subsidiary troops will take the field, the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur will supply such quantities of grain and Banjaras to attend the army as the resources of his country may afford, the British Government defraying the expense thereof.

Article 15th. If disturbances shall at any time break out in the Hon'ble Company's territories or districts bordering on those of the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, the said Maharaja Anandrao shall consent to the employment of such a proportion of the subsidiary force as may be requisite to quell the same; and if at any time disturbances shall break out in any part of the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur's territories, to which it might be inconvenient to detach a proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government will in like manner, at the requisition of the said Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, detach such a proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently situated to assist in quelling the said disturbances in the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur's territories.

Article 16th. In future the subject of each State, who may take refuge with either, shall be delivered up, if the State, from which such parties shall have fled, appear to have any demand of debt or any just claim against him or them; but, as a free intercourse between the

countries under the two Governments is also intended, frivolous claims against parties resorting from their own to the other's jurisdiction are not to be preferred, and in all serious cases cordiality will be shown.

Article 17th. The contracting parties hereby bind themselves to take into consideration hereafter the commercial relations between their respective territories and to settle them in due time by a commercial treaty.

Schedule A.

Statement of the funds assigned and districts ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company by the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samshe Bahadur in order to provide for the regular payment of the subsidiary troops.

The pargana of Dholka	... 4,50,000
The pargana of Nadiad	... 1,75,000
The pargana of Vijapur	... 1,30,000
The pargana of Mater	... 1,30,000
The pargana of Mondeh	... 1,10,000
The supa of Kadi	... 25,000
The Kimkathodra	... 50,000
Varat on Kathiawar	... 1,00,000

Rupees... 11,17,000

Schedule B.

Statement of the advances made by the Hon'ble Company and various bankers to Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samshe Bahadur, comprising an account of the funds assigned for their repayment according to the provisions made in the 8th article of the Agreement of the 29th of July, 1802.

On account of the 1st loan for the reduction of the Arab sibandi.

1802, December 31st: By the Hon'ble Company as per account settled by the Accountant General at the Presidency under this date 10,77,447 3 96

Shroffs:

Hari Bhakti	{ inclu- sive of manoti }	12,48,000 0 0	<u>23,25,447 3 96</u>
Arjunji Nathaji Trivedi			
Samal Bechardas			

On account of the 2nd loan for the discharge of the Arab sibandi:

By the Hon'ble Company as per account and bond of this date 8,89,683 0 16

By the shroffs:

Samaldas Bechardas	4,96,143 2 50
Mangaldas Sukhidas	4,27,458 0 0
	<u>18,13,284 2 66</u>

Rupees ... 41,38,732 2 62

Funds assigned for the repayment of the foregoing:

1. The pargana of Baroda	6,00,000			
2. The pargana of Petlad	3,00,000			
3. Taluka of Ahmadabad	1,00,000			
4. Koral	25,000			
5. The sayar kota of the fort of Baroda	75,000			
6. Pargana of Kadi	1,50,000			
7. Rajpipla	45,000			
	<hr/>	12,95,000	0	0

Rupces ... 12,95,000 0 0

No. 71. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 24th April, 1805.

I have received your letter of the 18th and am glad to learn by the *Satisfied* latter that the treaty is got through at last.

No. 72. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 25th April, 1805.

You will know by this that the treaty has been executed, and it will *Signed* be forwarded by Saturday at furthest.

No. 73. Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan to Major Walker, dated 27th April, 1805.

Although I have written you this morning, I cannot avoid doing so *Pleased* again, to acknowledge yours of the 20th and to congratulate you on the conclusion of the treaty; which affords me a great sincere satisfaction.

No. 74. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 27th April, 1805.

The treaty is dispatched to-day by 4 special kasids; for I thought *Forwarded* the security of a double pair necessary; but I shall write you separately on this long pending subject.

No. 75. Extract of a letter from Major Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 27th April, 1805.

After all the treaty will not get off to-day. This delay has proceeded *Delay* from a death in one of the purvoes' family and the sickness of another. It will be despatched to-morrow, and the kasids have agreed to deliver it in five days and a half.

Fort William, 18th March, 1806 (1806, S. & P.D. 183)
The Governor-General to Bombay.

1806

We have taken into consideration the whole subject of the Hon'ble *Treaty* the Governor's dispatch of the 25th July, and we have great satisfaction *ratified* in expressing our entire approbation of the terms of the treaty concluded with the Gaikwad. We accordingly return enclosed the copy of the treaty transmitted in the Hon'ble the Governor's dispatch, ratified by this day.

1806 *Bombay, 8th May, 1806 (1806 S. & P. D. 184)*

Francis Warden to Alexander Walker.

*Treaty
ratified*

I have the honour to return the definitive treaty with His Highness the Gaikwad, ratified by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to inform you that the seal was received at Bombay broken from Calcutta, owing perhaps to the want of due precaution in closing the packet. If you can however unite the broken pieces before the delivery of the treaty to the Gaikwad, without the danger of further defacing the seal, it is desirable that you should try the experiment.

1806 *Baroda, 11th September, 1806 (1806, S & P. D. 1901)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Treaty
ratified*

1. The definitive treaty of alliance and friendship between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad Government, which I received in Mr. Warden's letter of the 8th last, has hitherto remained unnoticed. The celebration of the nuptials of Fatesing Gaikwad, which occupied the attention of the members of this Government, was succeeded by the occurrence of the intercalary month of the 1st Srawan, during which the religious propensities of the natives forbid the conclusion of any transaction of importance; and these circumstances with the recent death of a near relation in the family of the Diwan have been the concurring causes of the delay.

2. I have now however, the honour to report that the amended article of the treaty having received the ready assent of the Government, it was yesterday signed and sealed by His Highness the Raja in the presence of his civil and military officers; and that I this day delivered the definitive treaty, as ratified by the Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council, into the hands of the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad in his public Darbar, and in return received from him the amended article executed in duplicate. One copy of this article I have the honour to enclose, and the duplicate shall be transmitted by to-morrow's post.

3. The conclusion of this ceremony has been announced under a discharge of artillery from the fort of Baroda, accompanied by a royal salute from the guns of the Residency and the British Cantonment.

Amended article of the treaty, concluded between the Hon'ble Company and H. H. Anandrao Gaikwad, on the 21st of April, 1805.

13th article: As the enemies of both States are the same, those who are in opposition to the Gaikwad Government or in rebellion to it, can never, while acting in this manner, be admitted to the friendship of the Hon'ble Company; but, should Kanhoji Gaikwad, who comes under this description, repent and submit himself, it will be advisable to allow him a suitable pension, on which he may subsist, and reside at Bombay or at any other place which may be equally safe and convenient.

Neither Kanhoji Gaikwad nor Malharrao Gaikwad, will have any other claim on the Gaikwad Government than the pension, which has been assigned to the latter, and that which may eventually be assigned

to the former; nor will any future measure be taken with respect to those persons or to any dispersed members of the Gaikwad family, otherwise than in full communication with, and by the free consent of, Anandrao, the reigning Prince and the acknowledged legal head of the family.

Bombay orders.

Ordered that the enclosure of the preceding letter be deposited in the treasury with the original treaty together with an attested copy of the above letter.

Remark in Diary.

Received this day a duplicate of the preceding letter from the Resident at Baroda. Ordered that a copy of the above letter, together with the original of the amended article as ratified, be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government for the information of the Governor-General-in-Council. *Orders*

No. 2. STRAWS IN THE WIND

(1805—1807)

THE various events gathered under this heading may be of little moment when considered one by one and singly; but taken collectively they assume a significance in no way inferior to the definitive treaty of 1805. All of them have this in common, that they plainly show the political and military supremacy of the Company in the land of the Gaikwad, and this in matters, not only of state, but also of domestic concern.

These events are here listed under the following subdivisinal titles:

- Section A : Anandrao's travels
- Section B : Sitaram's tour
- Section C : A visit to Broach
- Section D : Sindia's claim
- Section E : Fatesing's wedding
- Section F : Shelukar's release
- Section G : Ahmadabad lease
- Section H : Financial straits
- Section I : Baroda-Bombay relations

Section A: ANANDRAO'S TRAVELS

The Gaikwad Prince was no longer the master in his own home. He was not allowed to travel about as he liked within the limits of his own territory. The Company claimed the right of having their say in this matter.

DOCUMENTS

Baroda, 20th May, 1805 (1806, S. & P. D. 180)

1805 *Alexander Walker to Bombay.*

Anandrao's travels 1. As the efficient protection of the person of His Highness the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad forms an object of the greatest importance to the political interest of the British Government in the province of Gujarat, I deem the occurrences of the few last days of sufficient moment to require a separate address to your Hon'ble Board.

2. For these some months past it has been in agitation by the Gaikwad Raja to visit a place of religious worship in the neighbourhood of Amod in order to perform certain ceremonies respecting his infant son, prescribed by the tenets of the Hindu religion.

3. As His Highness intended to accompany his wife on this excursion, the necessity of his being attended with a respectable British detachment, both to maintain due respect to his dignity as well as to afford the necessary security for his person, could only be resisted by the imperious calls of the public service, which at that time rendered the execution of his scheme not only dangerous, but politically inexpedient.

4. I am happy therefore to report the readiness with which Takhatabai, the wife of His Highness, yielded to my persuasions of deferring her journey till a more convenient opportunity when the interests of the Raja's Government permit his proceeding with the honour due to his station.

Some religious scruples however having occurred at the long delay of the intended journey, His Highness expressed a sudden resolution to carry it into effect and accordingly left his place on the 17th instant, accompanied by his child, and proceeded to a pagoda in the neighbourhood of Baroda very slightly attended and in the evening was joined with my concurrence by Takhatabai.

5. As the operation of similar causes still rendered the absence of His Highness from the capital a circumstance to be avoided if possible, I did not neglect every persuasive means of inducing him still further to delay his journey; but, every medium of communication having been tried without effect, I at length made the request in person and am happy to mention that His Highness through the influence of Takhatabai, which she cordially exerted with me, has agreed to return to his palace to-morrow evening, but upon condition of receiving my assurance that he should pursue his journey, at a period not less than two months hence, with due honours and attendance.

6. Considering that His Highness the Gaikwad must have been accompanied by the Baroda Administration, and the consequent impediments which have thereby been opposed to the transaction of many important points of public business now in hand, together with the uncertain state of affairs that may so suddenly demand the prompt movements of the subsiding troops, I am induced to conceive the relinquishment of this journey as an object of sufficient importance to justify my respectful suggestion that Takhatabai may receive some testimony, adapted to her sex and situation, of the sense you may entertain of the attention she has paid in this, and in some preceding instances to the representation of the Company's Government.

7. Adverting however to the well known disposition of His Highness's mind and the obvious necessity of his indulging occasionally in short excursions from his capital, to which either devotion or inclination may lead him, the propriety of his being accompanied by a respectable detachment of British troops, duly to provide for that important object, the protection of his person, again occurs for consideration and is a subject which, together with the strength of the force so to be detached, I respectfully beg leave to submit for your particular notice and determination.

The propriety of his being accompanied by a respectable detachment of British troops something is more than barely expedient.

The facility of His Highness's mind easily wrought upon by the machinations of the designing, is a forcible demand for the protection of our troops on whom he also relies with confidence for the defence of both his person and Government.

In submitting however these considerations I am aware that His Highness's excursions should be as seldom and as circumscribed as possible, and the greatest attention, which kindness can dictate, will be invariably paid to this circumstance.

8. In the consideration of this subject I would also beg leave to recommend that Major Urquhart should always command these occasional detachments, as the advantage of an officer of his rank, accompanying His Highness and possessing his confidence and considerable influence over him, cannot fail to be attended with the best consequences and seems to me to be an indispensable requisite for the secure execution of this no less delicate than important duty.

9. Duly considering however the situation of Major Urquhart as a channel of communication with the Gaikwad family, connected with the other duties as commanding the British Guards in the fort and pura of Baroda, it does not appear to be advisable that the officer, who must necessarily supply his place during his absence, should be indiscriminately ordered on that duty from a general roster. I therefore submit the propriety of selecting an officer for the performance of the confidential duties of Major Urquhart's situation in the event of his occasional absence.

10. I embrace this opportunity to transmit the accompanying return of the troops doing duty in the fort of Baroda with a view, that your Hon'ble Board may judge how far these guards could with safety to our interest be reduced with a due regard to the protection of the opulent and important fortress of Baroda. When therefore it is recollected that the ordinary guard of the Raja must accompany him, it may be necessary to reinforce Baroda, as a reduction may, as it has done before, encourage the designs of the turbulent and disaffected.

Bombay Resolution

Permission Now that general peace throughout India has been happily established, there can be no objection to the Raja being attended, on the occasion of any excursion he may make from his capital, with a respectable detachment of the subsidiary force.

[Two years later.]

1807 *Baroda, 6th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P.D. 197)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Escort 1. I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad, being desirous to perform some religious ceremony at a pagoda at a distance of a few kos from Baroda, he departs for this purpose this morning, accompanied by the members of the Administration and many sardars.

2. On this occasion His Highness is accompanied by a detachment from his body-guard and part of the troop of cavalry under the conduct of Major Urquhart.

Section B: SITARAM'S TOUR

When Sitaram intended to pay a visit to Kathiawar, there to meet Babaji Appaji, the Company quietly took the management of the projected tour in their own hands; and the Resident at Baroda was enjoined to leave no stone unturned to discover what Sitaram's intentions might be.

DOCUMENTS

Baroda, 13th November, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 173)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1805

I have the honour to communicate for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the translation of a letter from the Gaikwad Diwan, expressive of his desire to proceed to the northern Gaikwad districts for the purposes of devotion and an interview with his senior relation, the sarsubah of Kathiawar. *Sitaram wishes to visit*

The Diwan accompanied the above letter with a memorandum of the objects which he proposed to effect at this meeting with Babaji. He first instanced his desire to consult on the means of repaying to the shroffs the sum of Rupees 1,07,000, which was borrowed from them in order to complete the remittance of Rs. 5,04,000 (bills for which I transmitted in my letter of the 9th March 1804) on account of the arrears due to the Peshwa for the farm of Ahmadabad. The period has already elapsed, and the Diwan expressed an anxious wish to relieve himself from this debt.

He is also desirous of consulting on the means of ensuring the regular and punctual payment of the Peshwa's farm by settling for the realisation from Babaji of 50,000 Rupees on account of the Peshwa's share of the Kathiawar mulukgiri revenue as well as the appropriation of an annual sum for the purpose of clearing off the anticipation of the Ahmadabad revenue, the nature of which will be found explained in my letter of the 31st August, 1805.

Another object of Sitaram's journey is to settle with Babaji for the more regular payment of the huzur sibandi, usually made by varats on the mulukgiri fund, amounting annually to three lakhs of Rupees; and lastly to discuss with his senior relation the subject of the Kadi accounts, which has been the source of some mutual discontent. It is the object of Sitaram to remove this disagreement and to endeavour by the establishment of friendship and confidence to promote the public interests of his administration.

These are the ostensible motives which Sitaram has assigned for his journey; they are certainly plausible in appearance; and as no

immediate public necessity at present exists to render the temporary absence of the Diwan from the capital detrimental to the public interests of His Highness Anandrao's Government, I assented with the less hesitation to a measure, the object of which, if effected, would be productive of considerable benefit.

Carnac's mission Notwithstanding, however, the plausibility of the public motives which Sitaram has assigned, I am aware there may exist family, and secret causes which may detract from their purity. It was with a view to apply every possible control and to employ every channel of information that I have deemed it necessary to depute Mr. Carnac, the first assistant to this Residency, to accompany Sitaram on his journey under such instructions and furnished with such means as appeared necessary to gain intelligence relative to the ultimate views of the parties in this interview. Mr. Carnac is accompanied by Jaswantrao Bapuji, whose intelligence seemed likely to be useful.

An honorary guard of fifty rank and file of native infantry is detached with Sitaram, which Colonel Woodington furnished on my private application, and which with equal readiness and kindness he consented, shall be placed under the command of Lieutenant McMurdo, the officer commanding the guard at this Residency—whom, for obvious reasons of due preservation of cordiality, I conceived it would be advisable to detach with Mr. Carnac.

The gentlemen joined Sitaram's camp on the evening of the 11th, which was pitched a few miles from Baroda, and on the following day continued its route.

No. 1. Translation of a letter from Sitaram Raoji to Major Walker, dated 25th October.

Sitaram's request For some time past it has been my intention to visit Bachraji, but I have been prevented by business. Having in the month of August suffered much indisposition I supplicated the God of Bachraji to restore me to health. I put myself under certain restrictions and vowed I would visit and supplicate at his feet in the month of Kartik. From this time I grew somewhat better, and therefore it is absolutely necessary for me to put my vows into execution.

Babaji Appaji Saheb is coming from Kathiawar towards Wadhwan for the collection of the 2 years' revenue from that quarter. It is now a long time since we met, and on our meeting I wish to settle with him many matters relative to the mulukgiri service, which are already known to you.

Should any business of moment happen at Baroda during my absence, I will make day into night and return with all speed which you must be confident of.

No. 2. Bombay orders to Major Walker.

Advice The Resident at Baroda was also advised of the preceding order, and desired at the same time to continue to exert the utmost vigilance as to Sitaram's objects, since those he had avowed did not seem sufficient to account for such a step.

Baroda 18th March, 1806 (1806 S. & P. D. 181)

1806

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Carnac with its respective enclosures, the former of which communicates the intentions of Sitaram Raoji, the Gaikwad Diwan, to return to Baroda on the 21st instant. *Carnac's letters*

No. 1. Letter from James Rivett Carnac to Alexander Walker, dated Camp at Dakor, 17th March, 1806.

I have the honour to report the march of this army from the vicinity of Ahmadabad on the 14th instant and its arrival at this place yesterday evening. *Return*

I have further to intimate for your information that Sitaram will wait on His Highness the Raja on the 21st instant and has been induced to visit Dakor to secure his arrival at Baroda precisely on the above-mentioned period.

On the 9th ultimo Sitaram separated from Babaji's camp before Wadhwan and proceeded to Sidhpur. *Return route*

The circuitous route of Sidhpur and Patan, by which Sitaram has proceeded since that period, I have reason to attribute to the nomination by several Brahmans of the first day of Chaitra, corresponding with the 21st of March, as particularly auspicious to a meeting with His Highness the Gaikwad, and the delay of ten days at Ahmadabad was occasioned by the same reasons, which have now induced Sitaram to visit Dakor.

Enclosed, I transmit for your information copies of my correspondence with the Judge and Magistrate at Kaira. The precautions, which Mr. Holford requested might be taken to prevent depredations being committed by the followers of this army in its progress through the Hon'ble Company's possessions, were adopted by Sitaram.

I have also the honour to transmit a list of presents received from Babaji Appaji, his son, at Kadi, and Mahipatrao Kakaji at Ahmadabad on the occasion of taking leave.

No. 2. Letter from Robert Holford, Judge and Magistrate at Kaira to James Rivett Carnac, dated Kaira, 11th March, 1806.

The patels and ryots of the villages contiguous to the Gaikwad districts on the side of Ahmadabad being apprehensive that the Pindaris and other followers of Bapu Sitaram's army now in the vicinity may commit depredations within the Hon'ble Company's precincts, I have to request that you will take the necessary measures with the Gaikwad Minister that jasus may be sent into that quarter to prevent any molestation being practised on our subjects. *Request*

No. 3. Letter from James Rivett Carnac to Robert Holford, dated Ahmadabad, 13th March, 1806.

In compliance with the request conveyed in your letter of the 11th instant, I have adopted the necessary precautions to prevent any

depredations being committed by the followers of this army within the possessions of the Hon'ble Company in the vicinity of Ahmadabad.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you of the Minister's intention to proceed to Baroda by the route of Moonda; and as the customary allowance, to a native army, of grass and wood will be demanded at that place, I have to request that the local authorities may be instructed to afford these articles on application.

On the arrival of these troops at Moonda I shall take further measure with Sitaram Raoji for the protection of the villages of that pargana and the adjoining talukas of Nadiad and Matar.

No. 4. Letter from James Rivett Carnac to Robert Holford, dated Camp at Cannoge, 15th March, 1806.

Request In addition to my communication of the 13th instant I have further to intimate that 60 carts will be required by Sitaram Raoji at Moonda for the purpose of conveying the stores of his army to Dakor in the course of to-morrow. I have therefore to request that the local authorities may be instructed to permit the above-mentioned carriage on application. With a view of effecting this object speedily I have taken the liberty to direct the karkun at Moonda to procure grass and carriage with the least practicable delay.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent depredations by the followers of the army, and I have reason to suppose you will receive no complaints of their misconduct.

1806 Baroda, 22nd March, 1806 (1806 S. & P. D. 181)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Sitaram's arrival I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the arrival of Sitaram Raoji at Baroda yesterday morning, on which day he paid his respects to His Highness the Raja and assumed the duties of his station with the usual formalities. Mr. Carnac, and the detachment, which accompanied the Diwan, returned at the same time.

Bombay orders.

Pleased Ordered that Major Walker be informed that Government are glad to hear of the safe return of the Minister Sitaram Raoji and of his entering on the duties of his station in the capital of the Gaikwad State.

1806 Baroda, 19th April, 1806, (1806 S. & P. D. 183)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Carnac's report of Sitaram's journey 1. I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Carnac, conveying an account of Sitaram's proceedings during his late tour through the northern districts of the Gaikwad territory.

2. This communication will afford to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a satisfactory view of the probable causes which induced Sitaram to undertake this journey and at the same time show how far

He has realised the ostensible objects which he assigned for his interview with Babaji, as noticed in my letter of the 13th November, 1805.

3. Lieutenant Carnac has succinctly related the progress of Babaji's coercive measures against the Raja of Wadhwan; but independently of the very satisfactory information which Lieutenant Carnac's letter contains, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will not fail to observe with pleasure and approbation the exertion of his zeal and ability in his humane and successful endeavours to adjust and terminate the hostility with the Wadhwan Raja.

4. It may not be improper to notice as an instance of the zealous attention of Lieutenant Carnac to the interests of his employers in obtaining from the Raja of Wadhwan restoration of the cattle which had been plundered from the Hon'ble Company's territories.

5. I derive great pleasure in bringing under the favourable notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the temper, discretion and judgment of Lieutenant Carnac in the execution of his late mission, which has enabled him to fulfil every view that I proposed from his deputation and to secure at the same time the regard of the Diwan.

6. In submitting to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accounts of Lieutenant Carnac's expenses during his journey with Sitaram it may probably be necessary to observe upon the necessity of preserving a respectability of appearance as the representative of the Hon'ble Company when accompanying the First Minister of the Gaikwad Government.

This was the more necessity from the nature of the journey and the little acquaintance of the inhabitants with the British Government; and upon the whole, considering the period to which Lieutenant Carnac's absence was extended, I am induced respectfully to hope that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will consider this expense with favourable attention.

No. 1. Letter from James Rivett Carnac to Alexander Walker, dated Baroda, 6th April, 1806.

1. I have the honour to submit to your consideration a report of *Route* my proceedings with Sitaram Raoji under your instructions of the 9th *followed* November, 1805.

2. I shall proceed to state in the first place, the daily progress of Sitaram from the period of his departure from Baroda to his arrival in the vicinity of Babaji's camp near Wadhwan.

3. On the evening of the 11th of November I joined Sitaram on the banks of the Mahi and halted there on the following day. Marching by the route of Anand, we reached Nadiad on the 14th and quitted that place on the subsequent morning in the direction of Mehmabad.

4. It may here be necessary to notice the ready attention of the Hon'ble Company's local authorities at Nadiad in supplying such necessaries as the convenience of the troops required, and I am happy

to observe that Sitaram carefully instructed his troops to avoid any irregularity during their progress through the British possessions, and that they conducted themselves with the utmost propriety and good conduct.

5. Leaving Mehmabad on the 16th, we encamped on the same day at the village of Batwa near Ahmadabad, where Mahipatrao Kakaji awaited the arrival of the Diwan in order to escort him to the city.

6. The following day was taken up in attending an entertainment on the occasion of the minister's arrival, and Sitaram proceeded towards Kadi on the 17th, accompanied by his relative, Kakaji.

7. We arrived at Kadi on the 18th, and an entertainment by Vithalrao Babaji detained us at this place all the 19th.

8. I availed myself of this opportunity to present Vithalrao Babaji the enclosed list of presents entrusted to my charge for that purpose, and Sitaram on this day intimated to me the intention of Vithalrao to accompany him until the period of his return to Kadi.

9. The party quitted Kadi on the 21st and arrived at Bachraji the subsequent day for the purpose of some devotional ceremonies. Sitaram remained at Bachraji until the 1st December, but he was detained longer than he originally intended with a view of avoiding some unlucky day and of reaching Wadhwan so as to meet Babaji at the period which is deemed fortunate. On the 1st of December we left Bachraji and marching by the route of Paili on the borders of Jhalawad arrived in the vicinity of Babaji's camp on the 6th.

10. On the 8th a formal meeting took place, attended with considerable splendour and ceremony, and on the 14th I had my first separate interview with Babaji. On the occasion the enclosed list of articles were presented to him.

11. My conversations at different times with Sitaram induced me to conclude that the object of his journey would engage his attention at an early period after his arrival in Babaji's camp. But the hostile preparations of the Wadhwan Raja, who had evaded the advances of Babaji for an adjustment, determined Sitaram to wait the result of this difference, previous to the discussion of his own business.

Wadhwan trouble 12. As the following detail may be acceptable for your information, I shall briefly state the points which Babaji had in contemplation to accomplish, previous to hostilities with the Raja of Wadhwan.

13. The origin of the dispute with the Wadhwan Raja and those of Limbdi and Dhrangadhra was of a very trivial nature, but nevertheless was prosecuted with violence and irritation; and his predatory excursions into their territories and their inability to check his depredations at length induced them to supplicate the influence of Babaji to demand the restitution of such plunder and property which the Raja of Wadhwan had possessed himself of since the commencement of hostilities. Babaji complying with these solicitations proceeded to take

the necessary steps for calling the Wadhwan Raja to account by requiring an equivalent for his depredations and security for his future peaceable conduct.

14. The Raja having for a considerable time delayed to render this satisfaction, Babaji resolved to use coercive measures and by these means also to establish the claims of his own Government for two years' tribute, and at the same time effect the every essential object of securing the future good behaviour of several freebooters who participated with the Wadhwan Raja in his excesses on the neighbouring possessions of Limbdi and Dhrangadhra.

15. The very respectable force which attended Sitaram was an additional inducement for Babaji to require at that time immediate satisfaction or compel the Raja to consent to the conditions which had been previously proposed towards a general reconciliation.

16. The final rejection of these conditions by the Raja on the 23rd December led to the hostilities which ensued on the 24th.

17. These hostilities continued on both sides, and they made no offers of negotiation until the 10th of January; and as these offers were considered by Babaji too unreasonable for admittance, the vakils were accordingly dismissed.

18. Observing that this warfare might continue some time by the obstinacy with which it was carried on, and being aware that existing circumstances rendered it desirable that it should not arrive at an extremity, I took the liberty to offer Sitaram and Babaji my mediation with the Raja towards an equitable conclusion of the differences between all parties. *Carnac's mediation*

19. I was much flattered with the ready reception of this offer, and took an early opportunity to invite the vakils to my tent for the purpose of discussing the points in question.

20. I was also particularly anxious to convince Babaji of my desire to advance generally his wishes and with that view requested the attendance of Mairal Narayan, the Bhau Bakhshi, whose presence I had reason to suppose would realise that object, as well as afford me the advantage of his experience and influence in the ensuing discussions.

21. Babaji had provided me with a memorandum of his wishes on the occasion the vakils arrived from Wadhwan on the 16th of January.

22. It will be unnecessary to detail to you at length my proceedings with the vakils, as they were attended with much delay on the discussion of each separate article, and it will here probably be sufficient to notice that after a moderate abatement of the jamabandi, mutual restitution of plundered property between Limbdi, Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan, and a satisfactory security by the Raja for the future conduct of himself and his associate, Babaji acceded to the arrangement on the evening of the 23rd, from which period all hostilities were discontinued.

23. On the conclusion of these differences I lost no time in advancing the claims of the Hon'ble Company for the depredations *claims*

committed by the Raja of Wadhwan in the Dhandhuka pargana; and having ascertained from the kamavisdar the extent of these depredations, I was enabled to conclude a settlement to the satisfaction of the parties who had received the injury. This circumstance I had the honour to report on the 29th of January.

*Sitaram's
object*

24. I shall next proceed to state the result of the discussions of the objects which induced Sitaram to visit Babaji; and it may be proper to remark that my knowledge of the circumstances was derived from Mairal Narayan, the Bhau Bakshi.

25. Sitaram shortly after the settlement with the Raja of Wadhwan entered on business with Babaji, who after some discussion assented to the discharge of the following demands from his future-realizations in Kathiawar: 1st, the sum of Rupees 1,07,000, for which the Company were bhandari in the last year's loan; 2nd, the varats of the silahdars, amounting to Rupees 2,75,000 on the mulukgiri collections; 3rd, the shroffs' advance of Rupees 2,75,000 for the discharge of the arrears of silahdars. The accomplishment of these points embraced the principal objects of Sitaram's visit, and he shortly afterwards intimated his intention of returning to Baroda.

26. I have had the honour in my letter of the 17th ultimo to communicate the assigned causes which induced Sitaram to proceed by the circuitous route of Sidhpur and Patan. It is not however improbable that he might have other motives than those of religion or a desire to delay his arrival until the auspicious day for which the Brahmans had fixed upon for his return.

27. Sitaram has since his accession to the diwanship been principally at the capital, and he might not be insensible to the desire of appearing with the ensigns of dignity throughout the more remote possessions of the Gaikwad.

28. Be this as it may, the circuit of the Diwan was attended by a very considerable show of splendour and display of power, and he was everywhere received with cordiality and respect.

29. The local authorities of several principal towns in our journey were forward in presenting their offerings which were liberal, though I have not the means of stating their value exactly; and the members of his family were received with proportionate marks of attention.

Presents

30. I have the honour to enclose a list of presents received from Babaji Appaji, Vithalrao Babaji at Kadi and Mahipatrao Kakaji at Ahmadabad on the occasion of my taking leave of them respectively.

Expenses

31. In submitting my accounts of expenses during the time I have accompanied Sitaram Raoji, I beg leave to express my sincere hope that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will consider me entitled to a remuneration.

32. It may not be superfluous to bring to your notice the insufficiency of my finances to support expenses adequate to the respectability,

of the situation with which I was entrusted, and I trust that the liberal sentiments of justice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will readily induce him to sanction the discharge of the accompanying bill of my expenses.

33. In concluding this report I cannot omit the opportunity it affords me of bringing to your favourable notice Jaswantrao Bapu, who has attended me in the capacity of an agent to the Darbars of Sitaram and Babaji. His zeal, fidelity and good conduct have in every instance met with my warmest approbation, and I would most respectfully recommend his integrity and merits to your kind notice and regard.

No. 2. List of presents made to Babaji Appaji.

1 turban, 1 pair shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 mammoodis, 1 gun, *Presents*
1 spy-glass, 2 fans, 1 watch, 1 pen-knife, 1 whip, 1 pair of scissors, *given*
1 snuff-box, 1 piece of satin, 1 piece of velvet, 1 small ivory case of instruments.

No. 3. List of presents made to Lieutenant James Rivett Carnac in the months of February and March, 1806.

By Babaji Appaji, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 turban, 1 piece of cloth; by Vithalrao Babaji, 1 selah, 1 turban; by Mahipatrao Kakaji, 1 pair of shawls, 1 selah.

Remark.

Ordered that the list of presents accompanying the above letter be sent to the Accountant General and Civil Auditor for his information and guidance.

No. 4. Carnac's expenses.

The Governor-in-Council has all reason to be satisfied with the discretion and judgment that appear to have attended Lieutenant Carnac's proceedings, whilst he accompanied the Diwan Sitaram on his late progress, and although the incurring of any extraordinary expense is at the present juncture peculiarly objectionable and to be avoided, yet the statement of Lieutenant Carnac's extra disbursements on the present occasion has been sent for audit to the end that such part of them as may appear proper to be borne by the Hon'ble Company may on the Auditor's report be hereafter sanctioned. *Sanction*

Section C: A VISIT TO BROACH

The documents show how eager the Company were to make things easy and comfortable for important travellers. Incidentally they are an instance in point of passport regulations in the year 1805.

DOCUMENTS

Baroda, 16th June, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 168)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble the Baroda Governor-in-Council a copy of a letter which, at the request of the *request*

Gaikwad Diwan, I separately addressed to Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Steadman, as also of another of similar purport to Colonel Woodington.

I beg leave respectfully to recommend this application to the sanction and support of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council as a necessary piece of attention to the wishes of our ally, and being no more than a return of that confidence which is so extensively reposed in the British character, in reference to the present situation of the garrison of Baroda and the rest of the Gaikwad forts similarly situated in Gujarat.

No. 1. From Alexander Walker to Guy Lenox Prendergast.

Baroda request I have the honour to inform you that Khanderao Bakhshi, the brother of Sitaram Raoji, the Diwan of the Gaikwad State, is proceeding to Broach to be present at the celebration of a marriage between the son of Dada Guru and the daughter of Lakshmanrao.

I have been requested on this occasion by the Diwan to write you a recommendatory letter in favour of the above persons, to request that they may be received with the attention and respect due to their rank, that they may receive every assistance and protection from you in the performance of the ceremony; and that their attendants, who will be numerous, composing a small detachment of the Gaikwad forces, may have free egress and ingress to the fort during its celebration.

I have in consequence in the strongest manner to request that the tenor of this application from the Gaikwad Minister may be complied with as a mark of civil attention to our ally and of cordiality between the two Governments.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to William Steadman.

The same letter as to Prendergast.

No. 3. Alexander Walker to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Woodington.

Baroda request I have the honour to inform you that Khanderao Bakhshi, the brother of Sitaram Raoji, the Diwan of the Gaikwad State, is proceeding to Broach to be present at the celebration of a marriage.

I have written to the Judge and Magistrate and the Collector to request he may be received with every attention due to an officer of an ally; but as during the performance of the above ceremony, he will require free egress and ingress to the fort with his attendants, who are numerous and comprise a small detachment of the Gaikwad force, I have to request you would issue such orders to the officer commanding the garrison at Broach as you may deem applicable to the purpose.

1805 *Baroda, 18th June, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 168)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Orders In continuation of the subject of my letter of the 15th, enclosing copies of letters addressed to the Judge and Magistrate and the Collector of Broach and to Colonel Woodington, I have the honour to forward a copy of the orders issued by Colonel Woodington to the officer commanding that garrison.

Henry Woodington to Captain Rebenack, commanding at Broach, dated 11th June.

Khanderao Bakhshi, the brother of Sitaram Raoji, the Diwan of the Gaikwad State, now proceeds to Broach to be present at the celebration of a marriage. His attendants are numerous and comprise a small detachment of the Gaikwad troops, and you will not prevent their entrance into or going out of the fort, which he will require during the performance of the above ceremony. *Orders*

Baroda, 2nd July, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 169).

1805

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

In reference to my letter of the 16th ultimo, I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Mr. Prendergast and of my reply. *Khanderao's visit*

The personal attention which Khanderao Bakhshi received from Mr. Prendergast cannot fail to be very gratifying to him and his family; and the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe with satisfaction the decorous behaviour of the attendants of this person during his visit to Broach.

I have assured Mr. Prendergast however that I am perfectly aware of the inconvenience attending the repetition of such visits, in which disputes might arise among the inferiors, that might be attended with consequences of disagreeable tendency to the cordiality of the two Governments. I therefore beg leave to request that you will respectfully assure the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that my influence shall be directed to discourage any future applications; but the present one being personally from the Diwan, I could not refuse to accede to a request, to which consent had been anticipated in the requisite preparations for the marriage ceremony having been made at Broach.

Applications of this nature can but seldom occur, and the present is an extraordinary instance; but, when they do, I beg leave to suggest to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of complying with an indulgence which cannot be refused without raising sentiments of disgust and dissatisfaction in the minds of our Gaikwad ally, and which with ordinary precautions in such cases may pass without any disagreeable consequences resulting therefrom.

No. 1. Letter from G. L. Prendergast to Alexander Walker, dated Broach, 25th June, 1805.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 16th instant and was happy to show every civility and attention in my power to Khanderao Bakhshi, the brother of Sitaram Raoji the Diwan of the Gaikwad State. At his request I was present at the celebration of the marriage, which brought him to Broach; and I had the pleasure yesterday to introduce him to the members of the Court of Circuit. At parting I made such presents of shawls, turbans and white cloth to him and to his respectable companions as I conceived due to their rank, according to your recommendation and consistent with the cordiality between the Gaikwad State and the Hon'ble Company. *Khanderao's visit*

I did all in my power to prevent him or his people from meeting with stoppages or insults at the town gates, agreeable to your request; for

which purpose I gave orders, and to insure which, if possible, I directed two of my own peons to be always in waiting upon him. The commandant, I believe, also gave the necessary orders; but, notwithstanding which, I am sorry to say, he was stopped for a considerable time at the Jarusir gate at his first entrance by the guard, one of whom came to me for orders; which when I gave him, he however refused to obey, until he had the commandant's orders, who being at the time out riding, the delay was long; and he must, I think, have felt hurt at it. He was however so polite as not to mention it. Again, however, when he was yesterday coming to the Darbar to take leave of me, he was most unaccountably stopped, at the entrance to the Darbar, by a naik's guard, which has lately been, on account of the number of persons in confinement, placed over the gaol, and which happened to be near the entrance. The stoppage was for but a minute or two, at the utmost; but I was extremely sorry for it, as both Khanderao Bakhshi and his companions appeared much hurt at the circumstance; for which however I made every apology in my power, and sent the guard immediately away to the commandment, as the gate of the Darbar formed no part of their charge. I mention those circumstances to you, as they will probably be mentioned to Sitaram Raoji. The general order issued by Government under 5th April last in respect to this district has not yet been regularly published in this garrison. When it is, I trust those unfortunate mistakes will not occur so often as they now do.

You will be pleased to hear that I had not a single complaint of any sort against Khanderao Bakhshi's people or any of the Gaikwad's detachment who accompanied him.

No. 2. Letter from Major Walker to G. L. Prendergast, dated Baroda, 1st July, 1805.

Khanderao's visit I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo and observed with much satisfaction that the visit of Khanderao Bakhshi to Broach has passed with so much cordiality. It is also with much pleasure that I understand, that the attendants of the Bakhshi conducted themselves with so much order and regularity.

I beg leave on this occasion to offer my acknowledgements for the ready compliance my recommendation received, and for your marked personal attention to Khanderao Bakhshi, which must prove also very gratifying to him and to his relations, who principally compose the present Gaikwad Administration. I am, however, aware of the general inconvenience which would attend frequent visits of this nature with a train of armed followers, and I shall therefore employ my influence to limit them as much as possible.

Section D: SINDIA'S CLAIM

Daulatrao Sindia was ready to fish in troubled waters. Profiting by the financial confusion for which Indian States, Baroda not excluded, were notorious, Sindia made preposterous claims in payment of debts which had long

been settled. But this time there was no miraculous haul caught in Sindia's financial nets. Alexander Walker took the matter in hand on behalf of the Gaikwad State.

DOCUMENTS

Baroda, 23rd August, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 189)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden

1806

For the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council I have *Sindia's* the honour to enclose the copies of a letter from the Resident with *claim* Daulatrao Sindia under date the 6th instant, giving cover to a translation of a demand from that Darbar for an alleged unliquidated balance on account of the Peshwa's varats in his favour for two years' rent of Ahmadabad. As it appeared of some consequence that the Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council should be as early as possible apprised of the nature of my reply to Mr. Mereer, I trust that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will approve of the direct communication I have this day made to Mr. Edinonstone as per copy accompanying.

No. 1. Letter from Grame Mercer, Resident with Sindia, dated 6th August.

Enclosed is an extract from my letter to the Governor-General- *Letter* in-Council of the 2nd instant, and with it a copy and translation of the application referred to in it. You will observe that it is not my intention to make any communication to the Darbar on the subject until I may be in possession of the Governor-General's instructions. Any information, which you can furnish upon the nature of this demand, will be immediately forwarded to Fort William.

No. 2. Extract of a letter from the Resident at the Court of Daulatrao Sindia to the address of the Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council, dated 2nd August, 1806.

I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of a memoran- *Sindia's* dum delivered to me under the seal and signature of Sindia, regarding *claim* certain claims on the Gaikwad Government. As it is stated in the copy of the conference between Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sindia's vakils that it was not intended that the 5th article of the treaty of Surji Arjungaon should apply to any *bona fide* debts due by the Gaikwad Government to Sindia, which the vakils have been desired to refer to Colonel Malcolm, I did not consider it advisable to refuse to receive this paper under the stipulation of that article. I have merely however informed the Darbar that I should write for information and instructions on the subject; and although I should request the Resident at Baroda to furnish me with what information he may have it in his power to obtain for the purpose of being submitted to you, I shall make no communication to this Darbar on the subject until I may receive your order for that purpose.

No. 3. Draft of a letter to be written by Mr. Mercer to the Resident at Baroda.

*Sindia's
claim*

Whereas the subah of Ahmadabad was granted from the Peshwa's sarkar to Anandrao Gaikwad through the agency of Maharaja Daulatrao Sindia, and the Peshwa bestowed upon the Maharaja the amount of the mamlat, Nazranah, and Darbar kharch, which was settled for the above subah, a small part of the above amount has accordingly been paid to the Maharaja. Besides the balance of the above amount, there remains to be paid interest, exchange batta upon it as a settlement of accounts; and payment of a balance due to the Maharaja by the Gaikwad is requisite. It would be proper that you should inform the Gaikwad that he may send a confidential mutasaddi to the Maharaja to compare and settle the accounts and to pay the amount which may appear to be due from the Gaikwad to the Maharaja.

*Baroda, 22nd August, 1806 (1806 S. & P. D. 189)
Alexander Walker to Grame Mercer.*

*Sindia fully
paid*

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant with its enclosures.

2. The amount of the debt originally due from the Gaikwad Government to Daulatrao Sindia was founded on a varat drawn by His Highness the Peshwa in favour of the latter for ten lakhs of Rupees.

3. Immediately on the conclusion of the conferences at Poona, which ended in the management of the Peshwa's share of the subah of Ahmadabad being conferred on the Gaikwad Raja through the influence of Sindia's party at the Poona Darbar, the sum of five lakhs of Rupees was paid to the agents of Daulatrao Sindia in part liquidation of the varat before mentioned.

4. The payment of the remainder of this debt was delayed by the troubles which ensued among the members of the Gaikwad family on the death of the Raja Govindrao.

5. In the month of August 1802 a considerable force from the army of Daulatrao Sindia, under the command of Nagopant Baba, was announced by Yadavrao Bhasker, the then minister of the Maharaja Daulatrao Sindia, to Raoba, the Gaikwad Diwan, as being destined for Gujarat for the avowed purpose of receiving the payment of the above demand.

This letter also demanded payment of the Darbar kharch comprising under this denomination one lakh of Rupees for Daulatrao Sindia and 25,000 for his minister Yadavrao Bhasker, which made the amount total of demand 6,25,000 Rupees.

6. The state of affairs under this date rendered it an object of considerable importance to exclude the Government of Daulatrao Sindia from all just cause of interference in the internal concern of the Gaikwad territories; and as the debt as claimed by Yadavrao Bhasker was allowed to be due by the Gaikwad Administration, the necessary funds to relieve the Gaikwad Government from this demand were supplied through the medium of the Hon'ble Company.

The mode of payment also, which was pointed out by Yadavrao Bhasker, was adhered to by paying the 6,25,000 Rupees into the firm of Khushalchand Seth.

7. Copies and translates of the receipts of this firm are herewith enclosed for your information.

8. This brief account of the circumstances attending and of the conclusion of the transaction will be sufficient to apprise you that the Government of Daulatrao Sindia can have no further claim on this Government on account of the Peshwa's varat in that Chieftain's favour.

9. It may not however be superfluous to mention that the varat was for the revenues of the two first years of the term, for which the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad was entrusted to the management of the Gaikwad, viz. for the years 1857 (1800/1), 1858 (1801/2), and that the rent of each succeeding year has under my inspection and agency been transmitted on behalf of His Highness the Peshwa to Poona, a circumstance which necessarily excludes the Government of Daulatrao Sindia from any demand on account of year 1801/2.

10. In this place it may be proper to observe that the minutes of the conference, alluded to in the extract of your letter of the 2nd instant, to the address of the Honourable the Governor-General-in-Council not having been made known to me, I have not consequently had the advantage of them in my communications with this Government.

No. 1. Translation of a varat from Bajirao Raghunath Pradhan to Raoji Appaji.

In virtue [of] former resolves relative to the mamlat for two years *Varat* of the taluka of Ahmadabad, it being agreed to the payment of the rusud 10 lakhs being appropriated as military expenditure to Daultrao Sindia, you will make payment of the money and take your receipts for the same.

No. 2. Receipt.

This receipt is annexed to the back of the varat.

Receipt

To wit: [the sum] of 5 lakhs of Rupees on account of the varat to be received in Poona, the same 5 lakhs in currency of Baroda through the agency of Khushalchand Ambaidas, soukar, and in October 1801/2 has been received in full into the shop of the said soukar.

No. 3. Order for 1 lakh of Rupees from Khushalchand to the Firm of the same person in the camp of the Daulatrao Sindia.

To wit: [the sum] of Rupees 1 lakh of Baroda currency in behalf *Payment* of the Gaikwad Sarkar you will pay to the Maharaja Daulatrao Sindia.

No. 4. Receipt by Yadavrao Bhasker.

To wit: of the Darbar kharch connected with the rusud of *Receipt* Ahmadabad taluka, in amount 25,000, your having remitted this money to me in currency of Baroda. I have received the same in full through the agency of Khushalchand Ambaidas.

1806 Baroda, 23rd August, 1806 (1806 S. & P. D. 189)

Alexander Walker to N. B. Edmonstone.

Excusing Sindia I beg leave to enlose for the further information of the Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council a copy of a letter under this date to Mr. Moreer, the Resident with Daulatrao Sindia.

It is not improbable but that Sindia may not have received information of this payment having been made to his banker Parbhudas Seth, in conformity to the desire of his minister Yadavrao Bhasker; and that the production of the acknowledgment of Parbhudas Seth may be sufficient to convince His Highness of the final settlement of all his claim on the Gaikwad Government.

Letter from Alexander Walker to Grame Mercer.

Excusing Sindia Adverting to the 7th paragraph and postscript of my letter of the 22nd instant, it may be necessary to observe in explanation that the Maharaja Daulatrao Sindia had had credit for the lakh of Rupees paid to Parbhudas Seth from October 1803. The original draft therefore transmitted in my letter will be sufficient to apprise the Maharaja of a fact, [of] which it was naturally to be supposed he would have before received intimation.

1807 Baroda, 4th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 197)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Letter I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council the copy of a letter from the Resident with Daulatrao Sindia under date the 9th December, 1806, accompanied by a copy of my reply under this date, both bearing reference to the recent demand made by Daulatrao Sindia on the Gaikwad Government for arrears due on account of the varats drawn by the Peshwa for ten lakhs of Rupees on account of the rent of Ahmadabad.

No. 1. *Letter from Grame Mercer to Alexander Walker, dated 9th December.*

Camp near Kareemghur, 9th December, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 197)
Grame Mercer to Major Alexander Walker.

Absurd claims After some hesitation, Sindia's Minister acknowledged the receipt of the original amount of the varat for ten lakhs of Rupees, but continued to deny that credit has been given to His Highness for one lakh of Rupees, stated to be due as Darbar khareh, and the house of Khushalchand Seth has refused acceptance of the draft for that amount enclosed in your letter, and states that further advice must be given before it can be credited.

The Darbar also sent to me a statement of interest and batta due on the original sum, amounting to above ten lakhs of Rupees. This I immediately returned as totally inadmissible and informed the Darbar that the documents, which had been transmitted by you upon this subject, and which had been produced to them, had been submitted to the Hon'ble the Governor-General, who was entirely satisfied from them

that His Highness's just demands upon the Gaikwad Government had been completely liquidated; that, although no doubt could exist that the Gaikwad Government had duly paid to the House of Khushalchand Seth the amount of the Darbar kharch in conformity to the mode pointed out by Yadavrao Bhasker, yet as it had been affirmed that the amount had not been credited to His Highness, and the draft lately sent had been refused acceptance, I should again address you on the subject that further advice might be sent to the House of Khushalchand Seth here, or that the mistakes which had occurred in this transaction might be otherwise cleared up. The circumstances which have occasioned this difficulty in realising the amount of the draft, made by Parbhudas, appear to arise from his having since the period of the transaction separated from the firm of Khushalchand, which transacts the business of Daulatrao Sindia, and from no final adjustment of accounts having taken place between the partners. The matter may perhaps be most properly adjusted by calling upon Parbhudas to support his draft which has been refused, or to produce some satisfactory documents from the books of the House that the amount has been actually credited to Daulatrao Sindia at the period mentioned, which does not appear to be sufficiently established by the draft dated in August last, and which I now return.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Grame Mercer, dated 4th January, 1807.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th December last. *Darbar kharch*

The cause of the draft for the amount of one lakh of Rupees on account of the Darbar kharch being refused acceptance by Khushalchand Seth is explained by Parbhudas at Baroda to have arisen from a wish on the part of the firm to appropriate this amount in part payment of the heavy demands which they have on Daulatrao Sindia.

As it however appears that this measure has not met the approbation of the Maharaja, Parbhudas has now written another draft on the firm of Khushalchand Seth, directing the prompt payment of one lakh of Rupees with interest from the 5th Aswin Sudh 1850.

I have in consequence the honour to enclose you the draft originally forwarded, accompanied by the second order of Parbhudas both of which, he requests, may be delivered to Khushalchand.

Baroda, 14th February, 1807 (1807 S. & P. D. 201)
Grame Mercer to Alexander Walker.

1807

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo and to enclose a receipt from Maharaja Daulatrao Sindia for one lakh of Rupees on account of Darbar kharch, crediting the same from the 5th Aswin Sudh 1858. *Batta claim*

Although this Darbar has not resumed the demand for interest on the amount formerly paid, yet they continue to urge a claim for batta upon the Sevashastry Rupees in which the payment had been made, on the plea that the Poteychal Rupee is the coin in which the peshkash

has been uniformly paid. I have replied that I do not consider it probable that any batta can be due from the receipts having been granted for the full amount of the varat without any deduction for batta on Sewashastri Rupees, but have at the same time agreed to apply to you for information on this point, which, as a peshkash was formerly paid to the Peshwa by the Gaikwad sarkar, and is still transmitted through you, it cannot be difficult to ascertain.

1807 *Baroda, 6th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 201)*

Daulatrao Sindia to Anandrao, dated 27th August, 1806.

Fresh claims In regard to the management of the pargana of Ahmadabad of the sarkar of His Highness the Peshwa [it] was given over to you. The moneys of that concern I made good to the sarkar, agreeable to the stipulation and agreements I entered into on your behalf. Since that period some collections have been realised, and still some balances remain to be discharged, a separate memorandum of which is sent.

Taking therefore the written purport of that document into your consideration, cause the same to be liquidated and paid into the firm of Parbhudas Seth. By this arrangement I will transact bills of exchange and obtain the money here.

Considering the length of time that has already elapsed, it becomes desirable that a speedy adjustment should be made of the concern, the more especially under our present pecuniary exigencies. I am at present subject to the demands of the soukar from whom I took the moneys for the payment to the Seth above-mentioned. Cause the receipt to be transmitted to this quarter.

1807 *Baroda, 6th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 201)*

Daulatrao Sindia to Appaji Babaji, dated 6th December, 1806.

Fresh claims On account of the sarkar and of the balance of that concern due here, a memorandum of which was heretofore sent, wherefore let the payment of the same be made to Parbhudas Seth, after that manner, using every other exertion to this object to prevent the necessity of writing again.

1808 *Baroda, 10th June, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 236)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Final settlement I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, a series of correspondence with Mr. Mercer, the Resident with Daulatrao Sindia, being the sequel of that which I had the honour to submit in my letter of the 4th January, 1807.

By this correspondence the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe that all Sindia's demands upon the Gaikwad Government, connected with the Peshwa's varat on the rusud of Ahmadabad, are finally terminated by the acceptance which Purshotam Jagdis (the shroff appointed to receive the amount of the vattam arising on the remittance) has made of the drafts of this Government on the firm of Hari Bhakti, and in consequence of which the general release from Daulatrao Sindia has been delivered into the possession of the Gaikwad Government.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Grame Mercer, Resident with Daulatrao Sindia, dated Baroda, 28th March, 1808.

Since my return from Kathiawar I have embraced every favourable *Baroda's* opportunity of impressing upon the Gaikwad Government the necessity *offer* of adjusting the demand of His Highness Daulatrao Sindia for exchange and batta, arising on the varats of Ahmadabad.

The reluctance of this Government under its present embarrassments and numerous demands to enter on the discussion of any pecuniary concerns has hitherto prevented me from communicating the result of my repeated applications at an earlier period, but I am happy now to inform you that they appear disposed to admit His Highness's claims to a very considerable extent.

The enclosed paper contains the substance of the Gaikwad Government's reply to Daulatrao Sindia's claims; but I declined bringing the affair to an adjustment until I had previously submitted it to you, with a view to ascertain whether this adjustment would be satisfactory to both the parties and to obtain in that event the necessary receipt and releases from the Government of His Highness to that of the Gaikwad.

I beg to observe however that the present proposals of the Gaikwad Government probably afford to Daulatrao Sindia greater advantages than he was likely to have realised of by his own means, and that the nature of our connection and interference with this concern was to induce under our mediation such a course of procedure as might moderate any excessive or oppressive demand and promote a final and equitable adjustment.

No. 2. Substance of the reply of the Gaikwad sarkar to the demands of exchange by Ali Jah Bahadur on the varats granted by the Peshwa to him on the taluka of Ahmadabad.

Money payable to Sindia:

Varats granted on the rusud for 2 years	Rs.	10,00,000	<i>offer</i>
Ditto.....Darbar kharch		1,00,000	
Difference of Exchange as follows:—			
On 5 lakhs of Rupees	Rs.	32,500	
On 6 lakhs of Rupees		<u>42,000</u>	
		74,500	
		<u>Rs. 11,74,500</u>	
Of which the following sums have been received			
Total paid		11,00,000	
Balance due to Sindia		<u>74,500</u>	
		<u>Rs. 11,74,500</u>	

The claim of Sindia to this extent on Baroda currency is to be considered just, but Sindia should also grant receipts to the Gaikwad sarkar, dated on the day the money was paid—the memorandum sent by Scindia exhibits claims on the Gaikwad sarkar to the amount of Rupees 12,68,518-1-00.

The rate of exchange charged for by Sindia was not the rate current at the period the money was paid, whence that charge is incorrect.

The charge of interest manoti also proposed is to be considered exceptionable, since the Gaikwad sarkar took no loan from Sindia to sanction it.

No 3. Letter from Grame Mercer to Alexander Walker, dated Sindia's camp, 6th May, 1808.

Offer accepted I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of March, enclosing the answer of the Gaikwad Government to the demands of this Darbar on account of batta on the varats granted by the Peshwa on the Ahmadabad taluka.

This account I accordingly stated to the Darbar and strongly advised Sindia's Ministers to accede to it, as it apparently constituted a fair settlement upon liberal principles between the two States, and that it had been with the view to attain this object that the British Resident at Baroda had interfered so far on the subject. I was asked whether the batta, stated in the account, had been ascertained by you to have been the real batta at the periods of the payments of the varats. I replied that you had merely sent the account as the answer of the Gaikwad Government on the subject, but had not mentioned your having yourself ascertained this point. It was at length agreed that the proposal of settlement, transmitted by you, should be acceded to, with a reference to you upon the first point above stated; that regular receipts should be granted for the amount of the balance Rupees 74,500 when paid; and that a farigh-khutti or general release should be forwarded to you to be delivered to the Gaikwad Government, should you be of opinion that the batta has been fairly stated, or upon the receipt of any further amount which may be deemed by you justly and equitably due on this account. This farigh-khutti under the seal and signature of Daulatrao Sindia, I have now the honour to enclose.

I have been repeatedly urged by the Darbar to request that no delay might occur in the payment of the amount settled on account of any difference which may appear in the statement of the batta; and as you will have it in your power to satisfy the Gaikwad Government in regard to the final adjustment of the subject on fair and equitable terms, I have ventured to assure the Darbar that you will use every means in your power to expedite the payment.

No. 4. Letter from Alexander Walker to Grame Mercer, dated Baroda, 1st June, 1808.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th May last, enclosing the original farigh-khutti or release from His Highness Daulatrao Sindia to this Government for the realisation of all His Highness's demands on account of the Peshwa's varat on the rusud of Ahmadabad.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the completion of this business by the final adjustment of the amount of the batta with the

shroff, who is appointed to receive it, will be effected in a few days, on which the release will be delivered to this Government; but which I shall have hereafter the pleasure to notice.

No 5. Letter from Alexander Walker to Grame Mercer, dated Baroda, 10th June, 1808.

Upon inquiry among the shroffs at Baroda I find that the batta, as *Correct account* stated in the account I had the honour to forward in my letter of the 28th March last, is that which existed at the periods the remittances were made by this Government; and in consequence the sum payable by the Gaikwad in the account amounts to 74,500 Rupees.

The real distress which exists at Baroda for cash effectively prevents this Government from being able to give an order to Parshotam Jagidas for immediate payments, and this shroff, fully aware of this inability, has expressed himself perfectly satisfied in receiving the varats of the Gaikwad on the firm of Hari Bhakti for the above sum at two equal instalments, the first becoming due on the 24th October, the second on the 21st January.

In consequence of this arrangement, I have delivered the farigh-khutti of His Highness the Maharaja to the Gaikwad Administration, and I trust the final termination of this long pending business will prove satisfactory to the Darbar of Daulatrao Sindia.

No 6. Remark in the Diary.

The Chief Secretary is to express to the Resident the satisfaction *Approval* which the Governor-in-Council has experienced from the adjustment of the claims connected with the Peshwa's varats as reported in the above letter.

*Camp near Shahabad, 11th August, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 248)
Barry Close to Alexander Walker.*

I lost no time in communicating to the Darbar the information you *Sindia's request* had sent of the settlement of the Maharaja's claims, which must no doubt be very satisfactory to His Highness. I at the same time expressed my hopes that Sindia would be fully sensible of the benefit he had derived from the interposition of the British Government in this affair.

The necessity however has been urged of a receipt being furnished by Parshotam Jagidas, or a requisition being made to the House of Hari Bhakti formally to declare their intention of discharging the money, due by the Gaikwad, at the time of the drafts being presented for payment.

This request has been brought forward in consequence of information received here that the firm of Hari Bhakti appeared disposed to evade the discharge of the drafts immediately on their becoming due by saying that the necessary reply should be given when the varats were presented to them.

*Baroda, 16th September, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 248)
Alexander Walker to Barry Close.*

1808

I have the pleasure to enclose the voucher from Parshotam Jagidas, which the ministers of His Highness the Maharaja require, which, I

trust, will evince to His Highness Daulatrao and his ministers the complete discharge of every demand arising from the varats drawn by His Highness the Peshwa in Daulatrao Sindia's favour.

In forwarding this voucher the Gaikwad ministers have requested me to return the farigh-khutti or release which I received through Mr. Mercer, as it is so generally worded that it may leave room for future dispute.

The draft, which I have the honour to enclose, differs in nothing but specifying the demand that is now discharged in full, and which I request you would have the goodness to obtain the execution of from the Darbar.

Translation of a letter from Parshotam Jagidas, dated Baroda, 11th September, 1808.

The English letter you sent to us from your camp was given to Major Walker; and in consequence of this letter we have received a chitti for 74,500 Rupees to be paid as follows:

Paush Sudh 5th, 1865	Rs. 37,250
Phalgon Sudh 5th	37,250
	<hr/>
	Rupees 74,500

The chitti to this amount has been given on Haribhoy Bhaktidas, and when you send me Daulatrao Sindia's receipt on Anandrao Gaikwad, I shall receive the money, otherwise it will not be given.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that copies of the preceding papers be forwarded to the Governor-General as bearing relation to a claim by Daulatrao Sindia on the Gaikwad Government, which has already been, in its progress, submitted at different times to their consideration from the year 1802 to the present time.

1808 Baroda, 28th October, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 251)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Sindia's receipt I have the honour to forward for the information of Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the copy of a letter from the Acting Resident with Daulatrao Sindia giving cover to an original farigh-khutti from that Chieftain to the Gaikwad Government in full payment of all demands on account of His Highness the Peshwa's varats on Ahmadabad. A copy and translate of this document I have the honour to enclose.

I have the honour also to transmit a copy of my reply to Lt. Close, which I trust terminates with satisfaction to both parties this long pending transaction.

No. 1. Letter from Barry Close to Major Walker, dated Camp, near Shahabad, 12th October.

Sindia's receipt I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a draft of a farigh-khutti, in conforming to.

which the Gaikwad ministers were desirous that His Highness Daulatrao Sindia should execute in lieu of that formerly transmitted by Mr. Mereer.

I have now the pleasure to send enclosed a farigh-khutti drawn up in the form pointed out by the ministers of the Gaikwad Darbar, which, I hope, will give satisfaction. On receiving it from the Maharaja I delivered the voucher from Parshotam Jagidas, which was also enclosed in your letter above acknowledged.

I have been requested to beg you will inform Parshotam Jagidas of the receipt of the accompanying farigh-khutti, as they have in their communication to this camp expressed much solicitude for it.

No. 2. Translate of a farigh-khutti or receipt from Daulatrao Sindia Ali Jah Bahadur to Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur.

The Poona sarkar gave me varats to the amount of 10 lakhs of Rupees on the revenue of the share of Ahmadabad belonging to Shrimant Raja Shri Pant Pradhan for the year A. D. 1801/2. Govindrao Gaikwad, who is now in paradise, accepted the same with the addition of one lakh on account of Darbar kharch or charge. Accordingly I have received the amount by the means of Khushalchand Ambaidas soukar, and on this account I have no further demands on you.

No. 3. Letter from Alexander Walker to Barry Close.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th October, enclosing the original farigh-khutti or general release from His Highness Daulatrao Sindia to the Gaikwad Government of all demands on account of His Highness the Peshwa's varats. I also beg to inform you that the receipt of the document shall be duly notified to Parshotam Jagidas.

Remark in the Diary.

Major Walker to be informed that it affords us satisfaction that the long pending affair has been brought to so clear and satisfactory a conclusion in the manner submitted in the above recorded letter.

Section E: FATESING'S WEDDING

Fatesing was the heir apparent to the masnad, and the choice of a bride was not left to his decision, nor to the Baroda State. The Company interfered; and Fatesing's marriage does not come within the category of those 'made in heaven.'

DOCUMENTS

Baroda, 19th February, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 180)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

1. The advanced age of Fatesing Gaikwad, the eldest brother of the Raja Anandrao, has long rendered his settlement in marriage a subject of anxious consideration to his family and the Administration.

2. A variety of events, which have attended the progress of this young man's life, have delayed the celebration of his marriage; but he is now arrived at that age that it cannot, consistent with his rank and the manners of the Hindus, be any longer deferred, but the choice of a bride has hitherto prevented this subject being brought forward to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

3. In the course of inquiries proposals were received from the family of Ambaji Inglia, but this offer was by my advice declined by the Administration on the plea of a prior engagement, but in reality from a disinclination to embarrass this Government by connexions with any family in Hindustan whose power and influence might involve them in foreign disputes, the consequences of such an alliance.

4. The enclosed memorandum from the Gaikwad Government will apprise the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of the name, connexions and other particulars relative to the bride, who has been chosen for Fatesing Gaikwad. The family is respectable, but in moderate circumstances, and is already allied to the Gaikwad.

5. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe with regret that this necessary ceremony must unavoidably be attended with expense, and that it is impossible to celebrate the marriage of Fatesing Gaikwad without adding to the burthens of the State; but to wait until the Gaikwad finances are restored to order would be to delay the marriage until a long period.

6. I have the honour to enclose an estimate of the expenses with which this ceremony will be attended, amounting to Rupees 2,91,045; to which a statement of the funds, from which the same is to be raised is annexed.

7. Considering the present circumstances of this Government, the amount may be said to be extravagant; but the Administration assure me that every exertion shall be made to reduce its expenditure consistent with a due regard to the necessary solemnity and magnificence.

8. The 1,00,000 Rupees, which it is proposed to levy in sukhdi from the mahals is a usual circumstance in all Maratha governments. Although it is an assessment beyond the ordinary jama, yet its operation is not severe, and [is] what the ryots are prepared to pay on these occasions of festivity.

9. The sum of 50,000 Rupees is provided for by the presents, usually distributed on the Dasara and Divali holidays, being reserved for last year; and it is proposed to appropriate the amount to the present marriage.

10. The balance of 15,000 the Administration proposes to raise by loan; but, as the mode of providing funds for this sum has not yet been a subject of particular discussion, I shall hereafter report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the plan which may be devised for effecting this object of the Gaikwad Government.

No. 1. Memorandum from the Gaikwad sarkar relative to the ensuing marriage of His Highness Fatesingrao Gaikwad to take place through the means and connection of Her Highness Yamunabai Dhamadhare.

That His Highness Fatesingrao Gaikwad shall receive in marriage *Bride* the daughter of Girjoji Dhamdhare, Her Highness the aforesaid Yamunabai.

The grandmother of the intended bride is...Yesubai, given in marriage to Wagholikar Jadhavrao, who had in issue a daughter by name Bajabai, the mother of the bride, and the junior sister of another daughter by the same parents, who was given in marriage to His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsheer Bahadur, being his first wife in law and caste.

The intended bride is 9 years of age, with a pleasing and good countenance; and it is with her that the marriage is to take place; and with this view a karkun has been sent for the purpose of bringing the bride and her family or connexions to the marriage.

No. 2. Translation of a yad or memorandum by the Gaikwad sarkar, being a statement of various articles and property required on the occasion of the marriage of Fatesingrao Gaikwad.

Abstract of the jewels:

Presents

For the use of Anandrao	..	..	Rs.	5,000
For the use of Fatesingrao	..	..	"	21,000
For the use of the bride	..	..	"	20,100
For the use of Anpurnabai	..	..	"	6,500
For the use of Sayajirao Bhawa	..	..	"	3,500
Presents to be made during ceremony	..	..	"	5,000
			Rs.	61,100
Gold toys	..	..	"	19,800
Silver toys	..	..	"	5,870
Brass and copper ware	..	..	"	2,000
Wearing apparel:				
For Anandrao	..	..	"	2,000
For the bride	..	..	"	2,500
For Fatesingrao	..	..	"	5,000
For Sayajirao Bhawoo	..	..	"	1,000
For Anpurnabai	..	..	"	1,000
For all the women entitled to present	..	..	"	20,000
For presents for visitor	..	..	"	60,000
Victualing charges:				
For Brahmans	..	..	"	5,000
For certain Marathas	..	..	"	10,000
For different people	..	..	"	10,000
Expenses for erecting stages	..	..	"	5,000
Country fireworks	..	..	"	5,000
Rose water attar, etc.,	..	..	"	3,000
Dinner leaves and greens	..	..	"	2,000
Dancing girls	..	..	"	3,000
Oil and candles	..	..	"	5,000
Paper expenditure	..	..	"	500
Sweetmeats	..	..	"	1,000

No. 3. Statement of money appropriated to answer the above expenses.

<i>Expenses</i>	Money to be given by the ryots	Rs. 1,00,000
	A sum yearly spent in presents which not being called last year is included on this occasion	50,000
	Amount to be borrowed	1,50,001
		<hr/> Rs. 3,00,001

Remark in the Diary.

Orders In acknowledging the preceeding letter the Seeretary was on the 3rd instant instructed to inform Major Walker that, although Government could have no objection to a suitable expense incurred on the occasion of the proposed marriage of Fatesing, the present heir apparent to the masnad, yet the Resident was not to undertake for any sum on that account, either in the mode of bhandari, or under any species of guarantee direct or implied on the part of the Company, without the Governor-in-Council's previous sanction.

1806 *Baroda, 28th May, 1806 (1806 S. & P. D. 185)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Presents I have the honour to enclose an estimate of the amount with the presents to be distributed on the occasion of Fatesing's marriage.

This list has been framed with every attention to economy and to the expectations which the numerous dependants of the Gaikwad family and Administration entertain on this occasion.

The amount will be found to be pretty accurate, but may vary more or less as circumstances may occur, when the entertainment is given.

Bombay Orders.

Sanction In answer to the preceeding letter Major Walker was advised that, howsoever much the Government regret the necessity of so considerable an extra disbursement at a juncture when the utmost economy was urgently called for, they were yet aware of the present occasion of Fatesing's marriage calling for these marks of attention to the heir apparent of the Gaikwad gadi, and the amount estimated was accordingly acquiesced in.

1806 *Baroda, 4th April, 1806 (1806 S. & P. D. 183)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Tula rite I request you will submit for the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the enclosed list of presents made yesterday to Fatesing Gaikwad on the occasion of a ceremony entitled 'Tula.'

In the 140th paragraph of my report in the Secret Department of the 1st January, 1806, I generally adverted to a religious vow of the deceased Govindrao Gaikwad, which was made at the time of the birth of Fatesing. The ceremony now alluded to, was the release of Fatesing from the consequences of that vow by weighing him against gold and silver, preparatorily to his intended marriage; and the expenses, attending it, have been about 4,500 Rupees and 100 Venetians.

Baroda, 9th May, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

1. I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble *Fatesing* the Governor-in-Council that I yesterday, attended by the gentlemen, paid a visit of ceremony to Fatesing Gaikwad on an entertainment which he gave preparatory to his marriage.

2. It is usual upon these occasions for similar entertainments to be returned, as will be observed, by all the members of this Administration and the principal people at Baroda. It will also be expected that a similar mark of civility on so solemn an occasion should be exhibited on behalf of the Company; and as it cannot be withheld without mortification to the Administration and exciting a general sentiment of the Hon'ble Company's disapprobation of the marriage, I beg leave to report the same to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

3. From an anticipation of the expenditure, which the dignity of the Hon'ble Company would require on the occasion of Fatesing's nuptials, I have delayed the annual entertainment to the Raja and his sardars and would propose with the approbation of the Hon'ble Governor-in-Council to appropriate the same to this occasion.

Bombay orders.

The Resident at Baroda was on the 15th instant ordered to forward *Expenses* an estimate of the probable amount of the expense which would be required on the occasion of Fatesing's nuptials. Meanwhile Government approved of the economical means by which the Resident proposes to provide for it, as far as circumstances might admit.

Baroda, 14th October, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 191)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

The proposed entertainment on the occasion of Fatesing's marriage *Wedding* having from circumstances been delayed and, as the arrival of Babaji *gifts* and a considerable addition of other officers of this Government will necessarily occasion some increase to the estimate which I formerly submitted, I am induced to suggest to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of a supply of Europe articles similar to the consignment which I received last year.

I have the honour to enclose a list of the articles which appear to me necessary and calculated to suit the fancy of the persons for whom they are intended.

A list of sundry articles of Europe manufacture, required from Bombay.

6 pairs of pistols, 12 spying glasses, 20 silver gilt watches, 25 horse whips, 25 China silver boxes, 10 boxes of fireworks, 5 Bengal turbans, 5 glass hooka bottoms, 5 pieces of coloured cloth, 2 pieces of satin, 4 pieces of superfine broadcloth, 2 pieces of superfine broadcloth, 4 fowling pieces double barrell'd, 5 Europe broadswords, 10 fans, 10 pieces of velvet, 10 tusser cases, 25 scissors, 5 pieces damask China, 15 pairs of spectacles.

Bombay orders.

Gifts Ordered that Mr. Goodwin be instructed to procure and send up a reduced assortment of what is required by the Resident at Baroda together with the looking glasses, chandeliers, bought for the purpose of being presented to Takhtabhai or Anandrao, as the Resident may prefer.

Section F: SHELUKAR'S RELEASE

The Peshwa, for reasons of his own, wished Shelukar to be set free. He addressed himself, not to the Baroda Government, but to the Resident at Poona. The latter in turn approached the Government of Bombay, who thereupon informed Alexander Walker. Shelukar's release was likely to prove harmful to the Baroda State, and the Administration were not anxious to comply with Walker's request. Hence a considerable time elapsed before any decision was arrived at. But at last the Baroda objections were overridden, and Shelukar's release was effected.

DOCUMENTS

1805 *Poona, 14th April, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 166)*

Thomas Sydenham to Jonathan Duncan.

Shelukar's release His Highness the Peshwa has in a very urgent manner renewed his application that Aba Shelukar may be permitted to return from Gujarat to this place.

The bearer is one of His Highness's servants, sent to accompany Shelukar on his journey, and I have been requested to express the Peshwa's wish that you will be so good as to give the bearer such a letter to Major Walker as may prevent any obstacle being opposed to Shelukar's departure from Gujarat by the Gaikwad Government.

Remark in the Diary.

A copy of the above letter was on the 9th instant forwarded to the Resident at Baroda by the Peshwa's servant for the purpose indicated therein.

1805 *Baroda, 31st May, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 168)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Gaikwad Government & Shelukar I have been prevented replying to Mr. Grant's letter of the 9th April with its enclosure from Captain Sydenham from my expectations of being able to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of the Gaikwad Government having acceded to the Peshwa's desire as communicated through the Resident at Poona for the release of Aba Shelukar.

I have now the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the purport of the several communications which I have had with Sitaram on this subject.

Some time previous to the receipt of your communication I had, in consequence of a letter from Colonel Close on this subject, prevailed upon the Gaikwad Administration to remove Shelukar from Borsad, where he had been confined in irons, to a less strict and personally unrestrained confinement in the fort of Baroda.

The unconditional release of Shelukar is however a measure to which this Government are much averse. Their aversion is founded on the known unprincipled conduct of this person, whom no engagement can bind, and who, in the event of this release, would be excited by every motive of inclination and malice to revenge his capture and imprisonment by the Gaikwad Government on such of their connections or dependants as might fall into his power.

The apprehensions of the Gaikwad ministers were further excited by the injuries, which his influence at Poona might enable him to inflict on their patrimonial possessions and families or relations in the neighbourhood of that capital. Neither were they without their fears but he might be reappointed to some situation in Gujarat, which might enable him to exert that influence and commit those disturbances which caused such an expense of blood and treasure to the Gaikwad Government to repress.

Independent of these considerations, the Administration were strongly inclined to suspect that his treacherous and turbulent disposition would prefer the chance of exerting his influence in Gujarat to his eventual prospects from the Darbar at Poona, and by taking advantage of the restless and predatory habits of the Mewasi tribes he would at once gain adherents with the means of retaining them in his employ.

It was further observed that, considering the present state of affairs with Holkar, and that the continuance of the peace with Sindia was problematical, it would not be advisable to endanger the advantages, which the present tranquillity in Gujarat afforded, by the release of a man deficient neither in power nor inclination to disturb that tranquillity.

These were the general reflections which occurred on these occasions, and the Gaikwad minister remarked that, although he could not persist in a refusal of a request which we pressed with earnestness, yet from the foregoing considerations his compliance would be given with reluctance and apprehension.

This answer applied however only to his unrestrained release. The Administration expressed their readiness to deliver him over a prisoner to the charge of the British Government, under whose care he might remain at Bombay in a similar manner to Malharrao, till the Company's Government should receive from His Highness the Peshwa such an arrangement for his future disposal as might afford the Gaikwad State and its connections security against his subsequent machinations.

I have taken the liberty of fully detailing the sentiments of the Gaikwad minister, as, although they may be dictated partly by motives of enmity or suspicion of the designs of Shelukar, yet they are not altogether unworthy of the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, whose instructions, relative to the policy of restoring Shelukar to freedom in Gujarat, I deem it my duty respectfully to solicit previous to further proceedings on the subject.

Duly considering however the influence of Shelukar and the disturbances which he certainly has in his power to excite, too much confidence should not be put in the amicable professions of a man, whose disposition and intentions must be at least doubtful.

I would therefore, for the sake of our own interest as well as those of the Gaikwad, beg leave respectfully to suggest to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of making such an arrangement with His Highness the Peshwa as would preclude Shelukar's return to Gujarat at any future period as well as providing for the security of the Gaikwad connections at Poona by placing them under the protection of the British Resident; and further, if his eventual release should be the result of this arrangement, that he should be accompanied by a British guard to some fixed point within the territories of the Peshwa.

In the meantime I have the honour to intimate that the Diwan has consented to mitigate the rigour of Shelukar's confinement by permitting him to receive and return visits and to hold the usual intercourse with his friends or relations under the care of the confidential servants of this Government.

Warning Before I quit this subject, I deem it my duty to intimate that the sincerity of His Highness the Peshwa in requesting the release of Shelukar may be doubtful, as I have heard from good authority that his private communications were at variance with the public requisition which he made on this head upwards of a year ago.

Remark in the Diary.

Prudence advised A copy of the above letter was on the 8th instant transmitted to the Acting Resident at Poona with a request to be favoured with his further sentiments on the circumstances set forth by the Resident respecting the release of Aba Shelukar, which appeared to this Government to deserve consideration more especially under the present aspect of affairs, when it might be of so much consequence to corroborate and strengthen by all allowable means the good understanding between the Company and the Gaikwad Government and to guard against any act that might materially disgust the former, or lead to the renewal of commotions in the province at a juncture, too, when from the general state of our political interests in India it was exposed from without to hostile invasion.

The Resident at Baroda is also advised of the preceding intimation.

1805 Poona, 27th June, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 169)

Captain Sydenham to Jonathan Duncan.

Proposed delay I have been favoured with Mr. Secretary Warden's dispatch of the 8th instant, enclosing copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda on

the subject of the requisition of this Government for the release of Aba Shelukar.

I first thought of communicating an official note upon the subject to the Ministers of this Government, founded upon the arguments used by the Gaikwad Minister to the Resident at Baroda. But it occurred to me on reflection that such a step would only provoke discussion; that the mere refusal of the Gaikwad Government would be sufficient to make the Peshwa insist upon his right of being put in possession of the person of Aba Shelukar; that it might be some time before the Minister may think of reviving the subject, and that it would then be equally in my power to make use of the arguments employed by the Gaikwad Minister to show the impolicy and danger of releasing Aba Shelukar. I have therefore determined not to bring forward the subject, until it shall be revived by the Ministers themselves.

Before I conclude this letter, it may be proper for me to offer some *Sydenham's* remarks on the reflections which have occurred to the Ministers of the *views* Gaikwad Government.

I do not believe that the Peshwa requires the unconditional release of Aba Shelukar. It is His Highness's intention that the prisoner should be brought to Poona and confined here. That Aba Shelukar may soon regain his liberty is very probable, for the release of prisoners of State is a very profitable emolument both to the Peshwa and to His Highness's Ministers, and it is likely that the terms of the release have already been settled between Aba Shelukar's brother and the Minister. I should suppose that the Peshwa would have no objection to Aba Shelukar's being conveyed hither under a guard of the Company's troops, if such a precaution be thought necessary by the Gaikwad Government, nor that the Peshwa would object to the Gaikwad's Government sending a sufficient escort of its own troops with the prisoner. These precautions at all events will remove all reasonable apprehensions, on the part of the Gaikwad Government, of the possibility of Aba Shelukar's immediately disturbing either by his presence, or his personal influence the happy repose of the Gaikwad's territories.

It would not be difficult, I imagine, for the British Resident at this Court to obtain a positive agreement from the Peshwa that Aba Shelukar should never be employed in any situation in or near Gujarat, nor in any situation in which he could exert his influence to the prejudice of the Gaikwad or of the Gaikwad officers. Indeed if further precaution be required by the Gaikwad, it might be stipulated that Aba Shelukar should not again be employed in any public office, and that security should be taken for his never leaving Poona or any other place which might be fixed upon for his residence.

But a public and ostensible office is not necessary to render a man's influence extremely pernicious; and I scarcely know of any precaution which could be taken to ensure the Gaikwad's officers from the secret of that rancour and malignity, which is attributed to Aba Shelukar's

character, and of that enmity and hatred which he must naturally feel towards the Government that has confined him and restrained the indulgence of his dangerous propensities.

Sydenham's plan My view in entering thus at large into the question is to endeavour to render the eventual exercise of the Peshwa's right compatible with the interests and security of the Gaikwad.

I think it might be of use in preparing the British Resident at this Court for the future agitation of the question, if the Resident at Baroda would state his own opinion, both of the degree of danger, which he thinks ought reasonably to be apprehended from the release, and of the precautions by which any danger or inconvenience to the Gaikwad, resulting from that measure, might best be avoided.

The less degree of interference which is required of the British Government in all these cases, the better; for the exercise of such interference always leads to discussions and disputes, and tends to interrupt that harmony between the two States, which it is of such consequence to preserve undiminished.

Remark in the Diary.

A copy of the preceding letter was on the 1st instant transmitted to the Resident at Baroda with instructions to furnish the information indicated in the latter part of the Resident's very judicious discussion of the subject of Aba Shelukar's release, Captain Sydenham was also advised of the above communication.

1805 *Baroda, 21st July, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 170)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Shelukar's case I have the honour to reply to your communication of the 1st instant, containing an enclosure from the Resident at Poona, and to resume the subject of my letter of the 31st May.

I beg leave on this occasion to refer to the enclosure of your letter of the 9th April last, conveying through Captain Sydenham the request of His Highness the Peshwa, that Shelukar might be permitted to return from Gujarat to Poona, and directing to endeavour to prevent any obstacles being opposed to his departure by the Gaikwad Government.

Walker's proposal Under a persuasion that this request, thus communicated, extended to the release of Shelukar, I took the liberty in the above quoted of the 31st May to suggest to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of making such an arrangement with His Highness the Peshwa as would preclude Shelukar's return to Gujarat at any future period, and provide for the security of the Gaikwad connections at Poona by placing them under the protection of the British Resident. This arrangement, it will be observed, was suggested as much with a view of providing for the interests of the Company, as securing those of the Gaikwad from injury.

Dangers ahead In estimating the degree of danger that may be reasonably apprehended from the release of Aba Shelukar it may be necessary to advert

to the disturbances which he really excited in defiance of the authority of the Peshwa, and which caused such expense and the utmost exertion of the power of the Gaikwad Government to subdue. At this period the resources of this Government were unimpaired, and it was free from internal as well as external commotions.

Although the secret influence of Shelukar may not have such dangerous consequences as when it was supported by the power and authority of the public situation of the sarsubah of Ahmadabad, yet at the present critical period of the Gaikwad authority with many domestic enemies, motives of prudence justify every precaution to prevent the exercise of those means of annoyance which the former situation of Shelukar might enable him to exert.

The turbulent and unprincipled character of Shelukar may incite him to prefer the uncertain chance of revenge on the authors of his imprisonment and disgrace to retired freedom under the protection of the Peshwa. The observations on this subject are, from the connected state of our possessions in Gujarat, mutually applicable to the interests of the Company and the Gaikwad.

The connections of the Gaikwad Government and Administration in the neighbourhood of Poona would however be exposed, under every modification of Shelukar's residence near that capital, to the secret influence of his rancour and malignity, from which their only security would be the express guarantee of the British Resident.

Under every view of the subject I certainly would beg leave to suggest to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the policy of delaying as much as possible by their influence the release of Shelukar under any circumstances, until the present turbulency of the times has subsided into peace and security; when any arrangement which will prevent Shelukar's return to Gujarat, or exercising any public employment which might enable him to injure the Gaikwad connections at Poona, will in my opinion provide for the safety and security of the general interests of this Government and remove any political objections to his liberation. *Walker's advice*

Remark in the Diary

A copy of the above letter was on the 3rd instant ordered to be sent to the Resident at Poona for his information and such remarks as might occur to him in promotion of the objects therein set forth as advisable for the security of the public interests in the province of Gujarat.

Poona, 6th August, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 170)

1805

Barry Close to Francis Warden, Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Adverting to the statements contained in Major Walker's letter to your address of the 21st ultimo, it may be observed that the Peshwa is in partnership with the British Government and the Gaikwad State in respect to Gujarat, which is a common concern to the three; and that on such ground the Peshwa in reason ought to be as much interested in the tranquillity and prosperity of Gujarat, as either the British or the *Shelukar's case*

Gaikwad Government, and ought accordingly to be as adverse as either to Shelukar's being drawn from a situation where his revengeful disposition and rebellious habits must continue to be so harmless; but, as the Peshwa's Government is not satisfied with the present situation of Shelukar, but is anxious to remove him to Poona, it is apprehended that His Highness's Government has in view an object not of a common but a selfish nature, for the attainment of which it is willing to sacrifice or hazard its interests in the common concern, without any regard to the safety of the interests of the other parties.

Although Shelukar may stand in the relation of a subject to His Highness, the Poona State cannot possess a right to demand his release under the circumstances which led to his confinement without offering adequate security against the evils to which the measure of enlarging him is calculated to expose the common concern. If the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council then will be pleased to determine and make me acquainted with the security from the Peshwa's Government, that may be deemed adequate against the malignity and influence of Shelukar under his removal to Poona, I shall be prepared to demand it, whenever the Darbar shall be induced to revive the subject of his release. If His Highness's Government eventually decline to grant the security required, the question may then be referred to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that a copy of the preceding letter be sent to the Resident at Baroda for his further report in view to the security adverted to by the Resident at Poona.

1805 *Baroda, 25th August, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 171)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Objection to release of Shelukar I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant with its enclosures of the 6th from the Resident at Poona.

Colonel Close has very justly observed that His Highness the Peshwa can have no right to demand the release of Shelukar without offering adequate security against the evils to which his enlargement might expose the common interest of the Peshwa, the Gaikwad and the Company in Gujarat.

From the circumstances however of the confinement of Shelukar, his evil propensities would more readily be exerted against the Gaikwad interests and connections than against either of the other partners.

It is therefore natural that they should express particular solicitude on this occasion, and be anxious to obtain a particular provision for their security. In determining what may be satisfactory security we must not form our estimate of the danger so much from the apparent means of Shelukar as from a view of his former situation and character, reinforced by the animosity which he has contracted in Gujarat against those who have possessed the power of restraint over his person.

The danger will vary accordingly as the circumstances of the times may afford opportunity for the exertion of his influence, and this will probably depend on the success of his intrigues or machinations at Poona.

I would therefore on a mature consideration of the case beg leave respectfully to suggest to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that, on the revival of this subject at Poona, the Peshwa's Ministers should be apprised of the impolicy of the release of Shelukar during the present unsettled state of affairs; but that, when they should have subsided into peace and security, some arrangement could then be made for his return to Poona.

In the meantime, if it would be satisfactory to His Highness, the Gaikwad Administration may be prevailed on to consent to the removal of Shelukar to Bombay to a less strict and more honorary confinement.

When the final release of Shelukar becomes a subject of discussion, the Resident at Poona will best be able to determine the nature of the security on which he might be restored to freedom.

I shall take the liberty to suggest that an arrangement which will provide against his future return to Gujarat, or holding any employment which may enable him to injure the Gaikwad connections at Poona, who should be placed under the protection of the British Resident, will in my opinion remove any political objection to his liberation.

Remark in the Diary.

A copy of the preceding letter was on the 3rd instant ordered to be communicated to the Resident at Poona with notice that it would be very agreeable to this Government if he could proceed in concurrence with the views above adverted to. *Bombay wishes*

Poona, 22nd February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 200)
Barry Close to Francis Warden.

1807

I beg you will acquaint the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, that of late His Highness the Peshwa has renewed with increased anxiety his solicitations for the release of Aba Shelukar, His Highness has adverted to the long period of this person's confinement, the great importunity of his friends here for his enlargement, and the assurances which they continue to offer that no apprehension need be entertained of improper conduct from him, in the event of his being set at large and restored to his family. His Highness however having found that I considered these assurances as insufficient, desired Sadashiv Mankaisar, his Diwan, to give me a paper on the part of the Government, containing an assurance that, in the event of Shelukar being released, the Gaikwad Government should not experience any inconvenience from him in future. A copy of the paper, passed to me by the Diwan, I have now the honour to enclose; and I beg leave to recommend that, on the ground of this security, Aba Shelukar may be delivered over to the Peshwa's people at Baroda in order to his being restored to his family here. *Peshwa's request*

Translation of a memorandum dated 18th February, 1807.

Request Aba Shelukar must be brought to Poona from the Gaikwad, upon which no disturbance shall be experienced in the Gaikwad's territories.

Remark in the Diary.

Orders Copies of the above papers were on the 27th ultimo ordered to be sent to the Resident at Baroda with instructions to obtain the native Government's consent to the release of Aba Shelukar and for his being delivered up to the Peshwa's people at Baroda in order to his being restored to his family at Poona.

1807 Poona, 3rd May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)

Barry Close to Francis Warden.

Request I beg leave to intimate that His Highness the Peshwa has again expressed his anxiety about the release of Aba Shelukar.

Orders issued by the Bombay Government to the Resident at Baroda.

Orders A copy of the above letter was on the 7th instant sent to the Resident at Baroda, with notice that we wait the receipt from him of the means of transmitting a satisfactory answer to both those repeated requisitions from His Highness the Peshwa; neither were we aware that with the respect to the first of them, or as far as respects Shelukar, any valid objection existed to a compliance with His Highness's expectations. The fears of the officers of the Gaikwad Government appearing to us to be on this head rather affected and unfounded; and unless very forcible objections could by them be adduced against releasing the said Shelukar from his now 7 years' captivity, we most earnestly recommend, in concurrence also with the recent notice on this subject from the Supreme Government, that Shelukar might be sent down here under a safe and sufficient escort before the rains, to that end that we might deliver up to His Highness, whose subject he was.

1807 Baroda, 16th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Release of Shelukar The subject of the commands of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, conveyed in your letters, has been duly intimated to the Gaikwad Government, and I have now the honour to communicate the result of my endeavours to obtain the release of Shelukar.

I have the honour to enclose a copy, and translate of a memorandum which I have received from the Gaikwad Government, and which will explain to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the principal reasons which in some measure still continue to render this Government averse to the unconditional enlargement of the person.

It may be useful to observe that the same arguments, which were urged by Sitaram, and which I had honour to state fully for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council in my letter of the 31st May, 1805, have again been brought forward by Babaji, from which coincidence it may be remarked that the motives which render this Government averse to the unconditional release of Aba Shelukar are founded upon public motives.

The danger to which the turbulent disposition of Shelukar exposed the Government, the losses they sustained in quelling the serious hostility which he raised in Ahmadabad, while subah of that taluka, the consequent embarrassment from the expense of the military equipment for that service, combined with the known deceitful character of Shelukar, are causes which must necessarily render the Gaikwad Administration anxious to provide against the consequences which might result from his release.

With the request of the Peshwa this Government is however ready to comply, but the summary of the wish of the Gaikwad Administration is that the British Government themselves may be satisfied that the request of the Peshwa may be complied with without any danger to the united interests of the Hon'ble the Company and the Gaikwad in Gujarat, and that the dependants and connections of the Gaikwad officers in the Deccan may be secured against this person's animosities.

With perfect reliance therefore that the British Government will take due precautions to guard against any dangerous consequences either to the joint interest of the two Governments in Gujarat or to the Gaikwad's connections in the Deccan, from a measure effected through the mediation of the Company's Government, this Administration have consented to place Shelukar into my hands.

Translate of a memorandum received from the Gaikwad Government relative to the release of Shelukar.

This person without the orders of His Sovereign and without reason engaged a numerous force of 10 or 20,000 men and without respect to the concerns of this State in the taluka of Ahmadabad, commenced an injurious warfare. The subjection, seizure and confinement of this person were at length effected according to the wishes of His Sovereign; but this success was dearly brought and proved extremely detrimental to the surrounding territories of this State. Soon after, followed the disturbances occasioned by the war between the Peshwa, and Sindia, and Holkar; and being well apprised of the turbulent disposition of this person (Shelukar) his release would have proved the cause of fresh troubles; he was therefore detained in confinement. *Terms of release*

The will of His Highness (Peshwa) is to be considered an object of the first consideration, and he has been pleased to require the release of Shelukar; yet, as the turbulent disposition of this person is so notorious, it becomes necessarily an object of consequence with the Gaikwad sarkar and the Company's Government that he shall never be enabled by the Peshwa's Government to return on any consideration to the country of Gujarat, and for this security the Gaikwad Government trust to the Hon'ble Company.

In regard to the individuals, the connections of Shelukar, it is to be understood as optional with themselves to go or to remain. Against individuals who may remain, should Shelukar prefer claims, the same will through the medium of the Company's Government be settled according to justice.

Shelukar being of a harsh and oppressive disposition, he may wish to injure these persons, let that be guarded against as much as possible.

The Gaikwad sarkar as well as the members of its Administration have already lands and other connections situated at Poona, etc. The misrepresentations of this person may be apprehended, wherefore it becomes desirable that the Company Government satisfy this State that these connections shall suffer no injury that may be excited at his instigation.

Remark in the Diary.

*Referring
to Poona*

Copies of the above letter and of its enclosure were on the 23rd instant ordered to be forwarded to the Resident at Poona for his remarks as to the extent of the security required, in the instance referred to in it, of the British Government; more especially in as far as respects the lands of the Gaikwad Government and its connections in the vicinity of Poona and under the Poona Government, which the parties apprehended might be in some degree put to risk by the release of Shelukar; respecting which this Government was averse to enter into any positive engagement without hearing first from the Resident or the Supreme Government if that ultimate recourse be necessary.

1807 Baroda, 16th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

*Shelukar's
release*

My letter of the 15th will apprise the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that their commands on the subject of the release of Shelukar had not been unattended to; but the heavy business in which this Administration is involved as well as the difficulties which occurred in consenting to his release, have been the cause of my not being able to report this result at an earlier period.

The day after to-morrow has been fixed for Shelukar to commence his journey to the Presidency. He will be accompanied by a guard with instructions for him to be treated with every attention and comfort, consistent with his personal security; and I shall have the honour to report in due course his departure for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

In respect to the claims of the Peshwa on this Government, they are also under consideration and the reply of the Gaikwad, which I shall have the honour to report on by an early opportunity.

Remark in the Diary.

Copy of the above letter was on the 23rd instant communicated to the Resident at Poona as a sequel to Major Walker's letter of the 16th instant, which was however only received at the same time as the preceding one.

1807 Baroda, 22nd May, 1807 (1807, S.&P.D. 205)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

*Shelukar's
departure*

I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that Shelukar commenced his march from Baroda.

on the 20th instant, and under the escort of a party of native infantry, commanded by a European officer. He has been furnished with a palanquin and hamals by this Government and a sufficient sum for his expense. Copies of the letter to the commanding officer of the subsidiary troops, and of his reply, with copies of letters to the Judge and Magistrate of Broach and Chief at Surat I have the honour to enclose.

I have also the honour to forward the copy and translate of my reply to the Gaikwad Government memorandum on the subject of Shelukar's release.

Under the circumstances and consideration of the case, I deem it my duty respectfully to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of duly arranging with the Peshwa against any eventual injury to the concerns of the united interests of both Governments in the Deccan, which may result from the release of Aba Shelukar.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt.-Col. Holmes.

A state prisoner of considerable rank of the Peshwa's Government *Escort* being required to be forwarded from this place to Bombay, I have to request you will have the goodness to furnish a military escort for him as far as Broach. It will be necessary to the party to be commanded by an intelligent European officer under instructions to pay every attention to the rank and comfort of his prisoner, consistent with his personal security, and to deliver him over in charge to the Judge and Magistrate of Broach. The party may receive charge of the prisoner at this Residency this evening and leave Baroda early in the morning.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to G. Prendergast.

I have the honour to forward to your charge under a military *Escort* escort the person of Aba Shelukar, the late subahdar of Gujarat, who, until he arrives at the Presidency of Bombay, is to be considered as a state prisoner.

I will accordingly thank you to have the goodness to cause him to be forwarded on to Surat with the accompanying letter to the Chief, under instructions to the officer who may receive charge of him to pay every attention to his comfort and treat him with every consideration consistent with a due regard to the security of his person.

I have the honour to forward a list of attendants who accompany Shelukar.

No. 3. List of the persons proceeding with Aba Shelukar.

5 khidmatgars, 1 jasus, 1 servant Brahman, 1 mashalehi, 1 dehr, 1 attendant, 1 Mahratta, 1 Brahman water-carrier, 1 Brahman cook, 1 camel man=14 persons unarmed.

List of persons accompanying the Peshwa's hazuri attending Shelukar.

8 men on foot with swords, shields and katars, 2 women.

No. 4. Letter from Alexander Walker to Nathan Crow.

I have the honour to forward to your care the person of Aba Shelukar, the late subahdar of Gujarat, whom it is intended to forward

to the Presidency as a state prisoner under a military escort; but who, it is also desirable, should be treated with every respect and attention to personal comfort, consistent with a due regard to his personal safety.

I request therefore that you would have the goodness to forward this person to the Presidency from Surat under such an escort as may be thought sufficient with corresponding instruction to the officer who may command it. It is desirable that every expedition should be used in forwarding this person to Bombay in order that he may arrive there before the rains.

No. 5. Memorandum from Major Walker to the Gaikwad Government.

Promise The memorandum which I have received relative to Shelukar has been understood, and a copy of it has been transmitted for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay, who will cause the same to be laid before His Highness the Peshwa, and who will also cause the arrangements, which the memorandum to me suggests relative to the precautions to be taken by the Poona sarkar with that person, to be put in force and Shelukar to be then given up.

Of this the Gaikwad Government may be assured that no responsibility can attach to them for complying with a measure required from them by the united wishes of the Hon'ble the Company and Peshwa Government.

In order therefore to secure the foregoing objects Shelukar will be forwarded under a guard to Bombay and commence his journey on this day.

Remark in the Diary.

Approval The Resident was on the 28th instant informed that Government approved of the declaration made by him to the officers of the Gaikwad Ministry on the occasion of the delivery up of Shelukar.

Col. Close was at the same time ordered to be furnished with copies of the above letter and enclosures, and requested to furnish us with his sentiments thereon, inclusive of the subjects of Major Walker's two former letters, both dated the 16th and forwarded to him on the 23rd instant, and also as to the further future destination of Shelukar, and whether he should be sent hence to Poona under a guard or not.

1807 *Baroda, 22nd May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Present On the departure of Aba Shelukar for the Presidency, when I received his visit on that occasion, I presented him according to custom with a turban and pair of shawls (from stock), which, I trust, will meet the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

1807 *Poona, 25th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)*
Barry Close to Francis Warden.

Shelukar released Yesterday I received another message from the Darbar repeating the wish of His Highness the Peshwa for the release of Aba Shelukar,

and this morning I was honoured with your two despatches of the 23rd instant, informing that the Baroda Government had been prevailed on to set this person at liberty, and that he was accordingly on his way to the Presidency.

I am not aware that Shelukar, on arriving here, can have the means of injuring the Gaikwad territories in this vicinity; and I am reluctant to make further applications to this Darbar on the subject of security, after having accepted the former paper as sufficient. It will of course be my anxious desire to prevent Shelukar, should he be so disposed, from giving any trouble to the Baroda Government, either in respect to its lands in this neighbourhood or elsewhere.

Remark in the Diary.

A copy of the above letter was on the 28th instant ordered to be sent to the Resident at Baroda together with a copy of our letter of the same date, to the Supreme Government respecting the release of Shelukar.

Surat, 28th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P.D. 206)
Nathan Crow (Chief) to Francis Warden.

1807

I have this day received a charge of a state prisoner named Aba Shelukar, late subahdar of Gujarat, sent down by the Resident at Baroda, through the care of the Judge and Magistrate of Broach, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Presidency, as expressed in the Resident's letter, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy. *On the way*

In consequence thereof I have desired the commanding officer to direct the same military party of 30 men with an increase of twenty more under the same officer, Mr. Simson, who has with all due attention and kindness escorted this state prisoner from Broach, to proceed on with him without delay to the Presidency and deliver over his charge to the Superintendent of Police there.

Poona, 30th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P.D. 206)
Barry Close to Francis Warden.

1807

I procured a meeting with Biaji, a naik who is much in the Peshwa's confidence, and made him acquainted with the nature of the apprehensions still retained by the Baroda Government relative to Shelukar's release, and observed that it might be still requisite to obtain some further security from the Poona Government in regard to this person's future destination and also to prevent the hazard of his being troublesome to the connections and interests of the Gaikwad Government in the Deccan. Biaji, naik, replied that the security already granted by the Poona Government was general and unlimited and, as such, ought to be deemed sufficient, and that under such circumstances to apply to His Highness for more security would betray doubts which would naturally be displeasing to His Highness; that I might fully rely that it was the Peshwa's intention that Shelukar should reside at Poona and nowhere else, and that His Highness would not permit him to take any liberties with the Gaikwad interests or connection anywhere. To all this Biaji, naik, pledged himself to me in *To be released.*

prevent the progress of any meditated measures and intrigues which may be prosecuted by that person, of a nature prejudicial to the interests of the Gaikwad Government.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that a copy of the above papers be sent to the Resident at Baroda for his information.

1807 Poona, 1st July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 210)

Aba Shelukar to Jonathan Duncan.

Arrival You did me the favour to remove me from Baroda; and having arrived at Poona, and paid a visit to Colonel Close and to His Highness the Peshwa, I repaired to my own house.

1807 Baroda, 27th September, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 213)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the translate of a letter received from Aba Shelukar since his arrival at Poona with intimation that the persons, for whose release he interceded, have all been set at liberty, with permission to proceed wherever their wishes may lead them, and in consequence they have proceeded to Poona.

Translation of a letter from Aba Shelukar to Major Walker, dated Poona, 15th August, 1807.

Arrival You were pleased, Sir, in favour to send me from Baroda, and reaching Poona, I had a meeting with dignified Col. Close, and afterwards I visited His Highness.

I ought to have written to you, Sir, before this; but His Highness's personal retinue having gone to Pandharpur, and being myself ordered to accompany it, I did so, and have returned again with it to Poona; wherefore I have been prevented writing before.

Request You will already have received a letter from Col. Close on the subject of sending my junior Kakajirao with his adherents to Poona; and it only remains for me to request that this takes place agreeable thereto.

Considering, Sir, that we are connected in the ties of fraternity, let your communication be frequent as gratifying to my heart.

1807 Baroda, 3rd October, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 213)

James R. Carnac to Francis Warden.

Presents Upon the dismissal of the brother and the several dependants of Aba Shelukar from Baroda, I found it necessary, accordingly to the usual etiquette and in view to the peculiar circumstances attending the departure of this person, to present him with the presents enumerated in the enclosed list, to which I respectfully solicit the sanction of Government.

However much I had occasion to regret the necessity of an extra disbursement, when the utmost economy is called for by the Hon'ble

the Governor-in-Council, yet I trust that this mark of attention to the family of Aba Shelukar will be acquiesced in by Government in consideration of the apparent expediency of bestowing it.

List of presents.

To Kakaji, the brother of Aba Shelukar: 1 turban,	
1 dupatta;	Rs. 175
„ Balajiram Palsikar: 1 turban, 1 selah;	„ 30
	<hr/>
Total Rs. 205	

Remark in the Diary.

The Board acquiesce in the presents made to the brother and several dependants of Aba Shelukar on the occasion of their departure from Baroda, as the expense has been incurred; but would have been better pleased, had it been avoided. *Approval*

Section G: AHMADABAD LEASE

Strictly speaking the Peshwa was fully in his rights in transferring the farm of Ahmadabad from the Baroda State to any one upon whom he chose to confer it. The British Resident at Poona was aware of this, and stood by the Peshwa. But these rights, if exercised, were liable to cause political disturbances in Gujarat; which explains why Alexander Walker and the Bombay Government were most anxious to have the lease renewed.

DOCUMENTS

Camp (Kathiawar), 9th August, 1803 (1803, P.D. 51)
Babaji to Major Walker.

1803

About the Ahmadabad balances for the year and security for the future revenue you are particularly looked up to for settling all satisfactorily, since you assured us, after speaking on the subject with our brother and writing to Bombay and Poona about it, that the taluka would not to be taken from us, as I have observed to Vithoba Pilaji, who will write to you, and Sitaram will also converse with you on the subject, which I beg you to settle and favour me with advice thereof. Though there be many ready to rent that district, we, relying on the Company, trust there be no change or casting out. *Babaji's hope*

Bombay, 23rd September, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 148)
Memorandum from the Peshwa's Darbar

1803

Khanderao Nilkanth Rastia is sarsubah of the mahals of the Peshwa's Peshwa in Gujarat, and Ganpatrao is his deputy. These mahals are disturbed by the Grassias, and the Gaikwad shows partiality to my late kamavisdar. Ganpatrao will write an account of both these matters; let them be considered and remedied. Let security be taken from the *request*

Grassias that in future they will not disturb the mahals, and let injunctions be sent to the Gaikwad to offer no molestation to Ganpatrao, and not to support the late kamaviadar, nor to allow any persons to disturb the mahals. The Grassias of the parganas Jumbusar and Amod on the bank of the Mahi infest the pargana of Petlad belonging to Ahmadabad, on the south side of the Mahi. Formerly security was taken at Ahmadabad from the Kathis and the Grassias, now let injunctions be sent to the Gaikwad to take security from them and settle matters, and let a letter be sent to the above purport from Ganpatrao to the Peswa, It is requested that a letter may be sent to this subject to Major Walker, Resident at Baroda.

Instructions to the Resident at Baroda.

Bombay orders A copy of the above memorandum was on the 26th instant sent to the Resident at Baroda with instructions to promote the objects held forth in it, and to keep the Gaikwad Administration as much as possible from interfering with Jambusar or any other of the Peshwa's district revenue-concerns in that quarter; he (the Resident) being at the same time attentive to afford every just degree of support to His Highness's officer, in actual trust and employ, against the Grassias or whoever else might be disturbing the tranquillity of his country.

1803 *Poona, 23rd September, 1803 (1803, S. & P. D. 148)*
Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

Baroda Poona discussions I have been concerned to observe that differences have prevailed for some time past between the Peshwa's Darbar, and Govindrao, the Gaikwad vakil at this station. A short time since the discussions between the parties became so warm that persons belonging to Khanderao Rastia, sarsubahdar of the Konkan and Gujarat, proceeded so far as to place Govindrao vakil in dharna, in which he remained for some days. The grounds of the sarsubahdar's demands upon him I have at length been able to ascertain principally from Govindrao himself, and I now do myself the pleasure to enclose a memorandum containing the substance of his report on the subject.

I beg leave to remark that I have repeatedly explained to Govindrao the great impropriety of the Gaikwad minister and of persons belonging to him, engaging in revenue-concerns with the Poona State; that the points to be adjusted between the Gaikwad and the Poona Governments are so numerous and intricate and of such long standing as to make it extremely difficult to bring them under any distinct view, or place them in any train of settlement; but that, in addition to these subjects in difference between the two States the Gaikwad minister continues to engage in his private capacity in the farming of districts or other revenue-concerns under the Poona Government, he must find it impracticable to conduct his public duties, and places the public points of difference beyond the means of adjustment.

I would accordingly suggest, Hon'ble Sir, that means should be pursued for prevailing on the Gaikwad minister to shake off all private concern in the management of the Peshwa's lands. As matters now stand, Govindrao vakil is considered and treated at this Darbar more as

the agent of a private individual than as the public minister of a distinct Government. The responsibility of his private capacity exposes him to treatment degrading to his public one; and when he refers to me, amidst his embarrassments, I have not the means of affording him support.

Should the Peshwa require assistance at any time to enforce obedience from his kamavisdars or other revenue-officers, it may be preferable that His Highness should receive the requisite aid from the British Government rather than be left to expect it from the Gaikwad State.

No. 1. Memorandum from the Gaikwad vakil.

When the Peshwa returned from Poona to Mhar in October last, he wrote to Raghoba, the Gaikwad minister, requesting that he would attend to the territory of the Poona Government in Gujarat, *viz.* the districts of Jambur, Desbara, and Savli. Raoba accordingly communicated with the Peshwa's kamavisdars of the said districts, giving them assurances of support and protection. The kamavisdars alluded to are Devrao Bhagwant and Govind Chimnaji of Desbara. *Cause of dissensions*

On the Peshwa's arrival at Bassein, Khanderao Rastia was appointed sarsubah of the Peshwa's districts in Gujarat, and accordingly called on the kamavisdars above-mentioned, desiring them to pay the rent of their respective lands, adding that, in case of failure therein, they should be displaced. The kamavisdars replied that part of the rents had been paid with the Peshwa's treasury, and that the remainder had been received by Amrutrao.

Shortly after, the Peshwa's Government being greatly in want of cash, the kamavisdars, at the desire of the Darbar and through the means of the late Raoba, paid on account of the Peshwa to Balaji Kunjur and Monaji Bhaskar from Jambusar and Desbara 50,000 Rupees, and from Savli, 5,000 Rupees.

Khanderao Rastia sarsubah now calls on the commanders to make good the sum which they paid to Amrutrao, *viz.* 85,000 Rupees from Jambusar and Desbara, and from Savli, 7,000 Rupees; total 92,000 Rupees; adding that, if they fail to discharge this sum, he will proceed to assume the districts and place them in charge of other hands.

The kamavisdars, being under the patronage of Raoba's successor, leave their claims and accounts to be adjusted by the latter, who has appointed Govindrao, the Gaikwad's vakil at Poona, as his agent to settle the points in difference with His Highness's Darbar. Govindrao under this appointment obtains credit from the Peshwa's Government for the total sum paid by the kamavisdars to Amrutrao, and in any event declines delivering over the districts to the Peshwa's officers, on the plea that little has been collected from the districts on account of natural calamities and other circumstances, and that the amount paid to the Peshwa's Government exceeds the sum to be actually collected. The Peshwa's Government does not allow that any surplus has been paid, and besides asserts that it has a right to the cash given to Amrutrao, and thus stands the dispute.

No. 2. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Barry Close, dated Bombay 23rd September, 1803.

*Walker
informed*

I have received your letter of the 20th and there not being now here anyone from whom I can derive further information on the subject than you have been able to procure from Burdoji, I shall cause the Secretary to Government to furnish the Resident at Baroda with copies of the present correspondence, with instructions to confer thereon with Sitaram Raoji, the present minister, in the view of effecting the object you have recommended, which I entirely agree with you in the expediency of our promoting as well as in the British Government rather than that of the Gaikwad affording to the Peshwa any assistance he may eventually require for the enforcement of his authority in Jambusar or other parts of his territories in the neighbourhood.

1803 *Baroda, 28th September, 1803 (1803, P. D. 52)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Trouble
preparing*

As Govindrao [*the Baroda wakil at Poona*] has made no report of his having been in dharna, my communication of the circumstance to this Darbar excited some surprise. The Diwan observed that it was unprecedented to put the person of a wakil under restraint, and that they should have expected from the friendship, which has always subsisted between the Gaikwad's and the Peshwa's Government that the first instance of this disgrace would not have happened at Poona; that, as the Gaikwad family are the proper sovereigns of Gujarat, they had often occasion to interfere and to assist the Peshwa's revenue-officers; that their interference in the present instance was at the particular request of His Highness to Raoba; but, since he was no longer desirous of this interposition, it would in future be discontinued, and the Gaikwad's wakil at Poona was directed to intermeddle no further than may be necessary to supply the just claims of the Gaikwad subjects to the Poona Darbar.

It does not appear that the Gaikwad minister farms on his private account any of the Peshwa's districts, or has any other personal concern in them than what may proceed from a natural desire to assist those who were protected by the late Raoba. Those persons however, not being able to satisfy Ganpatrao [*in the service of the Peshwa*] have all been turned out of their situations, and his agent is in possession of every branch of revenue belonging to the Peshwa, the small district of Savli excepted, which is still in the management of Madhavrao Tatya.

Explanation

On this occasion it may not be useless to observe that there was formerly a money difference between Raoba and Rastia, which was decided by Nana Fadnavis against the latter. Ganpatrao's father also was the confidential karkun of Aba Shelukar, and the son appears always to have adopted contrary sentiments to this Administration. There are, besides, not wanting people who endeavour to excite these parties against each other, and in particular a karkun of Ganpatrao's, named Niluba, has, I believe, very much contributed to increase the state of ill-will.

Baroda, 15th March, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 156)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1804

This Government has been under considerable apprehension lately *Lease* from a report in circulation that it was His Highness the Peshwa's in-*important* tention to resume the lease of the farm of Ahmadabad at the end of the present Mrigsal.

I have endeavoured to take advantage of the alarm by pressing the Diwan to discharge the arrears due to the Peshwa on account of the farm as the most effectual means of disposing the British Government to use its influence at Poona in favour of the Gaikwad Administration.

The Banking Houses of Samal Bechar, Mangal Parekh, Hari Bhakti and of Parbhudas Seth have agreed to give bills immediately for four lakhs and a half of Rupees in payment of the balance due to the Peshwa on account of the farm of his share of Ahmadabad, provided that I shall on the part of the Company guarantee to them the recovery from the Gaikwad Government.

I should have accepted these terms under the latitude which you were pleased to confide in me, could I have assured these shroffs of being certain myself that the farm would be continued to its present managers. It is on this condition only that it would be safe and eligible to guarantee the recovery of the money in question.

I beg leave most respectfully to recommend this subject to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council and to adopt such measures as he may judge expedient to secure this possession to the Gaikwad Family, so as to enable me to be answerable to the merchants who have made the present tenders for advancing immediately four lakhs and a half of Rupees.

This will ensure the payment of a large sum of money, which cannot be otherwise provided, and be the means of preserving the tranquillity of Gujarat, which would, there is every reason to expect, be very soon interrupted, were there any separate authority established at Ahmadabad.

The advantage to His Highness the Peshwa would also be considerable, as it may, by giving some degree of stability to the arrangement, secure the regular payment of his rent without expense or trouble and without deductions, which have hitherto swallowed up the best part of the revenue.

In confirming or preserving this farm to the Gaikwad Government I would propose that it should be held under the Company's guarantee that good security should be given for the payment of revenue, and that the profits should be fairly brought to the public account.

I have the honour to enclose a statement of the account between the Gaikwad Government and the Peshwa for His Highness's share of Ahmadabad.

Account of His Highness Pant Pradhan on account with Anandrao.

<i>Debit</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Amount paid by bill of exchange through the Hon'ble Company on account of the rusud of Petlad and Borsad		2,00,000
Ditto current year		50,000
On account of the rusud of the Panch-Mahals		86,000
Ditto Parantij		23,000
Amount of varat in favour of Keshavrao Daulat to buy horses		20,000
Paid to Balaji Homjir		45,000
Sums to be paid by hundi on account of Petlad		24,700
Ditto Panch Mahals		12,000
Ditto Viramgam		5,300
		<u>4,66,000</u>
<i>Balance</i>		<u>4,59,000</u>
		<u>9,25,000</u>
<i>Credit</i>		
Revenue of Ahmadabad 1802/03		5,00,000
Ditto 1803/04	5,00,000	
Deduct pargana ceded to Company	1,75,000	
		<u>3,25,000</u>
Darbar kharch		1,00,000
		<u>9,25,000</u>

Remark in the Diary.

Accounts On the subject of the above letter and of the account accompanying it the report of the Accountant General was on the 25th instant called for as to whether the remittances therein stated to have been made by the Gaikwad to the Peshwa through the Company's Treasury here on account of the former's farm of the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad, corresponded with our account, or what difference existed therein.

10 years' lease With respect to the proposal in the Resident's letter of paying up the arrears due to the Peshwa, on condition of his confirming the farm to the Gaikwad, Major Walker was under the same date advised that the Hon'ble-General Wellesley and Colonel Close had both approved of the plan, and that it was intended to obtain a confirmation of the lease to the Gaikwad for 10 years on the payment of the sum proposed, but that Colonel Close had not yet advised of his having obtained the Peshwa's concurrence, which might however be shortly expected.

1804 *Bombay, 15th May, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 157)*

Arthur Wellesley to Barry Close.

Wellesley's views on lease The Peshwa's districts in Ahmadabad or in other words the Ahmadabad farms have been in the hands of the Gaikwad Government for some years. The rent from them was 5,00,000 Rupees and 50,000

Rupees annually for Darbar kharch payable to the Peshwa; but some of the parganas belonging to the farm, of the yearly value of Rs. 1,65,000, have been ceded by the Peshwa under the treaty of Bassein, and the remainder of the sum due annually, and the 50,000 Rupees as Darbar kharch is 3,85,000 Rupees. There is now due to the Peshwa by the Gaikwad Government a sum of money amounting to 4,59,000 Rupees on account of this farm; which sum of money the Gaikwad Government would at this moment find means to pay, if the Peshwa would renew their lease of the farm. I have the honour to enclose a letter and an account which I have received from Mr. Duncan, which will explain more clearly the state of this transaction.

Two objects are to be accomplished in the arrangement under contemplation of the Peshwa's parganas in Ahmadabad. One is to provide the means of paying Gokhale's troops¹, the other to provide for the peace of Gujarat, by preventing the establishment of one of the Peshwa's amildars in Ahmadabad.

In respect to the means of paying Gokhale's troops, I am decidedly of opinion that the interest and the honour of the Company's Government equally require that that sardar should be provided for; and I see no means by which he can be provided for at present excepting by a money payment. This can be made only by the Company's assistance, and the revenue of the Peshwa's districts in Ahmadabad will be ample security for the repayment of the sums advanced.

If the Peshwa were to make over to the Company his interests in Ahmadabad, it would be only for the period during which it would be necessary to make a money payment to Gokhale, and till the Company would receive the sums now due, and which may hereafter become due, beyond the revenue received, for money paid on the same account.

After the Company will have collected the money which it will have advanced, the parganas will fall again into the hands of the Peshwa, and His Highness will dispose of them as he will think proper; most probably not to the Gaikwad Government.

If the Gaikwad Government should hold the farm under the Company's security and guarantee, we are equally certain of repairing its resources, as if it were in the hands of the Company's servants, by taking the parganas into the hands of the Company; therefore at present we don't increase our security for the repayment of the advances made or to be made; we leave the disposal of the parganas thereafter to the chance of future negotiations; and we run the risk of having a disturbance in Gujarat whenever His Highness may think proper to put the management of the parganas in Ahmadabad into the hands of strangers.

I am therefore clearly of opinion we ought in the first instance to settle that the parganas in Ahmadabad shall be let for a term of years to the Gaikwad Government.

¹ See Wellesley's subsequent letter of the 7th of June, 1804.

You will observe by the enclosed account that the value of the parganas is far short of the sum stated by the Peshwa. However upon this part of the subject, as well as upon the terms of years for which the parganas shall be held, I will request you to correspond with Mr. Duncan or Major Walker.

The parganas ought to be let under the security and guarantee of the Hon'ble Company, and the rent of them to be disposed of in such a manner as the Peshwa may order from time to time.

In respect to the sum of 4,59,000 Rupees, due from the lands for the late farm, which, you will observe, there are means of realising, I will request you to decide whether that money shall be paid to the Peshwa, or whether it shall be applied to the liquidation of his debt to the Company.

It is probable that the necessity will not long exist for continuing to make to Gokhale a money payment, and therefore the Company will have the means of paying themselves from the future revenue of the farm.

There is no doubt but that to pay this sum to the Peshwa immediately will materially facilitate the arrangement for the Gaikwad Government, which, as I have already observed to you, I consider important to the future peace of Gujarat. I also think that it would be most for the general advantage, to pay the sum of 4,59,000 Rupees into the Peshawa's hands.

I request you also to arrange with the Peshwa the sums which shall be paid from time to time to Gokhale, and to procure from His Highness orders upon the Gaikwad Government to pay into the hands of the Company's servants from time to time the revenue of the Ahmadabad farm, until the advances made will have been cleared off. After the first year, or sooner if the money paid to Gokhale should be discontinued, the account might be paid in a certain number of years. In this manner the account will stand clear.

1804 Poona, 18th May, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 157)

Barry Close to Major General Wellesley.

*Resident's
views on
lease*

I am honoured with your dispatch of the 15th instant, enclosing sundry documents relative to the Peshwa's share of the province of Ahmadabad, and shall proceed to negotiate an arrangement between His Highness's Government and the Gaikwad State, for the settlement of [which I] shall [act] on the principles which you have recommended. With respect to the arrears of rent due to the Peshwa from the Gaikwad Government, it appears to me that the whole amount should be given to His Highness, and that under this indulgence he should allow us to liquidate the amount of the two months' pay due by the Hon'ble Company to His Highness for the two thousand Maratha horse entertained by the British Government to serve in this quarter during the war, by deducting the amount of such pay from the total of our demands upon his Government for advances made by us to Gokhale and Appa Desai.

By this plan the Peshwa will receive in prompt payment a sum equal to the full amount of the arrears, while we shall be relieved from the necessity of an early payment to him of 1,20,000 Rupees, which appears to be an object of some consequence, especially as at present it is difficult to raise money here except on terms disadvantageous to Government.

Poona, 1st June, 1801 (1801, S. & P. D. 157)

1804

Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan.

I have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of a *Almadabad* dispatch, which I some time since received from the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley, enclosing a letter from Major Walker, relative to the Peshwa's share of the district of Almadabad, and also a copy of my reply to the General. *lease*

Having proceeded to negotiate the proposed settlement between the *Poona* Poona State and Gaikwad Government, I have now the pleasure to *terms* intimate, that His Highness the Peshwa has assented to the following articles.

1st article: That the rent, Darbar kharch, etc. for the four first years of His Highness's share of the district of Almadabad shall be finally adjusted according to the items contained in the account current for the said four years, received from Major Walker in his letter alluded to above, provided the Gaikwad Government shall discharge, by prompt payment, the arrears of rent due on account of the said four years, amounting to Rs. 4,59,000 as stated in the account current before mentioned.

2nd article: That a lease of His Highness's share of the said district shall be granted by the Poona State to the Gaikwad Government under the guarantee of the Hon'ble Company for ten years, beginning with the year 1205 [1804] now about to commence at a fixed annual rent of 5 lakhs of Rupees rusnd, 50,000 Rupees Darbar kharch and 25,000 Rupees khanaji iwaj. Total fixed annual rent, etc. 5 lakhs and 75,000 Rupees.

3rd article: This proposed annual rent, at least equal to that admitted for the concern on account of the first three years, notwithstanding the concern has been diminished by separation of districts yielding an annual revenue of 1,65,000 Rupees, it is proper that I should go into an explanation of the reasons assigned by this Darbar for insisting on such increase of demand. --

(a) The Darbar insists that the concern was given by sanad in management to the Gaikwad Government, in the mode of, and according to, the terms by which the concern had been usually managed under the Poona State.

(b) That those terms obliged the manager to deliver in to the Poona Darbar a yearly statement of his receipts and disbursements to show that his management was correct and corresponded with the prescribed conditions.

(c) That the prescribed mode of management obliged the manager to pay in cash to the Poona State at an early period of the year a certain proportion of the net revenue denominated *ain rusud* or *net rusud*; the remainder of the net revenue to be discharged in the course of the year by the payment of bills passed occasionally on the manager by disbursements for the purposes of Government and the remittance to the Government treasury of any balance that might remain due at the end of the year.

(d) That under this mode of management the total *jama* of the concern fluctuated generally from 16 to 14 lakhs of Rupees: the *ain* or *net rusud* between four and an half and six lakhs of Rupees, and the total *rusud* or net revenue, including fees, between eight and an half and ten and an half lakhs of Rupees. In support of this statement the Darbar has furnished me with extracts from the Poona records, Marathi and English copies of which I have the honour to enclose, *viz.*

No. 1. A copy of a *sanad*, with orders annexed, granted to Bhagvantrao Gaikwad, appointing him *naib*, manager of the concern, requiring the Gaikwad Government to put him in possession of all the posts and garrisoned places belonging to the concern, and further requiring the different *zamindars* to consider him as having the management of the concern, and obey him accordingly. This document is exhibited by the Darbar to show that the Gaikwad Government did not hold the concern in farm, but merely managed it on terms which had been usual in relation to the concern and required the delivery of an annual statement of receipts and disbursements.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5. Extracts from the Poona revenue records for four years, namely 1184, 1185, 1186 and 1187 [1783-1786], the last of which elapsed about 17 [20] years ago. These extracts are exhibited by the Darbar to show generally the value of the concern: the usual amount of its *jama*, the expense of collection, etc., the amount of the *rusud* or proportion of the net revenue discharged in cash at an early period of the year; and thus to establish that the amount paid in cash at an early period of the year is not the whole of the net revenue, as stated by the late Raoba, but only a proportion of it, seldom amounting to one half of the total net revenue.

No. 6. A copy of a *sanad* testifying that two *varats* on the late Raoba, as Diwan of the Gaikwad Government, each for 5 lakhs of Rupees had been issued by the Poona State to Daulatrao Sindia to defray the expenses of his army, and that those *varats* were to be discharged by the two first years' *rusud* of the concern, as the proportion of the revenue first payable, and in cash, in each year. As the *varats* were only for 10 lakhs of Rupees, and the *rusud* only is mentioned as the fund for discharging them, the Peshwa's Ministers, deny that the late Raoba was under any obligation to add the Darbar *kharch* for the two years to the *rusud*, thus making a total sum paid, amount to 11 lakhs and 25,000 Rupees, although he might have been liable to some charge on account of remittance.

Difficult task As the Darbar has exhibited the whole of the enclosures with great confidencee, you will suppose, Hon'ble Sir, that it has not been without

much difficulty that I have procured the assent of the Peshwa to the late Raoba's accounts for the four first years of the concern and to farm out the concern for 10 years to come even on the terms before stated. His Highness, unfortunately is particularly tenacious of his property in Gujarat. The fertility of that province, the prospect of its continuing undisturbed, and his anxiety to have the means of exercising an enlarged patronage would have induced him to assume the concern, could he have done so with the countenance of Government.

The revenue, stated in the extracts, is exclusive of mulukgiri. The *Records* records from which they are taken, I have seen. They are more particular than the extracts; and should you wish to examine them, it may not be difficult to procure a copy of them from the Darbar.

I cannot determine whether the Gaikwad Government can afford to *Gaikwad* accept the terms proposed by the Peshwa; but, if the districts have not *resources* materially suffered, and the Poona records be at all correct, some hope may be formed that an adjustment mutually convenient may be agreed on.

No. 1. Copy of a sanad to Bhagvantrao Gaikwad.

The management of the taluka of Ahmadabad was conferred on our beloved Chimnaji Raghunath, and Abbaji Kishen was appointed deputy on his part by the sarkar. But in the year...[1800] the said deputy was displaced, and Bhagvantrao Gaikwad appointed in his room, who then received the following sanad from the sarkar.

Sanad in the name of Bhagvantrao Gaikwad, by which he is required to act faithfully and honourably in relation to his trust, to examine into the state of his taluka and manage it with care and discretion. The said Bhagvantrao Gaikwad will receive a memorandum of instruction from the sarkar for his guidance in the conduct of his accounts, to which he is required to adhere.

Sanad, in the name of Govindrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, viz.

You are required to deliver over all the posts and places occupied by garrisons, together with the stores they contain, to Bhagvantrao Gaikwad and take his receipt for the same.

Order to the zamindars of the several mahals appertaining to the above taluka.

You will obey Bhagvantrao Gaikwad and consider him as having the management of the taluka of Ahmadabad.

Memorandum.

The management of the taluka having been conferred on our beloved Chimnaji Raghunath, Abbaji Kishen was appointed his deputy. This deputy however has been displaced, and in his room we have appointed Bhagvantrao Gaikwad, who has been accordingly furnished with two sanads and a letter to the different zamindars.

No. 2. Account of the revenue of the Peshwa's share of the taluka of Ahmadabad for the year 1184 [1783].

Debit.

					Rs.	a.
Amount of jama	...	...	...	...	14,49,465—	13½
Amount stated in memorandum	...	...	...	...	12,581—	0
						<hr/>
						14,62,046—13½

N. B.—The failure of revenue in the present year to be carried to the credit of the sarkar in next year's account

1,43,981—14

Credit

					Rs.	a.
Dumali-gaon	...	...	...	...	5,267	
Inam villages	...	...	...	...	8,704	
Collection expense	...	...	...	...	3,60,521—	9
Kamavisdar's pay	...	...	...	...	12,075	
Discount, etc.	...	...	...	...	47,729—	11
Charitable donations	...	...	...	...	14,067—	11
						<hr/>
						4,48,364—15
Net rusud	...	...	...	...	4,50,000	
Elephants	...	...	...	...	1,322—	5½
Topkhana	...	...	...	...	39,832—	11
Fatesingrao	...	...	...	...	2,38,693—	7
Horses	...	...	...	...	800	
Troops	...	...	...	...	2,70,451—	7
Paid to sarkar	...	...	...	...	12,581	
						<hr/>
						10,13,681—14½
						<hr/>
						14,62,046—13½

Nos. 3—5. Accounts of the revenue of the Peshwa's shares of the taluka of Ahmadabad for the years 1784, 1785, 1786.¹

Rs. 15,99,777—11¾ in 1784.

Rs. 16,14,871—12¾ in 1785.

Rs. 15,04,586—11 in 1786.

No. 6. Sanad showing money promised by Poona to Sindia.

Ten lakhs of Rupees are to be paid to Daulatrao Sindia to defray the expenses of his army.

According to the terms of the management of the taluka of Ahmadabad, 5 lakhs of Rupees are to be paid to the sarkar, as the rusud of the present year, and 5 lakhs of Rupees as the rusud of next year. Total ten lakhs, two varats, each for 5 lakhs, have been accordingly.

¹ The detailed items of these accounts are much the same as those of the account for the year 1783, where it is made sufficiently clear how the public money was being spent or rather squandered. Out of a revenue of over fourteen lakhs and a half, about ten lakhs did not reach the treasury.

issued on Raoji Apaji to Daulatrao Sindia, in the year [1800]. Yadavrao Bhaskar has raised five lakhs of Rupees from the sarkar on one of those varats and given the sum to Daulatrao Sindia, for which he is to take a receipt.

The sum of ten lakhs of Rupees has been granted according to the above on the 25th of Shawal.

Bombay Castle, 5th June, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 157)
Jonathan Duncan to Colonel Barry Close.

1804

I have been favoured with your letter of the 1st instant on the subject of the taluka of Ahmadabad, and have lost no time in forwarding copies of it, together with its several accompaniments both in the English and Marathi language, to the Resident at Baroda, that he may endeavour to ascertain with as little delay as possible the sentiments of the Diwan or Raja at Baroda in respect to the terms on which His Highness the Peshwa is willing to let the taluka of Ahmadabad remain for ten years longer with the Gaikwad Government; and it will certainly afford me great satisfaction if an accommodation of the now discordant pretensions of the parties can through your good offices be effected, such as may admit of the taluka's continuing under the same management for the further term proposed.

Walker informed

Remarks in the Diary.

1. Ordered that the Secretary furnish the Resident at Baroda with a copy of the above answer for his information and guidance, and at the same time desires his early attention to the various papers of the dispatch to which it is in reply, to the end that Colonel Close may have the means of bringing the present negotiation to as speedy a termination as possible.

Bombay orders

2. On this occasion the Resident is to call on the Gaikwad Government to explain upon what specific grounds or vouchers they have uniformly represented their charge of the Peshwa's share of the taluka of Ahmadabad as a farm subject to a specific rental, whereas it would now appear to be merely under their management in the nature of a trust for which they are accountable.

Fort William, 7th June, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 158)
The Marquis of Wellesley to Jonathan Duncan.

1804

The services, rendered to His Highness the Peshwa and to the British Government during the late war with Daulatrao Sindia and the Raja of Berar by Bapuji Ganesh Gokhale,¹ having been of considerable importance to the cause of the allies, it is a necessary duty to the British Government to employ its influence with the Peshwa for the adjustment of the claims of Gokhale [on] His Highness, on principles of justice and liberality.

Bapuji Ganesh Gokhale

Many representations have accordingly been made to the Peshwa by the Resident at Poona to induce His Highness to make a permanent

¹ See Wellesley's letter of the 15th May, 1804.

arrangement for the subsistence of Bapuji Gokhale and his troops; and it has now been proposed by the Peshwa that the present arrangement, under which Gokhale is entitled to receive the annual sum of nine lakhs of Rupees, shall continue in force, and that sufficient security shall be given for the regular payment of this sum.

For this purpose His Highness the Peshwa has signified to the Resident a disposition to assign to the Hon'ble Company his share of the revenues of Ahmadabad at such a fixed rate as shall appear to be reasonable, and that the whole of this revenue estimated by the Poona Government at six lakhs of Rupees shall be paid to Gokhale; for the remaining three lakhs the Peshwa proposes to give security as may be satisfactory to Gokhale.

It has been suggested by Colonel Close that, if the transfer of the charge of the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad to the Company's Government shall be found to be inconvenient, some arrangement equally effectual may be adopted, by which that territory shall remain in the hands of the Gaikwad Government, and the revenues payable by the Gaikwad State shall be appropriated to the subsistence of Gokhale.

I entirely approve the adjustment of Gokhale's claims in the manner proposed by the Peshwa, and I desire that you will be pleased to consider whether it will be most expedient to place the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad in the charge of the officers of the Company, or to rent it as heretofore to the State of Gaikwad, and that you will determine this question according to your judgment. In either case the produce is to be appropriated to the subsistence of Bapuji Ganesh Gokhale and his troops.

My sentiments on this arrangement have been communicated to the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley and to Colonel Close, with whom you will be pleased to correspond on the subject.

1804 *Baroda, 9th August, 1804 (1804, P. D. B. 63B.)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Payment of lease I have been prevented from sending a more early reply to your letter of 5th June¹ by the difficulties, which attend the settlement of every money transaction in this country and from the peculiarly involved circumstances of the present.

Nothing can be more gratifying to this Darbar than the prospect of retaining possession of the Peshwa's share of Ahmadabad for ten years, and they felt much indebted to Colonel Close's exertions. The bills for the payment of the balance due to His Highness had been for some time ready, and it would have been very desirable to have made our immediate remittance of that amount. Before this measure however could with propriety be resorted to, it was necessary to come to an agreement with respect to the conditions on which the continuance of the farm to the Gaikwad Government depended, and to obtain some security or provision for this regular discharge of the rent in future. I was also anxious to clear this account, and to make the concern repay, the advances at Bombay for a hundawa to Poona.

¹ See letter of the 5th June, subdivisional heading: *Remark in the Diary.*

I was certain that, unless these preliminaries were adjusted at present, the rent would again fall in arrear, and we should be yearly embarrassed with a complicated account. For these reasons I judged it necessary to insist on security for the revenue in future as well as the payment of the balance.

It appeared likewise expedient that all these circumstances should be provided for and liquidated from the premises. For this purpose there was no other remedy than to continue the farm with those who could be prevailed on to be answerable for its encumbrance until its debts should be cleared. It was with extreme difficulty and after many tedious discussions that the shroffs and kamavisdars accepted the condition. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the agreement executed on this occasion, which, I hope, will be sufficient to secure the Peshwa the regular payment of his revenue, and to admit of any necessary interference of the Company's Government. These articles also enable us to examine the account and to ensure the appropriation of any surplus part of the fund.

I have exhibited to this Administration the Peshwa's statement of *Delay of* the receipts and disbursements from his share of Ahmadabad, and *inquiry.* explained minutely the remarks of Colonel Close on the subject. It has been customary to keep the accounts of this concern at Ahmadabad; and as they are very voluminous there has not been leisure to examine the copies that have been transmitted from thence on this occasion. Until these have been examined, or more probably until the end of the present year, which will in some measure be under our observation, the real value of the farm can only be loosely appreciated.

It is from this uncertain state of the question that I have not inserted *4½ lakhs* in the agreement with the farmers any specified sum for the future revenue. I found it impossible, since the cessions that have been made to the Company, to obtain their acquiescence to the Peshwa's demand for 5,75,000 Rupees, nor consequently a security for the regular discharge of the rent. They could only be prevailed on to become answerable for four lakhs and a half, which will however include the difference of exchange in remitting the sum to Poona.

I am persuaded that it will be for the ease and interest of all parties to fix this revenue at a reasonable rate. It is the only way of securing its regular payment and a clear unencumbered income to the Peshwa. From my inquiries and information this has always been a precarious source of revenue; and the Peshwa's net receipts, before any part of the territory was alienated to the Company, have generally varied from three to four and a half, but seldom or never probably reached five lakhs of Rupees.

It is true that the Gaikwad Government will be able to manage the collections at a less expense and with little addition to their usual establishment; but they may be considered as fairly entitled to reap any advantages derivable from that source. It is in view indeed to some advantage of this sort that I have concluded the present agreement, as it is from the annual savings that I propose to repay the advances made on account of arrears by the shroffs. Should however these savings

turn out to a greater amount than there is at present reason to expect, it will be just that the Peshwa should benefit by that discovery and obtain a proportionate increase of rent.

Money sent

Under these impressions I have the honour to enclose a set of bills in His Highness's favour for (5,01,000) five lakhs and one thousand Rupees, which is the full amount of the balance due to him from the Gaikwad Government on account of Ahmadabad.

I had originally stated this balance only at 4,59,000 Rupees; but this Government readily agreed to make good the excess, when the mistake was discovered, and the accompanying enclosure will fully explain the transaction to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

The shroffs have paid into this treasury 34,000 Rupees to cover the present hundawa to Poona, and have agreed to pay the further sum of 21,000 Rupees in three months hence to discharge the advances made by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council for former remittances.

The bills have been unavoidably drawn on Bombay, otherwise some part of the expense in forwarding them might have been saved. For the satisfaction of the Gaikwad Government I beg leave to request that the Peshwa will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of these remittances and to grant the usual acquittance on the final adjustment of an account.

Meaning of sanad

Having called on the Gaikwad Government for the explanation required in the 2nd paragraph of your letter of the 5th of June, they readily admitted the Peshwa's construction of the sanad, but insisted that the transaction itself had another meaning, and that it was so understood by the parties.

If we inquire further into this affair, I imagine we shall discover that the Peshwa was not entirely a voluntary agent in it, and that he was obliged to subscribe to the terms of Sindia or of his minister, Yadavrao Bhaskar, who was influenced by the late Raoba. But, whatever may be its origin, it will probably be more advisable to remain satisfied with this general information rather than agitate a question, which will most likely only tend to lay open a scene of insincerity and corruption on all sides. I presume more readily to give this opinion, as the account to which it relates, is closed, and the parties apparently satisfied with the integrity and justice of the British interposition, by which means alone the transaction has attained an honourable termination.

No. 1. Articles of agreement for the farm of Ahmadabad, which comprises His Highness the Peshwa's share of that taluka.

Terms of lease

1. The rent of the present year and of succeeding years to be paid at two instalments, viz., 15th January and 15th April.

2. The farm to be secured and continued to the mamlatdars, until they shall be reimbursed in those advances.

3. The mamlatdars must deliver a fair account of past year's receipts and disbursements to the Gaikwad sarkar, and of those in future at the end of every Mrigsal, so that the profit or loss may be ascertained.

The profit is to be brought to the public account, either to discharge the old balance on the farm, or to relieve the numerous necessities of the Government.

4. These conditions are guaranteed by the Hon'ble Company; and should the parties fail in performing their present engagements, they shall be answerable to the English Government.

Done this day at Baroda the 9th August, 1804.

No. 2. *List of bills on account of Ahmadabad transmitted to Bombay,*
32 bills Rs. 5,01,000.

No. 3. *His Highness the Peshwa in account with Anandrao Gaikwad.*

9th August

Debit		Credit	Accounts
To amount paid on bills transmitted through the Company, etc.	Rs. 3,59,000	By amount of the rent of Ahmadabad taluka for 1802-3.	Rs. 5,00,000
Amount of Krisnarao Doulatrao's varat for the purchase of horses.	„ 20,000	By amount of the rent of Ahmadabad taluka for 1803-4.	„ 3,25,000
Balaji Kunji.	„ 45,000	Darbar charges for 2 years.	Rs. 1,00,000
Bills.	Rs. 5,01,000		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	Rupees 9,25,000		Rupees 9,25,000

Remark in the Diary.

In transmitting the above dispatch to Colonel Close, it was on the 20th instant explained to him that, although it was hoped by the Gaikwad sarkar that no objection would be made at Poona to the adjustment therein reported, yet that, lest any demur should unexpectedly occur on the part of His Highness the Peshwa, it was in that case the wish of the officers of the Government at Baroda that the present remittance might not be paid to him, which it was the more necessary to be attended to, as Major Walker had reported that the money had been raised on our faith entirely and under the confidence that the conditions would be confirmed by His Highness, who might also be gratified, as further noticed to Colonel Close, at seeing the Gaikwad so ready in giving His Highness credit for the difference between 4,59,000 and 5,00,000, as the mistake as to the former sum had been discovered.

Bombay, 19th October, 1804 (1804, P. D. 71A)
James Grant to Alexander Walker.

1804

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to refer to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Poona, dated the 10th instant, with the translated sanad and the original documents in the Marathi language, that are therein mentioned, inclusive also

*Poona
Baroda
settlement*

of a copy of the answer to Colonel Close of this date; and at the same time to desire that you explain the contents of these several advices to the Gaikwad Administration and endeavour to engage their willing acquiescence to the conditions of the sanad, which it is the more incumbent on them to accede to, as it must be admitted that Colonel Close laboured under a very great disadvantage in the negotiation, from their not having made any reply to the accounts produced by the Peshwa, and which it was evidently incumbent on them to have shown the errors in, or to have admitted the validity of, instead of doing neither the one nor the other; notwithstanding which, should they be able even now clearly to point out any palpable overcharge or misstatement in the calculations in the sanad, it is probable that Colonel Close may be able to obtain a reconsideration of the subject in respect to such items, but not otherwise. Upon which principle (which is the utmost that equity can require) joined to the urgency of the occasion, as adverted to in my letter to Colonel Close, it has been thought best to proceed to remit to Poona the five lakhs on account of the Peshwa's balance, as, at the most, this sum can be settled for between the Company and the Gaikwad, should even the native Administration at Baroda finally decline the terms now held forth to them in the sanad as transmitted.

No. 1. Letter from Barry Close to Jonathan Duncan, dated Poona, 10th October, 1804.

Ahmadabad lease I do myself the honour to enclose a sanad from His Highness the Peshwa (with an English translation), empowering the Gaikwad Government to hold in farm His Highness's share of Ahmadabad for the term of 10 years, commencing from the beginning of the present Maratha revenue year, at the annual rent of 4,50,000 Rupees, to be discharged by three instalments, *viz.*, one on the 1st of Srawan Sudh, one on the 1st of Paush Sudh, and the 3rd on the 1st of Vaisakh Sudh.

Sanad The Hon'ble Company is to guarantee the agreement as originally proposed. The sanad is drawn out in the name of Bhagwantrao Gaikwad, the same as the one formerly granted to the Gaikwad for the same concern. This His Highness has adhered to from the consideration that the ceremonies requisite for the confirmation of the present Gaikwad Raja have not yet been performed.

The sanad contains more statements than I judged necessary; but His Highness's Ministers would not dispense with any of them, urging that they could not do so without deviating from the rules of business invariably observed by the Poona State.

Difficult task In negotiating this agreement, I have laboured under great disadvantages from the circumstance of the Gaikwad Government not having had it in its power, from different causes, to reply to the papers of accounts which I formerly transmitted from this Darbar. As those papers of accounts continue unshaken, the Peshwa's Ministers continued to use them as grounds of demand and agreement; and what impeded the progress of the transaction almost equally was the circumstance of His Highness the Peshwa having at a former period intimated his intention of giving his share of the Ahmadabad province in management

to his brother, Chimnaji; principal Darbar servants would have benefited considerably by receiving bribes and established fees from the amildars, who would have been placed in charge of the concern.

It was my desire first, Hon'ble Sir, to have transmitted a draft of the sanad to you for your inspection, and after receiving your reply to have proceeded to procure the authenticated instrument; but the transaction itself has all along been so unpopular at His Highness's Darbar, where the obstinacy of procrastinating practice is even in lighter matters extremely difficult to defeat, that I preferred taking this instrument as early as I could possibly get it, relying that, should it be deemed exceptionable in subordinate points, yet as the concern must improve, and the exclusion of a separate authority from it must be productive of general good consequences, you would from such consideration be disposed to accommodate to every extent that attention to the welfare of the common interests would permit.

No. 2. Translation of a sanad from His Highness the Peshwa to the Gaikwad Government, 2nd October, 1804.

See Aitchison (edition 1892) Volume VI, Appendix No. 8. pp. XXXVII—XLVII

Summary of sanad

Total income of the farm	..	18,29,001
Total deductions	.. ..	8,21,229—12½
Balance	.. ..	10,07,771—3¼

For the above balance of Rupees 10,07,771-3¼ after deducting interest, exchange and mushahara upon the rusud, it is now agreed that the annual rent be fixed as four and a half lakhs of Rupees, viz.

Ain rusud	.. ..	Rs. 3,75,000
Khasgi antasta	.. ..	.. 25,000
Darbar kharch	.. ..	.. 50,000
		Rs. 4,50,000

This amount to be paid in the following instalments

On the 1st of Srawan Sudh	.. ..	Rs. 1,50,000
On the 1st of Paush Sudh	.. ..	.. 1,50,000
On the 1st of Vaisakh Sudh	.. ..	.. 1,50,000
		Rs. 4,50,000

According to this annnal rent of four and a half lakhs of Rupees, the amount for 10 years, viz., from the commencement of the present year 1205, [1804] to the end of the year 1214 [1813], is forty-five lakhs of Rupees, after deducting interest, exchange, mushahara on the rusud, khasgi antasta, and Darbar kharch, shall be received as the rent for the above ten years.

From the present year 1205, the annual amount of four lakhs and a half of Rupees of the currency of the Government treasury is to be

paid according to the instalments above detailed, for 10 years, which will amount to forty-five lakhs of Rupees.

Articles for regulating the mamlat.

1st. The annual rent of the abovementioned taluka for 10 years, viz., from the commencement of the present 1205 to the end of the year 1214, after deducting interest, exchange, and mushahara on the rusud, khasgi antasta and Darbar kharch, is fixed at four and a half lakhs of Rupees to be paid according to the instalments above detailed, and receipts taken.

2nd. Upon the faith of the Hon'ble Company, the mamlat of the taluka has been conferred upon you for ten years at a reduced rent. In consideration of the friendship which subsists between the two States, it is proper that the Company's Government should make inquiries respecting the actual jama of the taluka in question; and if it should appear that any increased collections are made, whatever may be the just share of the Government must be paid, exclusive of the fixed rent; but if the collections should happen to be less than the fixed rent, you are nevertheless bound to pay to Government the four and a half lakhs of Rupees, according to the terms above stated, which you have accepted, and without making any representations to Government respecting defalcation of revenue.

3rd. Owing to the oppression exercised in the city by extorting heavy fines, etc. many savakars [*soukars*] and ryots have left the place. It is necessary that the fines be imposed in an equitable manner, and that there be no oppression, in order that the city may be populous.

4th. It is necessary that attention be paid to encourage the population of the districts of the taluka, that the fallow lands be cultivated, that the ryots be not oppressed, and that no injury be done to the Government.

5th. The dunnali-gaon, charitable donations allowances to pago-das, etc., to be continued according to former usage.

6th. The mamlat has been conferred upon you, and you must exercise it with discretion and propriety and with due respect to the Government.

7th. Mamlatdar of the Government has hitherto conducted the business of the city, in the Government kacheri and has had the charge of the gates, etc. The business must continue to be conducted in this manner.

8th. The Gaikwad must not erect any great buildings, forts or thanas in the taluka, the city, or those districts which are held jointly by this State and the Gaikwad, which may occasion any inconvenience to this Government. The management must be conducted according to former usage.

9th. In the mint of the city the gold and silver must be coined of the full weight and standard according to former usage and without any innovation.

10th. If complaints should reach the Presence of great oppression being committed in the city and districts, and the Government should in consequence issue any orders, they must be attended to according to propriety.

11th. Whatever horses and elephants may be given as nazars by the swasthaniks and zamindars on account of the swari (or mulukgiri) must be sent yearly to the Government.

12th. The mamlat must be conducted in a manner tending to increase the prosperity of the Government.

13th. The allowances of the fadnavis, mujumdars, darakdars and karkuns must be regularly paid.

14th. Receipts must be taken for all payments made according to the statement detailed above.

15th. The mamlat of the taluka in question has been conferred on you for 10 years on the terms above stated. You must accordingly pay the rent conformably to agreement. On the commencement of the 11th year you must, without any hesitation on account of balances of revenue advances of money, sibandi charges or any other circumstance, deliver over the whole taluka in a populous and well cultivated state, and the city, the forts, thanas, etc., with their stores, etc. to whatever mamlatdar may arrive with a sanad from the sarkar; and this is guaranteed by the Hon'ble Company.

The mamlat must be conducted according to this sanad, containing 15 articles, and dated the 27th of Jamadi-alakhir, corresponding with the 2nd of October, A. D. 1804.

Baroda, 9th March, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 165A)
Walker's memorandum.

1805

From the trouble, inconvenience and procrastination, which is experienced by the delay of the Gaikwad Government in paying the Peshwa's share of the rusud of Ahmadabad, it is recommended to obviate this in future by obtaining a sanad from the Poona Darbar requiring the payment of this revenue to the British Government, unless the Gaikwad Government would give the security of the shroffs. The advantages proposed by this arrangement would be that the Company's agents would not be under the necessity of, in a manner, soliciting the payment as a favour, while the money would be more regularly remitted to Poona. The sanad should be directed to Bhagwantrao Gaikwad, the Peshwa's amildar of the taluka of Ahmadabad, directing him to deliver it up to the Company's agent.

Remark in the Diary.

A copy of the above memorandum was on the 18th instant sent to the Resident at Poona, requesting that he would procure a written authority to the effect therein suggested, to be eventually used as the further delays and tergiversations of the Gaikwad ministry might render necessary.

1805 *Poona, 2nd April, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 166)*
Captain Sydenham, Resident, to James Grant.

Order sent I have the honour to enclose the order applied for by Major Walker from the Peshwa to Bhagwantrao Gaikwad, directing him to pay the rent of His Highness's share of Ahmadabad directly to the British Resident.

On this occasion I beg leave to notice that the terms proposed for the future farm of the Peshwa's half of Ahmadabad in Colonel Close's despatch to the Hon'ble the Governor of the 10th October last have not yet been formally acceded to by the Gaikwad Government; at least no intimation to that effect has yet been conveyed to this Residency.

Letter from Bajirao Raghunathrao Peshwa to Bhagwantrao Gaikwad, dated 24th March, 1805.

Peshwa's order Whereas the business of the district of Ahmadabad, in Gujarat, was entrusted to you, and the amount of annual settlement thereof determined, you are, in consequence hereby desired to pay the same on account of this Government and according to the settled instalments to the British Resident on the part of the Bengal Government, who will accordingly make the payment to this sarkar and receive the acknowledgement for the same.

Remark in the Diary.

Walker informed The original of the orders, of which a translation is above recorded, was on the 6th instant forwarded to the Resident at Baroda (a copy being retained in the Country-Correspondence Office), and his answer required in reference to the observation by Captain Sydenham as to the Gaikwad Government not having yet definitively closed with the terms proposed by the Peshwa for the decennial lease of the taluka of Ahmadabad.

1805 *Poona, 2nd June, 1805, (1805, S. & P. D. 168)*
Thomas Sydenham to Jonathan Duncan.

Payment of sanad I now proceed to reply to the subject of the memorandum delivered to Major Walker by the Minister of the Gaikwad Government [on 9th August 1804].

The true intent of the sanad, conferred upon the Gaikwad by the Peshwa, is that a net sum of four lakhs and fifty thousand Rupees shall be paid at Poona through the intervention of the British Government, with [without] any deductions or charge whatsoever. On the other hand the object in view to the British Government is to appropriate that sum equally without any deduction to the support of the contingent commanded by Bapuji Ganesh Gokhale. Now this object will not be accomplished if the Gaikwad Government be permitted to settle the Darbar kharch of 25,000 Rupces separately from the British Government. For in the first place there will assuredly be great delay and much discussion before that account is settled; and if the money be paid, it is most probable that it will never reach Bapuji Gokhale. It will be retained by the mutasaddis of the Darbar.

The object of the Gaikwad Government is very evident. The Minister there is apprehensive that this Government will demand a sum for Darbar kharch, exclusive of the sum included in the 4,50,000 Rupees. But, though the Poona Ministers should demand it, it is not probable that the Gaikwad Minister will pay an additional sum. Placing such personal objects out of the question, it is unquestionably for the public interest that the whole sum (Rupees 4,50,000) should be regularly paid without any deduction, as that whole sum is now most usefully employed. In the other case 25,000 Rupees would go to feed the insatiable rapacity of the mutasaddis of the Darbar, and would be diverted from that channel in which it is the object of our Government that it should flow.

Remark in the Diary.

Copy of the above letter was sent to the Resident at Baroda with instructions to use his best endeavours to prevail on the Gaikwad Ministers, on the grounds and arguments set forth in the above letter, to make without delay the payment of the reserved sum of 25,000 Rupees to him (Major Walker) for the purpose indicated by Captain Sydenham. *Walker informed*

Baroda, 14th June, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 170)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1805

6. 'There is also a further objection' on the part of the Gaikwad, which seems to possess some weight. *Gaikwad objections*

Upon the face of the instrument it would appear that

the amount of the farm is	..	..	Rs. 18,29,000
From which deduct charges	..	..	<u>8,21,229-12$\frac{1}{4}$</u>
leaving a balance of	...	..	Rs. 10,07,771- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
given to the Gaikwad for the small and comparatively disproportionate sum of Rupees	..	..	4,50,000. 0

As this is not provided for in the sanad, the balance [10,07,771-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ —4,50,000 = 5,57,771-3 $\frac{1}{4}$] [*must not*] hereafter be adduced as a claim against the Gaikwad.

7. The arguments of the Gaikwad Government are founded on the informality of the sanad, its inconclusive tendency by leaving several articles open for future litigation, and the introduction of some inam grants, which did not exist before; but to which they have no objection, provided they are allowed a corresponding deduction in the amount of the farm.

It is certainly desirable from motives of mutual convenience that this business should be concluded, and on such clear grounds as may obviate future controversy. It has occasioned a great deal of tedious and unprofitable discussion, and consumed much time to no purpose.

1 The Gaikwad State raised many objections against the sanad, of which a detailed account is given in *The Secret and Political Department Diary*, 1805, No. 170, pp. 4240-4284.

*Walker's
proposal*

I would therefore most respectfully beg leave to suggest to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of obtaining from His Highness the Peshwa some explanatory writing or acquittance to the Gaikwad of all future demands on account of the current 10 years of this engagement, on the full sum of Rupees 4,50,000 being duly paid to His Highness through the medium of the British Government. Should it be impracticable to procure a writing of this description from the Peshwa, I have next to suggest that I may be authorised to grant such an acquittance from the Company in their capacity of guarantees; but the first expedient would be the most effectual to prevent disputes and cavils hereafter.

8. I proceed to notice for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the circumstances of the amount of the farm being payable in three kists, of which the first became due on the 1st of Srawan Sudh or some time in July. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is aware that no revenue of Gujarat is realisable before October and November. I trust therefore that he will recommend the continuation of the mode of payment, which has obtained in the first year of the concern, of two kists payable on the 15th January and 15th April.

I embrace this opportunity of renewing my application for some acknowledgement or acquittance being transmitted from the Peshwa's Government for the remittances which have already been made as well as for those which may hereafter be transmitted by the Gaikwad Government.

1805 Poona, 30th August, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 171)
Barry Close to Francis Warden.

*1 Gaikwad
objections
refuted*

I am honoured with your dispatch of the 20th instant enclosing copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda on the subject of the Ahmadabad farm and signifying the confidence of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that I shall use my best endeavours to procure a just arrangement of the points adverted to in the enclosure.

Before I take any steps towards complying with the expectation of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, I find it to be my duty to enter in the following explanation.

In the first place, it is my opinion that the sanad granted by the Peshwa is perfectly distinct in its meaning and in all respects adequate to its purpose, and that accordingly not one of the objections made by the Gaikwad Government is entitled to any attention.

In the preamble of the sanad, the ancient jama of the lands etc., farmed with the fixed deductions, is detailed to show the nature and extent of the concern, and thus demonstrate the very easy terms on which those lands, etc. are given in farm. The jama stated is supported by the Poona records, and has never been shaken by any documents on the part of the Gaikwad Government; but supposing the jama to be erroneous, this point cannot be a matter of concern with the Gaikwad Government. The farm is not granted on the ground of the jama (which amounts to upwards of 18 lakhs and the balance to upwards of

10 lakhs of Rupees), but at the reduced sum of four lakhs and fifty thousand Rupees, which is less than half the amount of the balance. The agreement which is binding on the Gaikwad Government, commences immediately after the statement of the jama and deductions, and begins with the following words: "for the above balance of Rupees 10,07,771-3¼ after deducting interest and mushahara upon the rusud, it is now agreed that the annual rent be fixed at four lakhs and a half of Rupees," and I now beg leave to appeal to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council whether the meaning of the above quoted paragraph can be in danger of being misunderstood, and whether it be possible, by any construction to make it a matter of doubt whether, according to the sanad, the concern is farmed for 4,50,000, or 10,07,771 Rupees. If there be no doubt on this point according to the wording of the sanad, and if the agreement binding on the Gaikwad Government commences with the paragraph before quoted, it is presumed that the objection made by the Gaikwad Government must fall to the ground.

The Gaikwad Government in all its remarks, appears to treat the subject of the farm as if the Peshwa was really desirous that his share of the Ahmadabad Province should be held in farm by the Gaikwad State. To put this point beyond all doubt, I beg leave to state that the Peshwa has always manifested the most anxious wish to withdraw this concern from the Gaikwad Government and give it in charge to a person from hence of his own appointment; and that it is to the wish only, that he has always expressed, to meet the recommendations of the British Government that I can attribute his having assented to grant the farm to the Gaikwad Government on any terms. I can with safety repeat that, in the Peshwa's conviction, the terms on which the farm has been granted are so favourable to the Gaikwad Government as to be seriously hurtful to the interests of the Poona State, and that in assenting to those terms he sacrificed largely for the object of demonstrating his disposition to forward the wishes of the British Government; and His Highness continues to manifest a strong indisposition towards the Gaikwad Government, His Highness having never received from the Raja the nazir that was payable on the occasion of his accession to the masnad, a subject which with many others is at His Highness's Darbar a constant source of complaint; and I have to remark that under this feeling the Peshwa, wishing to meet the view of the British Government, and averse to favour those of the Gaikwad, repeatedly offered during the discussions that took place on the subject to give the concern in farm to the Hon'ble Company, a circumstance which, I think, I recollect having noticed to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Baroda, 31st August, 1805 (1806 S. & P. D. 180)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden

1805

1. The long pending business of the payment in full of His Highness the Peshwa's share of the taluka of Ahmadabad having been at length terminated by the discharge of the 25,000 Rupees, reported in my letter of the 15th instant, I beg leave to request that you will submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the following remarks which have occurred to me on the subject. *Company and sanad*

2. The delay which took place in the discharge of the first [kist] and the protracted period at which the last kist of the Peshwa's revenue of Ahmadabad was completed, has afforded a very considerable share of uneasy discussion to this Residency and has exposed that of Poona to serious occasional inconvenience.

The real cause of this may probably be traced to the distressed state of the Gaikwad finances and consequent difficulty of raising money. Almost every available fund is appropriated to the discharge of its numerous creditors. The advantages however which the Gaikwad Government derives from the farm of Ahmadabad are sufficiently ample to enable it to discharge the rent with punctuality and regularity.

3. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will however be fully aware that this punctuality cannot in all cases be observed and will be neglected occasionally, when a failure in it is thought no disgrace, and where no authority exists to enforce its performance.

The habitual reliance which the Gaikwad Ministers have on our indulgence renders them less anxious to observe punctuality in a matter which they conceive of little importance to the Company, and in which on the grounds of our guarantee they expect our assistance and forbearance.

4. These considerations induce me to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of obtaining from the Darbar at Poona a sanad addressed to Bhagwantrao Gaikwad, intimating that the farm had been at the interference and under the guarantee of the Company granted to him on a decennial lease, but the conditions of the sanad not being complied with, and the dumali villages directed being withheld, the mamlat is in consequence directed to be delivered over to the charge of the Hon'ble Company's officers, to whom Bhagwantrao Gaikwad should be further directed to deliver the account of the concern for the period during which it had been entrusted to his management.

5. It is with reluctance that I feel compelled to recommend to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council's consideration a measure apparently so severe, but I see no other mode which appears so capable of causing the conditions of the sanad to be observed, or the payments of the farm discharged with punctuality.

6. Although I consider this precautionary expedient necessary, I am far from recommending that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council should assume the management of Ahmadabad themselves. This measure would destroy all harmony and cordiality in our intercourse with this Government and indispose the Administration to a cordial concurrence with our future views.

7. I wish to extend our right of interference, which is at present confined merely to the receipt of the Peshwa's revenue, to a controlling authority in the management of the concern, and by a prudent disclosure of these powers, as occasion may require, promote the real interest of both the Gaikwad and Peshwa.

I have however reason to suppose that, when the Gaikwad Administration become acquainted that I am in possession of such an instrument, it may be sufficient to awaken them to a sense of their own interests and stimulate their exertion to a due performance of their engagements, and thereby supersede the necessity of exercising the power which I now propose to be vested in me.

8. A right of direct interference in the interior management of the concern is required from another cause. In my letter of the 9th August, 1804, I intimated that the farm would be continued with those who could be prevailed upon to be answerable for its encumbrances until its debts should be cleared. The encumbrances arose from the pressure on the resources of the State by the Kadi war, which induced Raoba to anticipate the revenues of this and every other available source within his power or in other terms to receive in advance from the kamavisdars the revenues of the year 1860 or 1204. By this necessitous, though improvident, management the revenues of the current year 1862 have been appropriated to discharge the demands of his Highness the Peshwa for 1861 or 1205.

9. In the above quoted letter I had the honour to notice that it was from the annual savings that I proposed to repay the advances made by the shroffs; and the sanad, which is now required from His Highness the Peshwa, will furnish me with the right of interference and enable me to insist on the appropriation of a proportion of the profits to clear off the encumbrances under which this concern at present labours.

Remark in the Diary

Ordered that a copy of the above letter be sent to the Resident at Poona, requesting him to procure the sanad recommended in it for eventual use.

Baroda, 8th October, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 172)

1805

Alexander Walker to Elphinstone.

1. I shall be happy to afford you every information in my power *Ahmadabad* that may enable you finally to settle the accounts connected with the *farm* farm of the Peshwa's share of the taluka of Ahmadabad by the Gaikwad Government.

2. It will be, not only unnecessary, but very unsatisfactory to *Starting* trace to commencement the progress of the several disputes, which have *point* occurred upon this transaction, which would only tend to unravel a skein of intrigue and insincerity. I shall suppose that a final adjustment will be equally facilitated by taking up the business at that period when the former accounts were closed, and each party expressed themselves satisfied with the interference of the British Government. I shall therefore beg leave to refer to my letter to the Secretary of Government in the Political Department under date the 15th March, 1804.

3. With this communication I had the honour to forward *a Reference* statement of the amount due to His Highness the Peshwa on the *concern* for the Maratha years 1203 (1802-03) and 1204 (1803-04), being 4,59,000 Rupees.

4. As it may be satisfactory to you to trace the progress of this document, I beg leave to refer you generally to a letter from Colonel Close, Resident at Poona, to the Honourable the Governor-in-Council, dated 1st June, 1804, and to its enclosure marked with the letter A, but more particularly to the 2nd paragraph of the former, formally communicating the assent of His Highness the Peshwa to the final adjustment of all preceding transactions on the prompt payment of the 4,59,000 Rupees, above referred to. This letter from Colonel Close with its enclosures was forwarded for my guidance by the Secretary of Government in his letter of the 5th July, 1804.

5. I proceed to refer to my letter to the Secretary of Government of the 9th August, 1804, in the Political Department, remitting bills in favour of His Highness the Peshwa for Rs. 5,01,000; which sum, when paid to His Highness the Peshwa at Poona, would in my opinion exonerate the Gaikwad Government from all further claims on this account, exclusive of the hundawan accruing on the remittance from Bombay to Poona, which in the letter last referred to is acknowledged to be justly payable by the Gaikwad Government.

6. This letter also intimates that 34,000 Rupees on account of hundawan had been paid into this treasury by the Gaikwad Administration, and will be found brought to account in the cash accounts of October 1804, but I have not yet received any statement of the Honourable Company's demand on the Gaikwad on this account.

How the remittance last noticed came to be increased from 4,59,000 Rupees to 5,01,000 Rupees will be also found explained in my letter of the 9th August; and the enclosure (C) of that letter, being an account current of the transaction, will exhibit the whole of the information which I am able to afford on the subject.

*Walker's
responsi-
bility*

7. It may however be necessary to remark that the bills sent to Bombay were procured, paid for, and negotiated solely by the Gaikwad Administration; and with them I had no concern further than being the medium through which they were transmitted to the Presidency. I am consequently ignorant of the rate of exchange, which concerned the Gaikwad ministers only.

8. From this remark you will also observe that this transaction could have no connection with the books of this Residency for 1803-04, and it will serve to show how far your observation of the indispensable necessity of its appearing therein is justly applied.

*Ten years'
lease*

9. His Highness the Peshwa having acceded to the terms proposed in my letter of the 9th August, 1804, a sanad was accordingly issued, conferring the management of His Highness's share of the Ahmadabad taluka on the Gaikwad for 10 years, commencing with the Maratha year 1205, the first day of which corresponds with the 4th June, 1804, of the Christian era.

10. As it would in my opinion tend greatly to promote accuracy and facilitate adjustment, I beg leave to suggest the expediency of keeping the accounts of this decennial lease wholly separate and distinct

from preceding transactions, and I have accordingly the honour to enclose an account current drawn up in the mode you have prescribed with the above modification.

On this account the only remark which it is necessary to offer is that the Gaikwad Government appear by it to have remitted the sum of 790-2-58 Rupees beyond the sum of 4,50,000 Rupees in order to cover the hundawan on the remittance of that net sum to Poona; and provided the calculation of this difference of exchange is founded on the data furnished by the Secretary under date the 8th March, 1805, and from your office under date the 22nd June the sum of Bombay Rupees 4,65,790-2-58 will be found to yield to His Highness the Peshwa, the net sum of Chandore Rupees 4,50,000.

I have however accompanied the foregoing account with a statement extracted from the Baroda cash account, showing the amount actually received from the Gaikwad Government on account of the first year rent of the decennial lease.

11. In determining the question by whom the loss on the exchange *Loss of exchange* is to be borne, it may be but just to advert to the circumstances under which the money was paid into this treasury.

Reference to my money estimates will serve to show that in them I have always included the expected receipts from the Gaikwad Administration on account of the Peshwa's farm of Ahmadabad, which were paid into this treasury at my desire, and which I was glad to avail myself of as a valuable addition to my ways and means for the supply of the exigencies of the public service, and for which the Company were at that time exerting their credit among the shroffs at Baroda.

12. It may also be useful to observe that the rate of exchange has generally been favourable to the Company, that is comparatively easier than the rate at which they could have taken up money from shroffs for bills on the Presidency. The Gaikwad Government is therefore to be considered in the light of a shroff, who advanced money for the use of this treasury for bills on Bombay.

Among other advantages accruing to the Company from their agency in this business may be noticed the saving in the article of interest, which would be paid on money received from any other source.

13. I trust that this letter will be found to contain every information essential to the settlement of this account; and as you have access to the records at the Presidency, I have preferred referring you to them, as the copying of so many voluminous documents would have occupied a very large portion of valuable time. *Hope*

Baroda, 30th October, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 193)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

I [already] respectfully submitted to the consideration of the *Time of* Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, the circumstances which attended the *payment* early period at which the kists of the Peshwa became due, and suggested a recommendation of obtaining some amelioration in the period of payment, more consistent with the recoverances of revenue.

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is fully aware that little or any of the revenues of Gujarat becomes payable before the month of November, and that in consequence to insist upon the Peshwa's first kist being paid on the 1st of Srawan Sudh¹ some time in July, this Government must of necessity resort to the ruinous expedient of *biaj* and *manoti* to procure the necessary funds.

It may be unnecessary on the present occasion to repeat to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council those arguments, which he has already honoured with his approval, of the expediency of wholly banishing from the practice of this Government the expedient of raising money in anticipation by giving *biaj* and *manoti*; for so long as this practice is partially admitted under the sanction of the Company, no hopes of its final abandonment can be entertained.

On these grounds I again beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of obtaining from His Highness the Peshwa a modification of the periods of payment, as obtained last year; of these periods we have had experience of the ability of the Gaikwad Government to comply with, and the small delay in the payment of the first cannot in any material degree affect the interests of His Highness the Peshwa.

1807 *Baroda*, 23rd June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Peshwa's sanad 1. In the course of the current business now proceeding at Baroda, I have again pointed out to the Administration the propriety of giving some decisive answer to the Peshwa's *sanad* for the farm of Ahmadabad.

2. In the several conferences, which I have had with the officers of this Government upon this subject, it is easy to observe that the *sanad* in its present shape possesses some imperfections, and while they are anxious to testify every respect to the deed of His Highness the Peshwa and the dictates of the British Government, they are fearful but their compliance should hereafter involve them in some trouble and difficulty.

3. The objections of the Gaikwad Government, rejecting all inferior considerations, consist in the *sanad* being informal by being united with the *bheda*, and a large balance exhibited, which under the circumstances of the *sanad* being inexplicit in regard to the appropriation of the balance, may afford room upon some future occasion to call upon this Government for the difference.

4. While however these objections of the Gaikwad Government are stated as causes which operate very forcibly upon their alarms and weakness, they are anxious that the statement of these objections should not be construed into any intentions of evading the conditions of the *sanad* or proceeding from any disrespect to this instrument of the Peshwa's Government.

¹ See entry of 19th October, 1804, accompaniment No. 1, *i. e.*, letter from Barry Close, dated 10th October, 1804.

5. They are rather anxious to evince a contrary sentiment and to accept the sanad under the conclusive constructions, given to it by Col. Close in his letter to you under date the 30th August, 1805, that the sanad is perfectly distinct in its meaning and operation, and that the farm is not granted on the ground of the jama, but at the reduced sum of four lakhs and fifty thousand Rupees, the Gaikwad Government being exonerated, on the payment of this sum, from all further demands.

6. I have accordingly the honour to enclose an instrument of the Government accepting the sanad under the above construction, which, I trust, will be sufficient voucher of acceptance.

7. In resuming this subject of the Ahmadabad farm I beg leave to repeat a request, formerly made by the Gaikwad Government, to be favoured with an acknowledgement or discharge for the sums already remitted on this concern.

8. This document, if drawn out by an authorised officer of the Peshwa and expressive of the circumstances of it being in full of the Peshwa demands on the Gaikwad on account of the Ahmadabad farm for the periods to which it may refer, will have every effect that can be wished in quieting the apprehension which this Government are inclined to entertain.

9. The intimations of the due realisations of the remittances at Poona, as given by me, are entirely satisfactory to the Gaikwad Government so far as respects the mere receipts of the money; but it is a knowledge of the system of the native Government in leaving their accounts unsettled, and demands unadjusted, that makes this Government justly anxious to receive a regular discharge.

No. 1. Translation of a letter by Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, to Rajashri Pant Pradhan (being an answer to the sanad of his Highness the Peshwa for the farm of Ahmadabad).

Having been pleased under the mediation of the Hon'ble Company to grant the farm of Ahmadabad by sanad to Bhagwantrao Gaikwad the same is by this instrument accepted, that is to say the farm is not granted on the ground of the jama, but for the net annual sum of 4,50,000 Rupees, inclusive of all demands, for the period of ten years. Dated 28th June, 1807.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that the copy of the above letter and of its enclosure in *Orders* the English and Marathi languages be communicated to the Resident at Poona, expressing at the same time the satisfaction Government will derive from the contents proving acceptable to the Poona Darbar, in which case Col. Close will be able to procure and forward the receipt from His Highness the Peshwa's daftar for the payment thereto made on account of the farm of Ahmadabad.

Section II: FINANCIAL STRAITS

How imperative it was to introduce a system of reform will easily be gathered from the following financial data, here published under two headings:

Section A: Loans and Debts

Section B: Bhandaris

Section A: Loans and Debts

DOCUMENTS

1804 *London, 28th August, 1804 (1794-1804, P. D. Let. from Court of Dir.)
The Court of Directors to Bombay.*

Directors' dismay 25. We were much concerned that on account of the disordered state of the finances of the Baroda Government, you were under the necessity of negotiating loans for the use of that Government to a very large amount. By an account current with the Gaikwad State, entered on your political consultation of the 8th March, 1803, a balance appears due to the Company on account of those loans and for military services and current subsidy to the amount upwards of (32,00,000) thirty-two lakhs of Rupees. We hope to witness a gradual diminution of this debt. A reduction in the military expenses of that Government, we have the pleasure to observe, has already been made to the amount of (28,00,000) twenty-eight lakhs of Rupees per annum. You will regularly transmit to us an half yearly statement of the account between the Company and the Baroda Government with the amount of the revenues that may from time to time be collected from the lands assigned for the payment of the annual subsidy and from the ceded districts. The Governor-General-in-Council in his letter of the 15th December, 1802, having suggested various modifications in the terms of our present alliance with the Gaikwad State to be inserted in the definitive treaty, we feel anxious for its conclusion, of which we expect shortly to be advised and to have the further satisfaction of knowing that under the prudent administration of Sitaram, the new Diwan, the Gaikwad country is in a state of progressive improvement.

1805 *Baroda, 22nd February, 1805 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.*

Loan of 1. I request you will be pleased to submit the following
1804 statement of circumstances to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council relative to the late loan to the Gaikwad sarkar, to enable that Government to discharge certain arrears of pay due to its troops.

2. On the commencement of the war with Jaswantrao Holkar, it was necessary, in order to prevail on a body of the Gaikwad troops to accompany the British army into Malwa, that they should receive some assurance on which they could depend for the security of their arrears of pay. This circumstance was stated by the jamadars and Kakaji

before they moved from Ahmadabad, and very forcibly by Sitaram himself. The importance, which at that period was attached to the co-operation of these troops, impelled me to give the sardars a promise that the arrears in question should be forthcoming from the Gaikwad sarkar. When this difficulty was in consequence of this assurance removed, they expressed themselves entirely satisfied, and Kakaji marched with his forces to join the British army.

3. But the embarrassed state of the Gaikwad finances and the *Fresh difficulties* pressing demands that were made on the Diwan from every quarter, prevented the settlement in question taking place within the time expected by the jamadars. On reaching Ujjain, finding that the settlement had not taken place, the sardars recommenced their clamours and demands on Kakaji to such a degree that he wrote letters daily on this subject only. Sitaram became apprehensive that they would return to Gujarat, unless they were satisfied, and anxiously solicited assistance.

At first the Administration estimated the full extent of these demands from 18 to 20 lakhs of Rupees, but on a more particular scrutiny it proved to be no less than 24 lakhs; and the Diwan, blending with this account some other articles, stated the entire sum, which he wanted on this occasion, to amount to 35 lakhs of Rupees.

4. After some consideration, the impossibility of raising by the utmost exertion more than 20 lakhs of Rupees obliged us to limit the loan to that sum. It was some time subsequent to these circumstances, in the month of December, that the Sindhis, who were at Baroda, placed Sitaram in dharna, and for five days did not permit him to eat or drink more than was sufficient to uphold life.

5. Under this peculiar situation of affairs it was necessary to *Loan raised* negotiate a loan, not only to prevent the desertion of the army in the field, but to save probably the Government itself from dissolution. As the merchants had no confidence in the Government, it was evident that the object could not be effected, unless the measure was countenanced by the Company taking a share in the loan. I was under the necessity of consenting that the recovery of the first two lakhs from the varats on Kathiawar should be appropriated for this purpose.

6. The following loan was on this occasion provided:—

Subscribed in the name of the Company by return from varat on Kathiawar	Rs. 2,00,000
Subscribed by Mairal Narayan	1,00,000
Part of the fund unpaid to Shah Ahmed Khan	23,750
Subscribed by Samal Bechar, Mangal Parekh and Hari Bhakti	3,23,750
Subscribed by Parbhudas Seth	4,00,000
Subscribed by Ruttonji Kandas and Kupari Bhogachand	75,000
Money in the hand of Parekhs, belonging to the Arabs who broke their capitulation, confiscated to the use of Government	2,00,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 13,22,500

Money due from varats on the mahals for the present year, which Samal Beehar, Mangal Parekh, Hari Bhakti and Parbhudas Seth have agreed to advance, viz.:—

biaj, manoti	..	Rs.	1,15,000	
sukhdi	..	..	50,000	
peshkash	..	..	75,000	
wadarra on increase..	..	..	1,50,000	
			<hr/>	Rs. 3,90,000
varats on Mahi Kantha	..			4,00,000
				<hr/>
Total	..	Rs.	21,12,500	

7. Of this sum it is probable that 20 lakhs will only be realised.

The repayment of these advances is provided for in the following manner:—

The districts that are already assigned to the Company and the shroffs, are again pledged to reimburse the same parties for their present loan of 6,47,500 Rupees.

The advance of 4,00,000 by Parbhudas Seth is to be made good from the revenue of the mahals of the athavisi, which are at present under his management.

These payments to the Company and the merchants above-mentioned will not, it is probable, be completed before the Hindu era 1864, corresponding with the English year 1808.

The advance of 75,000 Rupees, made by the two Parekhs, Kandas and Kupari, will be repaid by the revenues of the mahal nazranah of 1862 or 1806.

The pressing necessities of the State and the perfidious conduct of the Arabs will justify, on principles of policy and justice, the present application of the property which they left behind at Baroda. This is stated in the preceding account at 2,00,000 of Rupees, but it may fall short of that computation.

The sums of 3,90,000 and 4,00,000 advanced respectively on the varats of the mahals and those of Mahi Kantha will be recovered partly in the present and the following year.

Financial straits 2. The state of the Gaikwad finances has been a frequent subject of my representations, and any further detail may seem superfluous, but the facts in this letter will strongly establish the perilous and ruinous predicament in which this Government stands with regard to its revenues. The produce of its most productive territories is anticipated for three years, and that of the present and next year is already expended. The credit of the Government has been hitherto with difficulty upheld by the support of the Company and by the guarantee which we have afforded to its loans. It is evident that this support must have some limitation; and as soon as it is withdrawn, the insolvency of the

Gaikwad State will most probably follow. At present it is barely possible to prevent a bankruptcy by a vigorous exertion of the Administration with the Company's assistance to shake off its superfluous expenses.

There are however so many real obstacles in the way of this reform, besides the reluctance to reduce establishments which they think connected with the dignity of the Government, and so many private interests operate against it, that it will require the most imperious necessity to compel them to adopt seriously a measure of this salutary consequence.

It has been seen with what difficulty Sitaram was relieved from his late distress, but the same scene must be expected very soon to return, and there is not the same means of relief remaining.

It is not my intention by bringing these circumstances before the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to excite apprehensions, but by submitting them early for his consideration to obtain instructions for my guidance, which the magnitude and delicate nature of the object would appear to require.

Baroda, 29th March, 1805 (1806 S. & P. D. 182)

1805

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1. Having adverted in my letter under date the 22nd ultimo *Loan to Gaikwad* generally to the support which the Gaikwad Government has derived from the Company, I shall bring under one view for the information and satisfaction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the particular transactions therein referred to.

On the commencement of the present Administration the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council was pleased by instructions dated the 18th of February, 1804, to acquiesce in extending to this State a farther pecuniary assistance to the amount of two or three lakhs of Rupees and to authorise that the residue of the requisite funds should be raised under the countenance or *bhandari* of the Company.

2. The only money which I have advanced in pursuance of these instructions, for the support of the Gaikwad Government, directly from the Company's treasury was the sum of 27,060 Rupees in March last, and of 12,000 Rupees in April. These disbursements were entered in the accounts of the respective months; the first under the head of "Cash paid for the arrears of the Huzur sibandi," the second for the ransom of Fatesing Gaikwad.

The next pecuniary assistance they received was derived from our *varats* on Kathiawar, the recovery of two lakhs from which I have already reported to have been under the necessity of consenting [*that they*] should be applied to the relief of the Gaikwad State.

3. The principal support of the Gaikwad Administration has rested on the credit influence and confidence in the Company's Government in Gujarat.

1805 *Baroda, 15th July, 1805 (1805, S. & P.D. 170),*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Gaikwad debt I have the honour to reply to Mr. Grant's letter of the 29th of April, transmitting for my information and guidance an extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors under date the 28th of August, 1804, and desiring me to report on the present state of the debt due from the Gaikwad State to the Hon'ble Company.

In obedience to these instructions I have now the honour to transmit for the information of your Hon'ble Board the enclosed account current between the Hon'ble Company and Anandrao Gaikwad, made up with interest to the 30th of April, 1805, which exhibits a diminution of the debt due from the letter from 32 lakhs to 22,84,511-1-31. [*Account A*]

I have likewise the honour to accompany this account current with a statement of the sums of money received from the districts assigned over for the payment of the first loan. On this account a balance of Rupees 70,102-1-95 is all that remains undischarged on the 30th of April last, including the accumulation of interest; and of this balance Rupees 11,363-2-54 have been subsequently received. The loan will be completely cleared in the month of November next, when the first payments on account of the ensuing year's revenue recommences. [*Account B*]

It is pleasing on this occasion to observe that, although the exigencies of the Gaikwad State have called for and received the exertion of the Hon'ble Company's bounty and generosity beyond the extent of this first loan, yet the expectations which were first given of the probable period at which it might be realised, have not been disappointed. It may be also satisfactory to remark that the operation of the same secure and gradual means are applied to the reduction of the remaining balance.

To determine any precise period at which the whole of this debt may be cleared would be a delicate attempt, where so much depends on contingent circumstances, but, as it may be satisfactory to your Hon'ble Board and to the Hon'ble Court of Directors to be able to form an opinion on the probable period of that event, I have accompanied this address with an account current, formed on an estimate of the ensuing years' receipts till the final clearance of the debt. [*Account C*]

Account current between the Company and the Gaikwad up to the 30th April, 1805 [summarised].

ACCOUNT A

I. October 2, 1802—April 30, 1803.

Debit

October 2, 1802. Expense of Kadi war ..	Rs. 11,00,000	0	0
Paid to Daulatrao Sindia	5,25,000	0	0
December 31, 1802. Paid for the reduction of the Arab sibandi.	10,77,447	3	96

January 31, 1803. Paid for arrears to discharged sibandi	Rs.	8,89,683	0	16
April 30, 1803. Amount of first subsidy (July 1, 1802—April 30, 1803)		6,50,000	0	0
	Rs.	42,42,131	0	12

Credit

Received	Rs.	11,50,000	0	0
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Balance

April 30, 1803.	Rs.	30,92,131	0	12
	Rs.	42,42,131	0	12

II. May 1, 1803—May 1, 1804.

Debit

May 1, 1803. Balance of account closed ..	Rs.	30,92,131	0	12
Additional subsidy (January 1, 1803—April 30)		1,30,000	0	0
Cash paid to Govind Mama		4,000	0	0
March 31, 1803. Paid for arrears of huzur sibandi		27,060	0	0
April 30, 1803. Paid for Fatesing's ransom		12,000	0	0
April 30, 1804. Interest due		3,93,934	2	41
	Rs.	36,59,125	2	53

Credit

Received	Rs.	7,73,995	0	47
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Balance	Rs.	28,85,130	2	06
	Rs.	36,59,125	2	53

III. May 1804—May 1805.

Debit

May 1, 1804. Balance	Rs.	28,85,130	2	06
Sept. 30, 1806. Exchange on 50,000 for Fatesing's ransom Rs. 1,500				
Interest on 1,500		562	2	
		2,062	2	00
April 30, 1805. Debt to Samal Bechardas	Rs.	71,021	2	12
April 30, 1805. Debt to Vissondas		43,920	0	0
		1,14,941	0	12
May, 1805. Interest due		2,63,377	3	94
	Rs.	32,65,512	2	12

Credit

Received	Rs.	9,81,001	0	81
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Balance	Rs.	22,84,511	1	31
	Rs.	32,65,512	2	12

ACCOUNT B

(First Loan Payment)

I. Up to 1804.

Debit

Dec. 31, 1802. Before reduction of sibandi	Rs.	10,77,447	3	96
April 30, 1803. Interest .. ..	.. ..	32,323	1	75
April 30, 1804. interest .. ..	.. ..	1,01,266	2	57
	Rs.	12,11,038	0	28

Credit

Received	Rs.	5,68,588	0	84
Balance .. ..	.. ..	6,42,449	3	44
	Rs.	12,11,038	0	28

II. 1804—1805.

Debit

May 1804. Balance of account	Rs.	6,42,449	3	44
April 1805. Interest .. ..	.. ..	58,623	2	20
	Rs.	7,01,073	1	64

Credit

Received	Rs.	6,30,970	3	69
Balance .. ..	.. ..	70,102	1	95
	Rs.	7,01,073	1	64

ACCOUNT C

(Account of succeeding years)

I. 1805—1806.

Debit

May 1805. Balance (See Account A, III)	Rs.	22,84,511	1	31
April 1806. Interest .. ..	.. ..	2,08,461	2	63
	Rs.	24,92,972	3	94

Credit

Receivable	Rs.	6,50,935	1	88
Balance .. ..	.. ..	18,42,037	2	06
	Rs.	24,92,972	3	94

II. 1806—1807.

Credit

May 1806. Balance	Rs.	18,42,037	2	06
April 1807. Interest .. ..	.. ..	1,68,085	3	69
	Rs.	20,10,123	1	75

Credit

1806-1807. Receivable	..	..	Rs.	6,61,093	0	50
Balance	..	..	..	13,49,030	1	25
				Rs.	20,10,123	1 75

III 1807—1808

Debit

May 1807. Balance	..	..	Rs.	13,49,030	1	25
May 1808. Interest	..	..	..	1,23,099	0	06
				Rs.	14,72,129	1 31

Credit

1807-1808. Receivable	..	..	Rs.	6,61,093	0	50
Balance	..	..	..	8,11,036	0	81
				Rs.	14,72,129	1 31

Remark.

The above account is framed on the estimate of the same secure and gradual means which have already been applied to liquidate so large a proportion of the debt due from the Gaikwad, and which in the year 1809 will wholly clear it off, including the accumulation of interest upon so large an account. *Hopeful outlook*

We may, however, in addition to the above, calculate on receiving two lakhs of Rupees annually by assignments on the mulukgiri fund, by which means the whole of the debt be liquidated in the month of November 1808.

Baroda, 29th July, 1805 (1806, S. & P. D. 181)

1805

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. I have the honour to refer to my letter to Mr. Grant of the 22nd February in the 5th paragraph of which I stated for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that for the reasons assigned I was under the necessity of consenting that the recovery of the first two lakhs of Rupees from Babaji on account of the varats on the Kathiawar mulukgiri should be appropriated to the relief of the Gaikwad State. *Money account*

2. The delay incident to a transaction, which involved the examination of voluminous accounts in the Gaikwad daftar, unavoidably protracted the period of settlement beyond the date on which I received from Babaji the payment of the first two lakhs of Rupees; and as the delay of the final settlement of these accounts promised to be of longer duration, I conceived it would be to the interest of the Company to appropriate this money to their own immediate purposes, instead of permitting it to remain unemployed until the Gaikwad necessities should call for it, and extending our credit among the shroffs for the loans they were at that time advancing for the supply of the army.

3. The two lakhs of Rupees above noticed were accordingly brought to account in April.

4. I trust that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will approve an arrangement which was calculated to secure to the Hon'ble Company a considerable saving in the article of interest and to facilitate the supplies which were at that time required to be forwarded for General Jones's army, when at the same time the interests of the Gaikwad are equally provided for by an appropriation of the last, instead of the first two lakhs recoverable from the mulukgiri fund.

Remark in Diary.

Ordered that the Accountant General be advised of the above letter and the Resident informed that his proceeding and the transactions reported in it are approved on the ground of the original order.

1806 Baroda, 27th January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Army expenses 7. It is also to be remarked that the military assistance of the Gaikwad to the Company involved a considerable increase to their army, and that the greater part of the pecuniary advances of the Company were applicable to discharge the pay of the new levies, the increase of pay to the old establishment and the extra contingencies of the army, which were incident to a remote service.

1806 Baroda, 23rd May, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 185)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Subsidy debts 1. I have now the honour to submit the same [*i. e. a detailed account of the debts due by His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad to the Company on account of the subsidy*].

Account 1 The account No. 1 contains a view of the transactions between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad on account of the subsidy previous to the cession of a territorial jaidad.

Account 2 16. I embrace this opportunity of submitting to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a continuation of the account with His Highness the Gaikwad, subsequent to the cession of a territorial revenue for the payment of the subsidy force.

Account 3 24. The following enclosure will exhibit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a view of the state of the remaining debts between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad Government on account of loans and other pecuniary transactions.

No. 1. Account current between the Gaikwad and the Hon'ble Company, previous to the cession of territorial revenue [Subsidy Account].

1803.

Debit

April 30, 1803: To amount of first subsidy			
from 1st July 1802	...	Rs.	6,50,000 0 0
To amount of additional			
subsidy from 15th January			
1803	..	..	1,15,916 2 61
To interest	..	..	23,232 3 58
		Rs.	7,89,149 2 19

Credit

Received	..	Rs.	50,000	0	0	
By interest	..	„	1,337	2	0	
						Rs. 51,337 2 0
<i>Balance</i>						„ 7,37,812 0 19
						Rs. 7,89,149 2 19

1804.

Debit

May 1, 1803: To balance of accounts closed yesterday	..	..	..	Rs.	7,37,812	0	19
June 1, 1803: To account of both subsidies from 1st May	..	..	..	„	97,500	0	0
June 4, 1803: Ditto for four days	..	..	..	„	13,000	0	0
April 30, 1804: To interest	..	..	..	„	76,539	0	55
				Rs.	9,24,851	0	74

Credit

Received	..	..	..	Rs.	2,21,722	1	39
April 30, 1804: By interest	..	..	..	„	16,302	2	95
				„	2,38,025	0	34
<i>Balance</i>				„	6,86,826	0	40
				Rs.	9,24,851	0	74

1805.

Debit

May 1, 1804: To balance of account closed yesterday	..	..	..	Rs.	6,86,826	0	40
April 1, 1805: To interest	..	..	..	„	62,672	3	52
				Rs.	7,49,498	3	92

Credit

Received	..	..	..	Rs.	2,00,000	0	0
By interest	..	..	..	„	4,188	3	0
				Rs.	2,04,188	3	0
<i>Balance</i>	..	..	..	„	5,45,310	0	92
				Rs.	7,49,498	3	92

1806.

Debit

May, 1805: To balance of account closed yesterday	..	..	..	Rs.	5,45,310	0	92
April, 1806: To interest	..	..	..	„	49,759	2	23
				Rs.	5,95,069	3	15

Credit

Received	..	..	..	Rs.	2,00,000	0	0
By interest	..	..	..	"	7,850	0	0

Rs. 2,07,850 0 0

Balance

" 3,87,219 3 15

Rs. 5,95,069 3 15

Baroda, 30th April, 1806.

No. 2. Account current between the Gaikwad and the Hon'ble Company, subsequent to the cession of territorial revenue [Subsidy Account]

1805.

Debit

June 4, 1804: To amount of subsidy from

15th June, 1803 Rs. 11,70,000 0 3

April 30, 1805: To interest " 96,525 0 0

Rs. 12,66,525 0 0

Credit

By jaidad Rs. 10,70,000

Deduct " 56,000

Rs. 10,13,707 0 0

Varat Received " 30,000 0 0

By interest " 84,530 3 31

Rs. 11,28,237 3 31

Balance

" 1,38,287 0 69

Rs. 12,66,525 0 0

1806.

Debit

May, 1805: To balance Rs. 1,38,287 0 69

June, 4, 1805: To subsidy " 11,70,000 0 0

April, 1806: To interest " 1,09,143 2 11

Rs. 14,17,430 3 50

Credit

By Jaidad Rs. 10,70,000 0 0

Deduct " 57,043 0 0

Rs. 10,12,957 0 0

By interest " 83,568 3 81

Rs. 10,96,525 3 81

Balance

.. .. " 3,20,904 3 69

Rs. 14,17,430 3 50

Baroda, 30th April, 1806.

No. 3. Account current between Baroda and the Hon'ble Company
[Loans, etc.].

1803.

Debit

October 2, 1802:	To Kadi war expense ..	Rs. 11,00,000	0	0
	Paid to Sindia ..	„ 5,25,000	0	0
December 31, 1802:	Paid to reduction			
sibandi	.. ..	„ 10,77,447	3	96
January 31, 1803:	Paid to sibandi ..	„ 8,89,683	0	16
		Rs. 35,92,131	0	12

Credit

Received	.. ..	Rs. 11,00,000	0	0
Balance	.. ..	„ 24,92,131	0	12
		Rs. 35,92,131	0	12

1804.

Debit

May 1803:	To balance ..	Rs. 24,92,132	0	12
	Paid to Govind Mama ..	„ 4,000	0	0
March 31 1804:	Paid to Huzur sibandi ..	„ 27,060	0	0
April 30 1804:	Paid for Fatesing's ransom ..	„ 1,20,000	0	0
	To interest:			
Debit	.. 1802/03:		79,812	2 54
Debit	.. 1803/04: 2,35,585		2	77
Deduct Debit	1803/04: 16,315		1	76
			2,19,270	1 01
		Rs. 28,34,273	3	67

Credit

Received	.. ..	Rs. 5,52,272	3	08
Balance	.. ..	„ 22,82,001	0	59
		Rs. 28,34,273	3	67

1805.

Debit

May, 1804:	To balance ..	Rs. 22,82,001	0	59
September, 1804:	To Exchange interest ..	„ 2,062	2	0
April, 30, 1805:	Paid to Bechar ..	„ 71,021	2	12
	Paid to Vishwanath ..	„ 43,920	0	0
	To account interest ..	„ 2,08,342	1	72
		Rs. 26,07,347	2	43

Credit

Received	..	Rs. 7,28,577	3	25	
By interest	..	17,344	2	56	
					Rs. 7,45,912 1 81½
Balance	..	..	..	..	„ 18,61,435 0 62½
					Rs. 26,07,347 2 43

1806.

Debit

May, 1805:	To balance..	..	Rs. 18,61,435	0	62½
	Deduct errors	..	„ 50	1	45½
September, 1805:	To Samal Bechar	..	„ 1,00,000	0	0
December, 1805:	To Samal Bechar	..	„ 50,000	0	0
March, 1806:	To Samal Bechar	..	„ 50,000	0	0
April, 1806:	To interest ..	..	„ 1,77,501	1	44
					Rs. 22,38,886 0 61

Credit

Received	..	Rs. 6,55,563	2	54	
By interest	..	15,636	0	97	
					Rs. 6,71,999 3 51
Balance	..	..	..	..	„ 15,66,886 1 10½
					Rs. 22,38,886 0 61½

Baroda, 30th April, 1806.

1906 *Bombay, 7th October, 1906 (1906, S. & P. D. 191)**John Elphinstone, Accountant General, to Jonathan Duncan.*

Account of loans I have been duly furnished by your Secretary with an extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 9th October, 1805, requiring certain accounts of the gross collections, charges and net receipts of the cessions made by the Peshwa and the Gaikwad.... and likewise directing an account to be prepared of the realisations of the landed assignments from the Gaikwad on account of loans from that Government, the latter documents I have now the honour to forward.

Anandrao Gaikwad in account current for loans with the Hon'ble Company

1802—1803.

Debit

October 2, 1802:	To amount for military aid against Malharrao	..	Rs. 11,00,000	0	0
	To cash to pay Daulatrao Sindia	..	„ 5,25,000	0	0
December 31, 1802:	Paid for reduction of Arab forces	..	„ 10,77,477	3	96
January 31, 1803:	To pay off arrears of discharged Arabs	..	„ 8,89,683	0	16
					Rs. 35,92,131 0 12½

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Credit

Received	Rs.	11,00,000	0	0
Balance	24,92,131	0	12
					<u>Rs.</u>	<u>35,92,131</u>	<u>0 12</u>

1803—1804.

Debit

May 1, 1803:	To balance	..	..	Rs.	24,92,131	0	12
	Paid to Govind Mama	..	..	..	4,000	0	0
March 31, 1804:	Paid for arrears of Arabs	..	..	..	27,060	0	0
April 30, 1804:	Paid for ransom for Fatesing.	..	..	..	12,000	0	0
	Interest	..	..	..	2,99,082	3	52
					<u>Rs.</u>	<u>28,34,273</u>	<u>3 67</u>

Credit

Nov., 1803:	Received	..	..	Rs.	5,52,272	3	8
Balance	..	..	..	..	22,82,001	0	59
					<u>Rs.</u>	<u>28,34,273</u>	<u>3 67</u>

1804-1805.

Debit

May 1, 1804:	To balance	..	..	Rs.	22,82,001	0	59
September 30, 1804:	Exchange on 50,000 Rs.	..	..	..	2,062	2	0
	and interest on the same	..	..	..	1,14,941	2	12
April 30, 1805:	To amount of 4th kist	..	..	..	1,91,007	3	16
	for the payment of loan	..	..	..
	To interest	..	..	..
					<u>Rs.</u>	<u>25,90,012</u>	<u>3 87</u>

Credit

May, 1804:	Received	..	..	Rs.	7,28,577	3	25
Balance	..	..	..	..	18,61,435	0	62
					<u>Rs.</u>	<u>25,90,012</u>	<u>3 87</u>

1805—1806.

Debit

May 1, 1805:	To balance	..	..	Rs.	18,61,435	0	62
Sept. 23, 1805}	Paid to Samal Bechar	..	..	..	2,00,000	0	0
March 22, 1805}		..	..	..	1,61,814	3	2
April 30, 1806:	To interest	..	..	..
					<u>Rs.</u>	<u>22,23,249</u>	<u>3 64</u>

Credit

May, 1805—	Received	..	..	Rs.	6,56,366	2	54
Balance	..	..	..	..	15,66,883	1	10
					<u>Rs.</u>	<u>22,23,249</u>	<u>3 64</u>

1806 *Baroda, 1st November, 1806 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

The Company's varats on Kathiawar for 4 lakhs of Rupees and on Kadi for 2 lakhs having been realised, the funds applied for the discharge of the bond of 7,30,000 Rupees on account of the first year's subsidy have been exhausted, leaving the balance still due, *viz.*:

Balance of the bond	..	..	Rs. 1,08,277	2	61
Accumulation of interest	..	..	„ 2,78,942	0	54
			Rupees 3,87,219	3	15

1806 *Baroda, 27th January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

How money was spent Statement exhibiting the mode in which Raoba disposed of the 12 lakhs of Rupees provided by Parbhudas Seth to repay the Hon'ble United English East India Company for the expenses of the Kadi War.

Amount originally debited to the Hon'ble Company by Raoba	..	..	Rs. 12,00,000	0	0
Amount received from the Hon'ble Company to pay Daulatrao Sindia	..	..	„ 5,25,000	0	0
Amount ditto over-debited to the Hon'ble Company intended to be remitted as nazranah, but afterwards applied by Sitaram to the exigencies of the State	..	..	„ 1,00,000	0	0
Amount received from the Hon'ble Company to pay off arrears due to the discharged Arab sibandi	..	..	„ 5,75,000	0	0
			Rs. 12,00,000	0	0

1807 *Camp at Kandorna, 9th December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 218)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Account (of Anandrao Gaikwad with the Hon'ble Company) of subsidy subsequent to the cession of territorial revenue to the Hon'ble Company.

1807.

Debit

1st May: To balance of account closed yesterday	..	..	Rs. 4,46,393	1	22
3rd June: To amount of subsidy for the year 1863, from 4th June, 1806, to this date	..	..	„ 11,70,000	0	00
			Rs. 16,16,393	1	22

Credit

By amount receivable from districts	..	..	Rs. 10,70,000	0	0
Deduct dumali-gaons	..	..	„ 57,043	0	0
			Rs. 10,12,957	0	0
<i>Balance</i>	..	..	„ 6,03,436	1	22
			Rs. 16,16,393	1	22

Baroda, 26th February, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 225)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1808

No. 1. Anandrao Gaikwad in account with the Hon'ble Company:

1807.

Debit

To balance closed yesterday ..	..	Rs.	18,93,169	3	66
Advanced ..	..	..	1,81,000	0	00
Exchange and interest ..	..	..	1,92,450	0	43
		Rs.	22,66,620	0	09

Credit

Received ..	..	Rs.	6,74,739	0	48
Balance ..	..	..	15,91,880	3	61
		Rs.	22,66,620	0	09

No. 2. Anandrao Gaikwad in account to subsidy subsequent to cession of territorial revenue for the payment of subsidiary force in account with the Hon'ble Company:

1807.

Debit

To account closed yesterday ..	..	Rs.	4,46,393	1	22
Subsidy 1806-07 ..	..	..	11,70,000	0	0
Subsidy 1807-08 ..	..	..	11,70,000	0	0
Interest ..	..	..	1,37,954	3	94
		Rs.	29,24,348	1	16

Credit ..	..	Rs.	24,47,665	2	48
Balance ..	..	..	4,76,682	2	68
		Rs.	29,24,348	1	16

Baroda, 9th June, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 238)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1808

The receipts of this year have amounted to Rupees 10,19,434-1-32. But these have been counterbalanced in a great measure by the additional debits, the accumulating subsidy and, above all, the enormous amount of interest. *Gaikwad debt*

It is to be observed however that these accumulating burthens will cease to operate in the course of the current official year; and henceforward the Gaikwad debt will experience a gradual liquidation of Rupees 6,47,500 annually (with the exception of the accumulating interest) without being exposed to any further increase.

It may also be observed that the interest will gradually decrease with the liquidation of the principal, and the amount of actual receipts will proportionately increase.

Section B: Bhandaris

1805 Baroda, 29th March, 1805 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Bhandari 4. As the bhandaris afford so strong an exhibition of the low state of the Gaikwad Government and are so closely connected with all its transactions, it is necessary that their natures should be accurately understood. The following observations are extended to elucidate these engagements.

Nature of guarantee 5. The guarantees differ from ordinary securities in as much as property for the due performance of the engagement is assigned. The Company for instance are guarantees to the shroffs that the districts allotted for the payment of their loans should be duly appropriated for that purpose. Should any part of the revenues of these districts be applied to other uses, it becomes the duty of the guarantee to expostulate; and in the event of being unattended to, he proceeds to sequester the property until the obligation is discharged. If the districts should, from the want of rain or the devastation of an enemy, be insufficient for the purpose, the guarantee is then to consult with the parties for their mutual good.

6. The guarantee for personal security differs very little from the above. The person, in whose favour the bhandari is granted, relies with safety on its efficacy and deems himself secure against any attack from the Government affecting his life or the liberty of his person; and so faithful are the parties concerned that the violation of the guarantee seldom or never occurs. Should however (which is supposing an extreme case) the person, in whose favour a bhandari security is granted, be imprisoned, the guarantee proceeds from expostulation to every other means in his power to effect his release. But should the party commit a new offence, this security ought not to screen him from punishment; although on such a case occurring there is a respect due to the bhandari, and the sarkar should proceed against the criminal in concert with his security.

7. If the guarantee should wish to relinquish his trust, he notifies his intention to the Raja and to the person in whose favour the protection was granted. Either these parties themselves or the abdicating bhandari must find another in his room. When the guarantee relinquishes his trust, he cancels and effaces from the deed his seal and signature.

8. The form of undertaking these bhandaris is at the request of the Raja or of his Minister and of the party seeking protection. When everything is agreed on, a parwanah of bhandari is issued, in which the name of the guarantee is inserted and written at length at the bottom. To this deed he affixes his seal and signature. There is also commonly a short statement of the case; and the name of the person, for whom the bhandari is required, is invariably expressed.

9. It is not an easy matter to convey a true conception of this extraordinary engagement, which is so remote from our ideas of the relation which ought to subsist between a Government and its subject.

As far as I am informed, it is a custom peculiar to Gujarat, and perhaps its origin may be traced to the singular construction of a society which consists of so many distinct powers. It implies evidently a remarkable degree of jealousy and insecurity. It shows a strong mistrust in the Gaikwad Government and will naturally lead to a suspicion that its faith has not been too scrupulously observed. It affords a certain sign also of the low state of its authority.

10. Whatever opinions may be formed on this subject, every material transaction of the Gaikwad Government is secured by a bhandari. Before our arrival in the country these transactions were under the guarantee of the Arabs and two or three of the principal military officers.

In their capacity of bhandaris they had a right to interfere in the most important public affairs and made it a plausible pretence for controlling the administration. It formed the most legitimate ground and a very efficacious mode of extending their influence.

The Government was desirous of transferring this authority to the Company, and of liberating itself from a pernicious dependence on its own servants. It was our obvious policy to encourage this disposition and to establish our own superiority.

The responsibility consisted in obliging the parties to be just to each other; and the security or bhandari necessarily implies the possession of power to enforce the performance of conditions, which both the Government and individuals agreed to entrust to the guarantee.

Baroda, 15th October, 1805 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

On reference to my letter of the 29th March last, conceiving that the explanation there given of the term bhandari is not so full and illustrative as the important nature of this extraordinary engagement required, I have to request you will submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying paper. *Meaning of bhandari*

2. In this paper I have endeavoured to give a full elucidation of this engagement, as we found it established in Gujarat on our first arrival and considered as a power invested by the sovereign in his subjects, and enabling them to control him in the event of his attempting to deviate from engagements which they might have guaranteed.

3. It still remains to observe upon the change which has taken place in the nature of this obligation by the substitution of the Hon'ble Company's bhandari in the transactions of the Gaikwad Government instead of its own sardars and subjects. In the latter instance the necessity of soliciting the bhandari of a powerful sardar hurt the efficiency of the Administration and imposed a restraint on their measures even in cases in which the bhandari was not directly concerned.

Although the bhandari may never be broken, yet, where resources are precarious, frequent delays and disappointments must occur, and would afford many opportunities of exercising the power which the bhandari derives from his engagements.

4. But in the bhandari of the Hon'ble Company these motives can have no weight, as they can have no party views to gratify, and their interposition may be offered on every occasion where deviation may render it necessary. The Gaikwad Government has derived great advantages from the change. It is in fact by the seasonable interposition of the Company's bhandari that the credit of the Government has been maintained, but by it also the Company's influence has been extended throughout Gujarat.

It is in the relation of bhandari that we derive the least exceptionable title to interfere in the internal administration of the country, as it is founded on established usage and may therefore be exercised without exciting a jealousy which is awakened by every attempt at innovation however beneficial.

The Company, standing in a superior relation to the Gaikwad Government, may exercise the privileges of bhandari without degrading it, and with more advantage to the finances of our ally than could possibly be derived from the mercenary guarantee of one of its own subjects or servants.

5. It will be seen by the statement which accompanies this letter that the discharge of a bhandari engagement is liable to but little disappointment, and that there is a moral certainty of discharging the whole within a reasonable time. There is in reality no risk and many important advantages attending the office of bhandari.

Major Walker's explanation of bhandari.

Meaning Bhandari is a word of Sanskrit derivation from 'Bhahu,' a hand in Sanskrit and 'Dherdha,' to place, to seize. The term itself is applied to an engagement of an extraordinary nature, that prevails in, and is apparently peculiar to the province of Gujarat. It may be difficult to give an English term sufficiently expressive of the word bhandari; but 'guarantee' seems to approach very near it.

The use of this security is very extended in Gujarat. It pervades every department and measure in the official duties of its Government, and continues in a chain downwards throughout their subjects in all their transactions of any consequence.

No cooly will leave his village without the bhandari of some person, on whom he can rely; and it is sometimes exacted from the chief of a place by individuals before they venture to take up their residence.

A bhandari is either personal or for property; as it relates to the former it partakes of the nature of a safe conduct, and as it regards the latter, is a species of security.

As it affects the acts of Government, it may be considered the result of weakness, originating in experience of repeated breaches of faith or an apprehension of inability to perform engagements.

It also exhibits want of confidence in the party requiring the bhandari.

The difficulty of reconciling this term with the meaning of the English word guarantee arises from the bhandari to the acts of Government being given by people in the situation of subjects; and it is not easy in our European ideas to conceive the power by which the person, given the bhandari in a Government apparently despotic, is enabled to control it and enforce an observance of its engagements. It may be useful therefore to investigate the power which the guarantee possesses.

As far as the bhandari relates to the due payment of money, the person giving it is thereby invested with the power of enforcing payment. It is his duty to prevent the funds intended for this purpose being otherwise appropriated. The creditor must suffer with patience those temporary misfortunes known by the name of sultani asmani, which his guarantee has not the power to control; but in the strict interpretation of this extraordinary engagement he is responsible to the utmost exertion of his means to cause due redress to be afforded to the party in whose favour the bhandari is given in the event of the funds being destroyed. *Usage*

Should the funds assigned be misapplied or infringed on by the party making the assignment, the person who guarantees the engagement proceeds from remonstrance to every means in his power to enforce its observance. He cannot however be required to use more than those means; nor is he answerable for any loss that may arise, should his means fairly exerted prove deficient.

The breach in the engagement by the Government absolves him from his duty as a subject, as far as relates to the performance of the duty of the bhandari, and violence would be justifiable in obtaining the ends of justice. The Arabs presented many instances of this nature, when, to enforce their bhandaris, they filled the darbars of the Raja and the Minister and held their persons in a rigorous confinement.

If the person giving the bhandari should be removed to a situation where his influence cannot be exercised, he demands a release from his obligation; it then becomes the duty of the Government to provide for this circumstance by giving another bhandari sufficiently satisfactory to the party receiving it.

It is not usual however to demand a release from this engagement without some extreme cause, as the responsibility is little, from the care taken to ensure the appropriation of adequate funds; and as it gives a considerable degree of consequence to the party who gives his bhandari, it is a desirable engagement. Were any leading man (and the observation will be more applicable to the Company) to withdraw his bhandari without some extreme cause, some serious apprehensions would be exerted, and public confidence endangered.

Generally speaking and considering the extensive power conferred by giving a bhandari, which necessarily implies a power of enforcing a due performance of the obligation and the control acquired thereby in many important affairs of the Government, it may rather be considered as a beneficial engagement, and the risk must be trifling, as generally adequate funds are provided for its liquidation.

This last circumstance is what distinguishes the personal from that bhandari which relates to property.

Although the circumstances first stated may be the strict interpretation of the engagement, yet in ordinary language it is nothing more than a declaration of a person of credit, of the degree of confidence which he himself places on the engagement entered into. As it relates to money, it is an assurance of solvency, united with a power to prevent abuse; and it may be compared to the associations which are occasionally made among English merchants to receive the notes of the Bank and thereby quieting the apprehensions of those who are alarmed at a scarcity of specie, khater jama and khater tusli being almost synonymous with bhandari.

In fact a bhandari is very seldom or never broken. It is the support of a weak Government, and a breach would threaten a dissolution of it. From what has been said the bhandari will be found to have many advantages. In the case of the substitution of the Company's for the Arab bhandari the Hon'ble Company became possessed of a very extensive influence and at the same time deprived the Gaikwad sardars of a powerful means by which they derived a right of controlling their Government.

It would not however be politic to reduce the value of this security by too easy or too general a use; neither would it be advisable to render it so difficult of attainment as to cause the Government to have recourse to their own officers. By a middle course the Hon'ble Company will preserve their influence in the country with the credit of the Government unimpaired.

It also affords another mode of extending the Company's influence; for, as the bhandari on their side is perfectly disinterested and gratuitous, it must be considered as an act of condescension and favour, and establishes a connection with the moneyed men, which the Company have reaped much benefit from in their pecuniary transactions in Baroda.

No. 1. Translation of a memorandum comprising various pecuniary documents by the Gaikwad sarkar, under the guarantee of the Hon'ble Company.

N. B.—This document (1806, S. & D. 182, p. 2744) is omitted because its contents are clearly set down in the following statement.

No. 2. Detailed statement of loans or other pecuniary advances made to the Gaikwad Government under the bhandari or guarantee of the Hon'ble Company, or which became guaranteed by the Company in consequence of the engagement with the Gaikwad, including some personal bhandaris.

Bhandaris I. Loan for the discharge of the Arab sibandi:

Company:	..	..	10,00,000
Shroffs:	..	..	1,248,000

For the shroffs' shares the Hon'ble Company have given their bhandari,

- II. Loan on account of the expenses of the Kadi war: Advanced by Khushalchand Ambaidas 12,48,000.
- III. Loan jointly advanced by the Company and the shroffs for the total discharge of the Arabs: In equal proportion 9,23,601-2-50.
- IV. Loan advanced by the shroffs to pay off the arrears of the Sindhis 8,16,751.
- V. Doorasay, a silahdar, being discharged from the Gaikwad service, received varats on Kathiawar for the amount of his arrears, the payment of which the Company guaranteed: 75,000.
- VI. Bhandari for the due payment of a varat given in Babaji's muluk-giri collections in favour of Dayaram Jhaveri: 87,500.
- VII. Advanced by shroffs to clear the arrears of the modikhana: 3,00,000.
- VIII. Is a guarantee for the annual payment of this sum to the late Killadar of Kaira 11,800.
- IX. Daulatrao, the Desai of Baroda.
- X. A security to the farmer of Baroda.
- XI. A security to Samal Bechar that he should not be displaced from the mamlatdari of Baroda for 2 years.
- XII. *General bhandari given to the following parties in consequence of the removal of the Arabs from Baroda:*
 - (1) Bhandari to Bhaichand Desai and Kandas Patel: 35,000.
 - (2) „ „ Hari Prasad H. Bhagwandas.
 - (3) „ „ the Desai of Viramgam and Dhandhuka.
 - (4) „ „ Amratlal Tulsiram, karbhari of Aba Shelukar.
 - (5) „ „ Khushalchand Ambaidas for the paga of Mukundrao Gaikwad.
 - (6) Guarantee for the person of Khushalchand Ambaidas and Parbhudas Mulji during their residence at Baroda.
 - (7) To Ballasur Sunderji for the security of his right as Desai.
 - (8) The Company guarantee certain villages for the revenues of Gahenabai Gaikwad amounting to 27,000 annually.
 - (9) To Murarji Mehta, a relation to the Diwan of Manaji Gaikwad.
 - (10) To Madhavrao Gopal Mozemdar.
 - (11) To Muncherji Desai.
 - (12) To Mir Husain for his varat on Baroda for 25,000.
 - (13) To Khushalchand Ambaidas for the Peshwa's share of the mulukgiri 35,000.
 - (14) To Hari Bhakti, shroff: 12,41,500.
 - (15) Ditto: 1,37,218.

1807 Baroda, 3rd April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I request you will have the goodness to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying translate of a letter from Samal Bhakti.

It may be necessary to mention for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the person has just been called upon to furnish money to the extent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees, and having already furnished $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees, he has become alarmed at the delay of obtaining the sanction of the Company's Government to his bhandari.

Under the circumstances I have been under the necessity of giving confidence to this respectable shroff and of supporting public credits, annexing my seal as a bhandari to his sanad on the terms which I had the honour to report in my letter of the 10th March.

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will, I trust, conceive this anticipation in the light of one of those emergent cases adverted to in your letter of 22nd July, 1807, and which could not be obviated without rousing considerable alarm, and occasioning much detriment to the measures now pursuing.

Translate of a letter from Samal Bhakti to Major Walker without date, translated 3rd April, 1807.

Under the verbal assurance I consented to accept the office of state-treasurer to the sarkar of His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur.

The memorandum, rendered on this occasion, expresses that the Hon'ble the Company guarantee the deed, but the seal has not yet been affixed. Considering the nature of the various rumours in circulation through this town, I feel cause of apprehension and therefore now request that the seal may be affixed in behalf of guarantee.

My protection and encouragement rest with your wish, Sir.

Remark in the Diary.

The Board observed on the 10th instant that our previous resolution on this subject of the 4th instant would supersede the occasion of any particular order on the present application.

1807 Baroda, 10th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 201)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council copies and translates of three deeds of this Government, forming part of the arrangements in progress for the ultimate administration of affairs to which the annexation of the Hon'ble Company's bhandari or guarantee under the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is respectfully solicited.

The protection and guarantee of the Hon'ble the Company is in the first place required to the sanad appointing Samal Bhakti to the office of Pothdar (Potadar or treasurer) in consideration of the support of

the Company now required. The shroff contributed 25 lakhs to the present assistance of the Gaikwad State, and he will, over and above this sum, allow the Government to overdraw their credit to the amount of 5 lakhs of Rupees. It is also to be observed that he has consented to relinquish to the Government one-half of the established perquisite of his office, occurring from the deduction of 2 per cent under the denomination of pothdari from the payment to the troops.

This extensive assistance was not to be expected unless under the guarantee of the Hon'ble Company for an equitable settlement of his accounts for the past and for the future for all moneys which he may with the concurrence of the British Government advance to the Gaikwad Government.

The bhandari of the Company is also required to mamlatdari of Baroda for the current year to Samal Bhakti.

The rusud of this mahal being appropriated to the payment to the loans and yielding 1/5th of the revenue of the whole State, the bhandari of the Company is necessary not only for the security of the manager but to preserve our own interest.

In [There is] the order of the Raja to Babaji Appaji, which *Babaji* directs him under the Company's bhandari to proceed in his present undertaking, although the approval which this proceeding has already received may be considered to have sanctioned the extension of the Company's guarantee, and Babaji conceives that he is acting under the security, yet I am induced respectfully to request the express sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to that document.

Baroda, 11th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the *Bhandari* 4th instant. *given*

The object of my letter of the 10th preceding was respectfully to solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, previous to annexing my bhandari to the documents referred to in behalf of the Hon'ble Company.

The ambiguity which led to the miscomprehension arises from my having designated the security required by the term of the Hon'ble the Company's bhandari; by which however I meant to express my bhandari on behalf of the Hon'ble Company.

This explanation may be necessary to apprise the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the parties interested are fully satisfied with my bhandari, while your letter now acknowledged is deemed to convey the sanction which my letter of the 10th solicited.

Fort William, 30th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)
N. B. Edmonstone to Francis Warden.

1807

I am directed to signify to you for the information of the Hon'ble *Respon-* the Governor-in-Council that in the judgment of the Governor-General-*sibility* in-Council a compliance with that application is necessary and unobjectionable; especially with reference to the explanation regarding the

nature of bhandari contained in Major Walker's despatch of the 15th of October, 1805, (a copy of which was enclosed in your letter of the 10th of June, 1806), from which it appears that both the British Government and the State of the Gaikwad derive great advantages from the Company's bhandari granted for the provision of funds, and that the Company is not exposed by it to any risk, the repayment of the sums for which the bhandari is given not being in any case an obligation upon the party which grants the bhandari.

The Governor-General-in-Council observes that, in reply to Major Walker's despatch of the 10th ultimo, a distinction is drawn between the bhandari of the British Government and that of the Resident, and that the latter is sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council distinctly from the former. This distinction indeed is declared by the nature of the present reference.

Upon this point I am directed to remark that, in the judgment of the Governor-General-in-Council, such a distinction is merely nominal, as the Resident at Baroda cannot in his official capacity incur any obligation not binding upon the Government which he represents, provided (as in the present case) that his act is sanctioned by superior authority. The Government of Bombay therefore could not under any circumstances be absolved from the degree of responsibility involved in a bhandari engagement, on the plea that such engagement was contracted by the Resident and not by the Government itself; and consequently every bhandari engagement, contracted by the Resident, is considered by the Governor-General-in-Council to be precisely the same as if contracted immediately in the name of the British Government, and to involve on the part of the latter the same degree of responsibility.

1806 *Bombay, 15th May, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)*
Jonathan Duncan to Sir George Hilario Barlow.

Bhandari policy See section *Loans and Debts*, letter of the 15th May, 1806, paragraphs 14-18.

1807 *Bombay, 11th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 202)*
At a Consultation.

Bhandari policy The Resident was on the 4th instant advised that, since the bhandari and other sanctions of the British Government to the acts of the Gaikwad State had hitherto proceeded generally from the Resident, it did not appear that any other than this bhandari to the 3 documents adverted to in his letter could be requisite; but, if nevertheless the persons interested should continue after this signification not to be satisfied therewith, the Resident was to make his further report, and assign the particular grounds for those parties wishing for any further sanction from Government than was implied by the Resident's agency, supported as that, in the present instance, was by the concurrence of this and by the marked and distinguished approbation of the Supreme Government, which, as already communicated to him, the Resident might explain to the several persons in question.

Section I: BARODA BOMBAY RELATIONS

Everyone of the documents here recorded tells its own tale: Baroda's vassalage and the Company's suzerainty. Anandrao Gaikwad, his Diwan, Sitaram Raoji, and the Baroda Darbar, either collectively or singly, were not the real masters in the Gaikwad dominions; their rule was only nominal. Alexander Walker was for all practical purposes presiding over the destinies of the State.

DOCUMENTS

Bombay, 7th April, 1803 (1803-04, P. D. Let. to C. of Dir. 4)
Bombay to the Company.

1803

The attention of the Resident at Baroda has for some time past been particularly directed to the means of procuring adequate landed assignments for the additional subsidy now payable to the Hon'ble Company by the Gaikwad State; an object which he has already effected to the amount, first agreed upon, of Rupees 7,80,000 per annum, (pargana of Dholka Rs. 4,50,000; pargana of Nadiad, Rs. 1,75,000; pargana of Vijapur, Rs. 1,30,000; a tappa of Kadi, contiguous to Vijapur, Rs. 25,000; amount per annum Rs. 7,80,000 total). But, when these assignments shall have been completed, so as to include the expenses incident to the augmentation of the subsidiary force to the extent noted in the 31st paragraph of our address of the 5th of February, we shall then be in possession of permanent territorial jaidad to the amount nearly 12 lakhs of Rupees per annum. *Jaidad of 12 lakhs*

But, as the Gaikwad Government still labours under pressure of heavy encumbrances, we have, as well in view to this circumstance as to the means of facilitating the cession by that State of an eligible and as far as possible connected tract of country for the entire amount of the subsidy, directed our Resident at Baroda to apply his unremitting exertions to the means of effecting a reduction of the expenses in the various branches of the Gaikwad Administration so as ultimately to bring the disbursements as far as possible within the income of the State, and thereby to provide a growing fund for the liquidation of the debts and for the necessities of that Government. *Financial reforms*

Bombay, 14th May, 1803 (1803-04, P. D. Let. to C. of Dir. 4)
Bombay to the Company.

1803

Measures are successfully in progress for our entering into possession of cessions incident to the treaty of Bassein, as well as of those similarly obtained from the Gaikwad State by the previous engagements concerted last year between our President and the Minister of that Prince, who has recently made a further cession in sovereignty to the Hon'ble Company of the fortress of Kaira, situated nearly in the centre of Gujarat, with its adjoining domain, which, though not very extensive, ought yet to be amply sufficient to maintain the garrison; and our *Acquisitions*

subsidy (exclusive also of the other territories of the parganas of Chorasi, and Chikhli and the chauth of Surat) from the same principal amounts to between ten and eleven lakhs per annum.

1803 *Baroda, 31st December, 1803 (1804, P. D. B. M. 63A)*
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Letter I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter under this date to the Agent at Surat with its enclosure.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Edward Galley, Agent of the Hon'ble Company's affairs at Surat.

Darbar's claims I have the honour to enclose a memorandum from this Darbar on certain objects of convenience and of mutual interest to the two Governments in the athavisi.

As compliance with the first and fourth articles might injure the public revenue and lead to other inconveniences, I have not given the Administration any hope that you would comply with either; but that you would, I had no doubt, grant every facility and ease that the case would admit, as has been hitherto invariably practised at Surat, to forward the transit of such goods as were *bona fide* for the use of the Gaikwad's and Diwan's families.

In respect to the rest of the articles set forth in the memorandum, I have taken the liberty to say that you would be ready to enter into such arrangements as may answer the convenience of parties, and to appoint proper persons to discuss any of these claims in conjunction with the Gaikwad agents.

Memorandum presented to the Resident by Sakharam Chimnaji, sarsubah of the Gaikwad share of the athavisi.

Darbar's requests 1st: It was usual to forbear exacting customs at Surat on goods purchased for Government or the sarsubah, bringing or carrying to Baroda or Navsari from that settlement, whence chits to pass out of town were condescended. Now they are prevented passing on, and customs are demanded. It is therefore requested that a letter may be written to Mr. Munro not to prevent the goods, that shall be purchased by Bhairu Gopal for the public use and consigned to Baroda and other places within the Gaikwad dominions, from a free egress with chits, but as formerly to depart free and exempt from duties.

2nd: From the Parsi or Parsis of Balvad and Bardoli, who distill spirits there, and have hitherto paid their taxes to our kamavisdar at Vyara, this present year the Company's kamavisdar has received one instalment and intends to take more, not giving the taxes to the kamavisdar of Vyara; which is surely not a right to be exercised, contrary to former custom, on the argument that the Company possesses the sovereignty of Balvad or Bardoli; wherefore it would be well to get a letter to Mr. Galley for causing the restoration of that first instalment, if it shall have been really received, to the kamavisdar of Vyara, and the continuance of the custom that has in this respect so long obtained, if it is to be allowed.

3rd: His Highness the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad has appointed Ramchandra Baburao his principal agent in the districts of Surat athavisi; and whereas the Hon'ble Company's possessions border with the Gaikwad's under the charge of that officer, public matters affecting the one or the other should be communicated between the representatives of the two Governments and mutual accommodation afforded in a friendly manner, and neither disturb the servants of either State in their respective interests.

At Navsari there is a weekly fair, whither the country people resort to barter the fruits of their labours; but now the subjects of the Company or people belonging to them disturb the travellers on the road bearing their articles of truck to market, which keeps the people from carrying their productions there for sale. Wherefore letters are desired to the addresses of Messrs. Galley and Crow to caution their community against such conduct.

4th: Consignments between Baroda and Navsari, accompanied by chits or passports from either places, were exempt from the road duties at Kimkathodra which is now in the hands of the Company, whose chaukidars stop goods and insist on customs; which, it is wished, may not be the case with goods passing there, accompanied by dustuck or parwanah from Baroda or Navsari.

5th: The collections of current revenues of the kasbah of Variav are stopped on account of claims for twenty years, those balances accumulated in the time of the Nawab.

When the late Raoba came to Navsari, he called before him the jamadars who traced the amount of these balances to Samburam, which he ought to have discharged to the Nawab in the days of his government; but not having done so, it still remains a debt to be discharged by Samburam, who received the money, as the jamadars will swear, should he deny it; or the jamadars will pay the demand, if on being confronted, they cannot prove its applicability upon Samburam. On whomsoever it finally fixes, the balance ought to be liquidated at once to the extent of the funds, that is found to have reached any individual, and by instalments, such as may seem not to have been lifted or else to be scattered. At all events it is earnestly hoped that, instead of attaching the present revenue funds, they may be permitted to be collected without hindrance or loss of time.

It has been customary heretofore for the proprietors or people of the opposite shores to presume for their respective purposes wood or other substances brought down by the floods of the Tapti, as they sought this side or that; which old observance it is begged that Mr. Galley may be requested to forbid any innovation of.

6th: In the pargana of Chikhli, which the Gaikwad gave in inam to the Hon'ble Company, were balances owing to the former kamavisdar as exhibited by the jamadar, and permitted by the Governor to be recovered; but the jamadar or kamavisdar does not pay the money; about which a peremptory order upon the kamavisdar from Mr. Galley is solicited.

7th: Kimkathodra has paid annually from its collections Rs. 656 to Vyara as chaudhari-lak, which it is necessary to continue.

1804 *Bombay, 11th February, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 156)*
Jonathan Duncan to Sitaram.

*Praise and
advice*

I avail myself with pleasure of the present opportunity of repeating the satisfaction I experience in the uniform accounts transmitted to me by the respectable Major Walker of the very laudable manner in which you are proceeding with him in exertions towards bringing into order and regulation the concerns of the State of Senakhaskhel Bahadur, wherein you may rely on experiencing my fullest support; and I have much satisfaction in adding that your whole conduct has, since your succeeding your late father, Raoji Appaji, now in heaven, been in every respect so meritorious that, as I doubt not you will persevere therein, you must thereby become entitled to the fullest approbation and protection of the present as well as every future British Government in India; in which confidence I have only to invite you to persevere in the good work of reform and amelioration which you and the Resident have undertaken and in your successful progress, in which you must consider me as more interested than I can express; so that, although at some distance, yet my mind is as fully intent as your own on the due arrangement of the resources and expenditure of the Gaikwad State, desiring most ardently that it may prosper under its connection with the Hon'ble the English Company, and that Raja Anandrao, Fatesing and all the females and members of the family of the late Govindrao may possess the means of living honourably, each according to his and her station; and that the ryots and people of the country be at the same time dealt justly by under your diwanship; so that the internal prosperity and marks of cultivation may continue day by day and year by year to increase; and that you and your family continuing in your respective stations may enjoy with the English the pleasing spectacle of these improvements and of this state of happiness and security by your united efforts. Such are, inclusive of the preservation of the just rights of and the repayment of the large loans advanced by my Hon'ble Employers, my views with respect to Gujarat; and I feel the greatest confidence that through the cordial co-operation of yourself and of the Resident they will not be disappointed, but proceed on the contrary in an uninterrupted and accelerating course of realisation.

1804 *Fort William, 15th June, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 159)*
N. B. Edmonstone to James Grant.

*Baroda
to pay*

I have the honour by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council to communicate to you for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay the sentiments and instructions of His Excellency-in-Council on the question referred to His Excellency's consideration in your letter of the 29th of December, 1803, respecting an ultimate arrangement with the Government of the Gaikwad on account of the sums, which may have been advanced to that Government by the Resident at Baroda, under the instructions to that officer, referred to in your letter.

The only ground on which the State of the Gaikwad could claim an exemption from the charge, which may have been incurred on account of the additional troops, would be that which is suggested in the last paragraph of your letter, namely the employment of the subsidiary force on a service unconnected with the defence and security of the State of the Gaikwad. His Excellency-in-Council however directs me to observe that the Gaikwad as a State in close alliance with the Company was not only interested equally with the British Government in the successful prosecution of the war against the confederate Maratha Chieftains, but was bound by the spirit of the subsisting treaty to co-operate with the British Government.

During a considerable period of the war the force under Colonel Murray was directed to the object of defending the territories of the Gaikwad and to the reduction of the rebellion excited by Kanhoji in that Prince's dominions.

The reduction of Sindia's possessions in Gujarat and the prosecution of the war in Malwa, according to the plan of operations prescribed to Colonel Murray by the Hon'ble Major-General Wellesley, were calculated to produce a material impression on the confederates and to secure the safety of the possessions of the State of the Gaikwad. The employment of the subsidiary force was thus directed during the entire period of the war to objects intimately connected with the interest of the Gaikwad State; and it may justly be presumed that the protection of the Gaikwad dominions (the primary object of the establishment of the subsidiary force in Gujarat) would not have been secured in an equal degree by any other disposition or employment of that force.

The Governor-General-in-Council is therefore decidedly of opinion that the Gaikwad possesses no right to exemption from any charge which may have been incurred on account of the additional troops, founded on the employment of the subsidiary force in a manner inconsistent with the objects of its establishment within the Gaikwad territories.

Under these circumstances His Excellency-in-Council directs me to request that you will intimate to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay His Excellency's desire that any advances of money, which have been made to the Gaikwad Government for the purposes stated in your letter of the 29th December, may be placed to the debit of that Government, and that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will adopt such measures as may appear to be expedient and proper for obtaining the repayment of such sums at the proper period of time.

*London, 28th August, 1804¹ (1794-1807, P. D. Let. from Court of Dir. 1) 1804
The Court of Directors to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council at
Bombay.*

9. We have been duly advised by you of the conclusion of a convention with the Baroda Government on the 15th March, 1802, which *Various treaties*

1. The chronological significance of this document was stressed in Volume IV, *Introduction*, p. XXIX.

provides for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Company in the equipment of an army in support of the right of Anandrao Gaikwad, the legitimate head of that family, against the hostile attempts of Malharrao, one of the collateral branches of the family, and for subsidising a force for the more effectual protection of the Gaikwad State in future. We have likewise been advised of the subsequent conclusion of an agreement on the 6th June, 1802, with the Gaikwad Government, by which, among other stipulations, the former convention is confirmed.

10. We observe that the negotiation with the late Govindrao, which preceded this agreement and convention originated in instructions from the Governor-General-in-Council of the 10th March, 1800, for effecting an exchange of territory and a relinquishment of the Gaikwad share of the chauth of Surat. But notwithstanding the agreement has received the sanction of the Government of Bengal, we still think it necessary to enter into a discussion of the subject.

Inquiry 11. It may be considered as a doubtful question how far the Company was at that time precluded by existing treaties, either with the Gaikwad family or with the Maratha State, from negotiating an exchange of territory with the Baroda Government without the consent of the Peshwa; but, when we see the negotiation with Govindrao terminating in an unconditional grant to the Company of the pargana of Chorasi, which surrounds the City of Surat, as well as the Gaikwad share of the chauth of that city, and that the unconditional surrender of the pargana of Chikhli is further stipulated for in the treaty with his successor, we are naturally led to inquire whether and to what extent the Company stand pledged for the preservation of the integrity of the Baroda Principality, and whether the acceptance of these cessions can be considered as any deviation from our then existing engagements with the Court of Poona.

Salbai treaty 12. The treaty of peace concluded at Salbai between the Company and the Marathas on the 17th May, 1782,¹ appears to us to be the proper document to be relied on for the determination of this question, although a reference to treaties of prior date may serve as an elucidation.

13. By the 7th article of the treaty with the Marathas of the 1st March, 1776, concluded at Purandhar, it may be inferred that Fatesing, who had previously made cessions to the Company, did not possess power or authority to make such cessions, and they were accordingly to be forthwith restored.²

14. By a subsequent treaty however between the Company and Fatesing of the 26th June, 1780, concluded during the last war but one with the Marathas, the pargana of Surat athavisi and the chauth of the city of Surat, were made over to the Company.

15. By the 5th article of the treaty of Salbai, it is stipulated that the "Country which Sayaji and Fatesing Gaikwad gave to the English and which is mentioned in the 7th article of the treaty of Colonel Upton

1. See Volume III, p. 129, note.

2. See *The Gaikwads of Baroda*, Vol. IV, pp. XXII-XXIX, under the heading: *Bombay's interference*.

(meaning the treaty of Purundhar) with a view to obviate all future disputes shall be restored." And by the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai, it is agreed "that whatever territory Fatesing Gaikwad possessed at the commencement of the war should forever remain on the usual footing in his possession."

16. Combining what was inserted in former treaties with this article of the treaty of 1782, the natural construction seems to be this that the Gaikwad territories were not to be dismembered, whether by grant or conquest, by either of the contracting parties. The supposition that this power is reserved to the one party and denied to the other cannot well be maintained. *Conclusion*

17. Agreeably to this construction of the treaty we find that, when in 1793 the late Govindrao was compelled by the Poona Darbar to relinquish to the Peshwa the Gaikwad share of the districts of the athavisi in the neighbourhood of Surat and the Gaikwad share of the chauth of that city, our right of interference under the 8th article of the treaty of Salbai to prevent the dismemberment of the Baroda Principality was effectually asserted by our Resident at the Court of Poona, that Court was brought to a sense of the necessity of attending to the stipulations of the treaty, the instrument by which Govindrao submitted to the dismemberment of his family's dominions was cancelled, and the Court of Poona at the same time gave up their claim to the Gaikwad share of the chauth of Surat. *Other proof*

18. We observe that in consequence of Governor Duncan's negotiation with the late Govindrao on the subject of the before-mentioned instructions from the Governor-General-in-Council of the 10th March, 1800, Mr. Duncan being adverse to the cessions proposed by the Surat Council as an equivalent for what was to be obtained, the Chorasi pargana and the Surat chauth were tendered by Govindrao as a free gift, provided the approbation of the Peshwa could be obtained; and that after the death of Govindrao they were demanded of his successor as a matter of right, though no sanads were ever issued for them by Govindrao, and they were accordingly yielded to Mr. Duncan together with the pargana of Chikhli, amounting in the whole to a net annual revenue of Rupees 2,34,000, (two lakhs thirty-four thousand). *Summary of events*

19. In accepting these cessions as above described, which after the death of Govindrao were confirmed by his successor, Mr. Duncan certainly deviated from the letter, if not from the spirit, of the instructions of March, 1800, and thereby rendered the Company liable to the imputation of a breach of the treaty of Salbai and to the consequent resentment of the Peshwa, who, it appears, had not only upon several occasions manifested his disinclination to admit of the proposed cessions, but who had also by a message to Colonel Palmer, our Resident at his Court, declared in express terms that the English should never take possession of those mahals. We are aware however that by the Resident's letter to Mr. Duncan of the 8th December, 1801, the Peshwa had signified his willingness to agree to everything, provided the Governor-General would conclude the treaty on the proposals offered by His Highness, alluding, we suppose, to the negotiation carrying on at Poona, which at length terminated in the treaty of Bassein.

*Wrong
and right*

20. We shall conclude this part of the subject of Mr. Duncan's negotiation with the Baroda Government by observing that, how desirable soever it might have been to obtain a territory contiguous to Surat in consequence of the late arrangement with the Nawab of that city, it ought not to have been accepted at the risk of incurring the imputation of a breach of faith and the consequent resentment of the Peshwa, with whom we were reciprocally bound to preserve the integrity of the Baroda Principality, and with whom our interference had, at a former period, been successful in preventing the execution of a similar design on his part. We however have the satisfaction to observe by the 14th article of the treaty of Bassein that the Peshwa has formally recognized the treaty with the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, otherwise we should have thought it incumbent upon us to direct that the before-mentioned cession be restored to the Gaikwad Government.

*Duncan
praised*

21. With respect to the events which occurred at Baroda immediately subsequent to the death of Govindrao, so far as they respected the contentions for power in the administration of the Gaikwad affairs, Mr. Duncan seems to have very judiciously avoided taking any decided part. But so soon as a formidable military force had assembled for the avowed purpose of displacing Anandrao, the legitimate successor and head of the family, the Company's right under the 2th article of the treaty of Salbai to interfere for the preservation of the integrity of the Gaikwad Principality was very properly exerted with a view to such a final adjustment of affairs as our connexion with the Baroda Government necessarily required. And although the force, which was assembled under Major Walker for the purpose of assisting the Baroda troops in resisting the hostile attempts of Malharrao, was not found sufficient to its object, we have great satisfaction in observing that, when united to the reinforcement that marched to its assistance under the command of Colonel Sir William Clarke, the warfare was speedily terminated in favour of the lawful Government.

22. During the course of the military operations and pending the negotiation with the minister of Anandrao, Mr. Duncan appears to have experienced great anxiety on account of their not having received specific instructions for the guidance of his conduct from the Governor-General in the then critical situation of affairs. But for reasons set forth in the proceedings he was induced without waiting for those instructions to conclude a treaty or agreement with Anandrao, the principal object of which was to subsidise a corps of the Company's troops consisting of (2,000) two thousand sepoys and one company of European artillery, the expence of which is estimated at about ($7\frac{1}{2}$) seven and a half lakhs of Rupees per annum for the future defence of the Gaikwad State, and to obtain an assignment of territory in addition to the cessions before-mentioned for the payment thereof.

23. Considering the political advantages that are likely to follow from this measure and from our having established ourselves in Gujarat, by which it is stated the French will probably be prevented from obtaining a footing in that quarter of India, and by our being now possessed of a windward port on the west-coast of the Gulph of Cambay,

we cannot withhold our approbation from the arrangement so concluded; and we have not less reason to be satisfied with the zeal for the Company's interests, which Mr. Duncan has manifested upon this occasion.

26. It has been very properly suggested to you by the Governor-General-in-Council that the definitive treaty of alliance should provide for the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the Baroda Government. It was long since the opinion of Mr. Malet (now Sir Charles) that, if a fixed residency under the Bombay Government could be established at Baroda, it might, if wisely managed, be productive of considerable advantage in the extension of the sales of the Company's staples and in the purchase of their cotton cargoes for China, and their coloured goods for the African market. We therefore recommend this important subject to your serious consideration. *Definitive treaty,*

Fort William, 27th September, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 161)
The Marquis of Wellesley to Jonathan Duncan.

1804

The force intended for the service of the Gaikwad State under the treaty is neither so strong nor so composed as to admit of its acting singly without the co-operation of other troops. Whenever the subsidiary force shall be required for active service by the Gaikwad State, that force would require the co-operation, possibly of European troops, but at all events of an additional body of native troops. *Baroda and the Company*

The connection between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State is not of the same description as that between the Company and the Raja of Mysore. It however resembles that connection more than the subsisting alliance with the Peshwa and the Nizam. The territories of the Company and of the Gaikwad are intermixed in a manner that would render it inexpedient to allot different bodies of troops to the service of each State; and the important interest, which the Company possesses in the safety and prosperity of many districts in Gujarat belonging to the Gaikwad State in consequence of loans of money made, the repayment of which is secured on the revenues of those districts, is possibly a stronger bond of union than exists in the connection with the Raja of Mysore.

Under these considerations it appears to the Governor-General-in-Council to be expedient to arrange the Gaikwad subsidiary force conformably to the plan established in Mysore, by which the stipulation in the treaty with the Gaikwad State, which requires that the Raja shall be furnished with the service of 3,000 men, will be fulfilled, a considerable saving of expense effected, and the duties of that force equally, if not better, performed. In pursuance of that plan, the Governor-General-in-Council hereby empowers and directs you to appoint Major-General Jones to the staff of the Presidency of Bombay and to command of the troops in Gujarat north and south of the Narbada and Tapti. You will also direct Major-General Jones to establish his headquarters generally at Surat or Broach. *Subsidiary force*

You will also be pleased to give directions for arranging the troops, as far as circumstances will permit, according to the plan detailed in

Major-General Wellesley's letter to you of the 2nd August, 1803, placing the Europeans in cantonments, either in the fort of Baroda or at Surat as may be most convenient. All the troops are to be on garrison allowances, excepting when actually in the field.

1804 *Fort William, 6th October, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 161)*
N. B. Edmonstone to James Grant.

Baroda claim In receiving the claim of the Gaikwad State to receive from the British Government payment of the expense incurred on account of the troops employed on service with the British forces under the command of Colonel Murray during the late war with the confederated Maratha Chiefs, it is necessary to advert to the conditions of the engagements subsisting between the two States.

Although the arrangements, concluded by the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay with Anandrao Gaikwad, contain no specific stipulation by which the Gaikwad State is bound to grant to the British Government the aid of its troops and resources against those Powers with which the British Nation may be at war, yet the nature of the connexion, which has been established between the two States, must be considered virtually to bind each of the contracting parties to afford in all practicable cases prompt and efficacious assistance to its ally against every species of hostile aggression.

Under this construction of our engagements, the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council to the Government of Bombay, dated the 15th of December, 1802, required the introduction of a specific clause to that effect into the definitive treaty to be concluded with Anandrao Gaikwad on the basis of his engagements with the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

Independently of these considerations the observations of His Excellency-in-Council, communicated in my letter to your address of the 15th of June, 1804, demonstrate that the force serving under Colonel Murray was directed during the entire period of the war to objects intimately connected with the safety and with the interests of the Gaikwad State.

The Governor-General-in-Council therefore cannot admit that the State of the Gaikwad possesses any claim on the ground of right to require from the British Government the reimbursement of any part of the expenses either ordinary or extraordinary incurred on account of the Gaikwad force serving with Colonel Murray in the prosecution of hostile operations against the late Maratha Confederates. Adverting, however, to the communication of the Resident at Baroda, that he was under the necessity of not checking the expectation of the Gaikwad Government that the disbursements in question would be defrayed by the Company, and to the embarrassed condition of the Gaikwad finances, as well as to the advantages to be derived from a liberal course of proceeding on occasions of this nature, His Excellency-in-Council is pleased to authorise the admission of the charges as stated in the account current annexed to Major Walker's letter of the 24th of June, 1804. In communicating this determination

to the Minister of Anandrao Gaikwad it ought to be distinctly stated that the claim is allowed with the sole view of manifesting to the Gaikwad State the desire of the British Government to regulate all its proceedings towards its allies on principles of the utmost liberality, and that the right of the Gaikwad Government to demand from us the reimbursement of any charges of this description could not be maintained under any construction of the treaties subsisting between the two States.

Baroda, 20th November, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 162)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1804

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Collector of Surat and also of my answer, giving cover to information which he has required respecting the grants from the Gaikwad sarkar on the inam cessions in the athavisi. This information corresponds sufficiently with that which has already, I believe, been laid before the Hon'ble the Governor; and the Administration have repeatedly pressed me in Raoba's lifetime, as well as since, on the subject. I have enclosed a yad, which was presented to me some time ago, enumerating the causes and principles on which the present claims are advanced. I have informed the Gaikwad Government that I should transmit their representation to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council; and that, whatever were the terms on which these inams have been granted, they would be respected. *Inams in athavisi*

No. 1. Letter from Edward Galley, Collector of Surat, to Alexander Walker, dated 5th November, 1803.

Not being able to obtain correct lists of the pensions and charitable allowances granted by the Gaikwad Government in the mahals noticed in the margin, I have to request that you will have the goodness to procure and transmit to me, with as little delay as convenience will admit of, attested statements of each. *Inams*

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Edward Galley, dated 5th November, 1803.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and have agreeably to your request enclosed an account of the pensions, charitable and other allowances, granted by the Gaikwad sarkar on the parganas of Chikhli Chorasi, and the Surat chauth. I shall make the same inquiry respecting the transit customs; but perhaps it is better first to see what claims they may of their own accord advance on this session. *Inams*

The accounts which I have now enclosed have been extracted from the daftar book of the sarkar and, I imagine, are correct; but as they have, although in a private form, been brought already to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor, it may be advisable to make a reference on the subject to him, accompanied by such information as can be collected on the subject at Surat.

No. 3. Yad or memorandum delivered by Madhavrao Tatya, dated 20th November, 1804.

Gaikwad's The Hon'ble English Company having at Kadi rendered timely
yad assistance, the pargana of Chikhli in the country of the Surat athavisi was given in inam from the sarkar in 1859.

Thereupon a sanad was made out in the name of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay, bearing date the 2nd of Safar, saying that "Malharrao Gaikwad Bahadur, while possessed of my money and enjoying protection by mutual assurances, did behave refractorily towards me, and sent away with scorn the guarantee who resided by me, and went to bring him in, and took possession of my fort of Visnagar, and oppressed my people, and detaching troops commenced hostilities upon my army going towards Kathiawar under the command of Babaji Appaji, whereupon I deputed to you Kamal-ud-din Bahadur and Gopalrao Bapuji, and through them brought the assistance of the English troops under promise to pay their expenses; and therefore sensible of these services I have given in inam to the Hon'ble English Company the pargana of Chikhli Chorasi and the Surat chauth in the country of the Surat athavisi, requesting they will take charge and reap the advantages of the same from the beginning of the year 1859, giving to the rozendars, varshanadars, inam villages, dharmadanos, all the darakdars, dutas, jasus, jamadars, hakh and the rest every year what they have been accustomed to receive, and recovering and rendering account of the former year's balance.

No. 4. Board's observations.

Mistakes On a recent recurrence by Major Walker to the subject of the above
in yad letter the amount was, as per intimation to him of the 7th of September from the Revenue Department, authorised to be paid from the Baroda treasury; in addition to which it may be further noticed that the yad or memorandum accompanying it, is very erroneous in its purport, since neither the pargana of Chorasi nor the cession of the Gaikwad share of chauth of Surat were made over subsequently to or on account of the success of the war against Malharrao, but preceded that event.¹ Neither does their cession stand at all on the same grounds as that of Chikhli, nor is it coupled with any condition or reservation in favour of the claims of those holding charitable or other allowances, which it is thought not unessential to advert to on the present occasion, both as a warning to the Gaikwad officers to draw out their official papers in future more correctly, and to the Resident not to accept of any from them that are not so.

1804 *Bombay, 20th November, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 162)*
Jonathan Duncan to Anandrao Gaikwad.

Gaikwad Although it be a considerable time since I had the pleasure of a
subscription letter from Your Highness, yet you are never out of my mind, and I hear frequently from the respectable Major Walker of your welfare

¹ In the light of this statement, study the 6th article of the Definitive Treaty of 1805.

and of your attachment to the connection that so happily cements the union between your sarkar and that of the Hon'ble Company, which God perpetuate!

As an instance of this good will on the part of Your Highness I had great pleasure in observing by a letter, received to-day from the Major, your having thought fit to evince the interest you take in the success of the war in which we are now engaged in Europe by giving your name as a subscriber to the patriotic fund; than which nothing could be more agreeable to me; and the English in Europe as well as in India will be gratified by this spontaneous indication of Your Highness's considering yourself as one of ourselves, and as embarked with us in one common cause. For further particulars I beg leave to refer to the Major, and have only to add the expression of my present wish to be frequently favoured with accounts of your welfare.

Bombay, 20th November, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 162)
Jonathan Duncan to Sitaram Raoji.

1804

Although it be now sometime since I had the pleasure of hearing *Thanks* from you, yet by the frequent communications of the respectable Major Walker I am kept fully acquainted with the course of proceedings at Baroda, from which I continue fully impressed with a sense of the cordiality and attachment of your disposition towards the improvement and increase of the happy connection between the sarkar of the Hon'ble Company and that of Senakhaskhel Bahadur; one pleasing instance of which I have just seen in His Highness's and your own, and your brother's, and uncle's subscription to the patriotic fund, as more fully adverted to in my letter to the Raja on this occasion, to which I refer, availing myself to exhort you to pursue firmly the several recommenda- *Reforms* tions, which the Resident, Major Walker, has with my fullest approbation communicated to you for the reform of His Highness's government and reducing its expense within the limits of its funds, as well as that you should finish without delay all the outstanding points that still remain to be adjusted, perfecting the connection between the two sarkars, such as the definitive treaty, the ultimate adjustment of the landed funds for the connected subsidy, and the conclusion of such interior arrangements as may enable the Gaikwad Government permanently to flourish; this last very important and even indispensable object may, I am persuaded, be effected, if you resolutely determine to exert yourself, as becomes the duty of your station, by reducing the now overdrawn establishments within the means of the finances of Senakhaskhel, which can probably but be effected by reverting to the system observed in the time of Fatsing when, instead of being in debt, the treasury of the State was abundantly replenished without anything being at the same time deficient to enable the Administration of those happy days to conduct all the duties incumbent on it with honour and effect. Be assured therefore that in what I now urge on your attention you will be consulting the permanent advantage of the country which you govern; nor have you any personal consequences to apprehend in carrying these necessary reforms into effect, since you, and your family, and relations are and will, I am persuaded, always continue to deserve

to remain under the special protection of the British Government, which never fails, as you know, to cherish those who, like your late father and yourself, merit well of it.

What more can I say, but to refer you to the Resident, who is as much your friend as I am, and to whom you will, I am sure, be always inclined to listen in whatever he shall find proper to be suggested to you for the common good?

1805 *Baroda*, 15th July, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 170)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Factory, at Baroda I now proceed to the reply of the latter part of the Secretary's letter of the 29th April, communicating the commands of your Hon'ble Board to endeavour to procure the assent of the Gaikwad Government to the establishment of a commercial factory at Baroda. The successful execution of these commands being dependent on a variety of contingent circumstances, I have ventured to delay making the proposal, lest the jealousy of the Administration should be excited against an establishment, the advantages of which they are unable to appreciate, and which in fact are already within our power from our actual situation at Baroda.

In the meantime it may not be improper to offer to your Hon'ble Board a few remarks on the proposed establishment of a factory at Baroda with a view to the advantages which are expected to accrue therefrom to the commercial concerns of the Hon'ble Company. The recommendation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors (contained in the 26th paragraph of their letter in the Political Department dated the 28th August) is founded on a suggestion, formerly made by Sir Charles Mallet, of the advantages which the Hon'ble Company might derive from the establishment of a factory at Baroda, and the consequent extension of the sale of their staples, the purchase of their cotton cargoes for the China and their coloured goods for the African market.

These are objects undoubtedly of great importance to the interests of the Company, and they involve several considerations of consequence to the prosperity of their trade.

Since the period that the foregoing observation was made by Sir Charles Mallet many circumstances have occurred that have changed not only the political but the commercial state of India. Since that time the power of the Gaikwad State has rapidly declined, and with it the channel by which the Company's staples might have found a market in Gujarat has also decreased.

The progress of the late war which has annihilated the disciplined forces of the Maratha Chieftains, who were clothed in British manufactures, has also destroyed a very valuable mart, by which the sale of these manufactures was promoted and a general taste for their use encouraged among the natives of India.

These probably are causes which would prevent a commercial settlement at Baroda being attended with those extensive and important advantages which the Hon'ble Court of Directors are inclined to expect.

The establishment of a commercial factory at Baroda would prove expensive and may also be liable to further objections.

The native Governments of India are in general ignorant of the importance, nor do they understand the principles of trade; and on the score of innovation alone, ignorance, jealousy and private interest would combine to oppose an establishment, which they are unable to appreciate. However inclined the Gaikwad Administration may be to promote the views of the British Government, and although an article is introduced into the definitive treaty stipulating in due time for the negotiation of a commercial treaty, yet I beg leave respectfully to suggest for the consideration of your Hon'ble Board, whether it would be advisable to excite the opposition arising from the foregoing motives or to alarm under the present state of our connection with the Government the jealousy of its Administration.

I have been induced the more readily to hazard the preceding *Trading* suggestion from entertaining an opinion that all the advantages of a *plan* commercial establishment may be attained under the influence of this Residency, and that the designs of the Company will be even forwarded and promoted by the Government without making them objects of formal discussion.

A wholesale disposal of the Hon'ble Company's goods must not be expected in a country that does not consume any large quantity, and the demand is at present too limited to induce a merchant to take a great proportion with a view to dispose of it in smaller lots.

It would probably be advisable for the Company to reserve the advantages of the last mode to themselves by silently distributing their staples in small proportions throughout Gujarat by means of inferior native agents, who might be subordinate to a principal settled in Baroda.

I know from personal conversation with several intelligent Arabs that Persian woollens are an article of great demand in Arabia and Abyssinia. The same persons suggested that we might exchange this staple for dates and coffee.

From the many creeks, ports and rivers on the western coast of Gujarat a trade is carried on in a number of very small vessels, which are limited in size as much by the want of capital as by the shallowness of the water in the harbours.

This want of capital prevents extensive dealings, but by the foregoing distribution of the Hon'ble Company's goods the number of small vessels would enable the merchants to circulate with activity a new commodity by means suited to the demand for it, and thereby open numerous channels for the disposal of this valuable article.

The facility of entering rivers and shoal water and the want of capital are not the only reasons which confine these vessels to a small size. The demand is not sufficient at one place for the cargo of large ships, and the vessels are consequently adopted to the necessity of retailing the goods at many different places.

This fact respecting the state of this trade by sea is the more deserving of attention, as the case is exactly the same on land, and the want of any single mart sufficiently considerable for the sale of goods renders it necessary that we should distribute to many different parts whatever production of Europe is required for the internal consumption of this country.

Should this measure ever be deemed worthy of the attention of the Government, the ports of Gogha, Dholera and Cambay will offer very convenient depots for the resort of merchants from Cutch and the sea coast of Kathiawar, while Dhandhuka and Dholka are equally conveniently situated for the inland supply of the same places.

Kaira and Nadiad would be central for Gujarat. Baroda and Ahmadabad are places of commercial resort and, besides their interior consumption, may be made the medium for circulating these goods through the extensive provinces of Malwa and Marwar. The same measure may be extended to Surat and Broach; and each of those stations might become a warehouse for increasing the sale of our home manufactures.

*Condition in
Kathiawar*

I cannot conclude this subject without again adverting to the state of Kathiawar and suggesting to your Hon'ble Board, that the same advantages, which nature has bestowed on Kathiawar for the prosecution of a legal commerce, are also from similar causes admirably adapted for piracy and smuggling.

It is unfortunate also that these advantages are enjoyed by a race of men whose habits of life, confirmed by education, have since our first connection with India only the more contributed to strengthen a propensity for rapine and plunder so prevalent on the peninsula of Gujarat.

There cannot be a greater proof of the little progress made by the inhabitants of Kathiawar in the arts of civilised life (which can only prosper where principles of good government and subordination are firmly established) than this universal propensity to pillage and rapine.

This spirit is not less strongly exhibited in their mutual domestic aggressions than in the frequent plundering excursions which they make into the territories bordering on their own. This vicious propensity of the inhabitants of Kathiawar is however exerted in a manner still more detrimental to the essential interests of the Company in the injury sustained by the commerce of Bombay from the piracies committed by small boats, which issue from the numerous little harbours of the coast of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch. These piracies are probably not less hurtful to the trade of Bombay by their immediate consequences than by repressing a spirit of enterprise and shutting up some channels, by which an extension of the sale of those staples, which form the present subject of inquiry, are prevented finding a market.

The numerous creeks, harbours and rivers abounding on the western coast of the Gujarat peninsula, which are navigable for small

vessels, are also injurious to the Company's trade in another respect. They offer a ready and easy means of export for all the contraband trade of the western side of India, particularly for opium, the manufacture of the Province of Malwa, the extent of which has been of sufficient magnitude to attract the notice of the supercargoes at Canton and the Supreme Government.

Upon [*since?*] the value of the prize so largely compensates for the risk, and the means and opportunities of depredations are so numerous, it must be evident that a temporary chastisement, however severely inflicted, is not calculated to repress practices to which there are so many temptations, and can only be considered by pirates as matters of course incident to their habits of life.

The frequent piracies that are committed on the Company's subjects as well as upon those of other Powers render it an observation of obvious occurrence that it is no less the duty than the interest of the Company to protect the fair trader, who is daily suffering from the depredations of these plunderers.

It must be evident from the causes I have enumerated that the import trade of England, which must be carried on in these small vessels, and is consequently liable to the momentary attack of these pirates, can never become considerable while they are allowed to exist.

This fertile source of injury to the most valuable concerns of the Company can only be suppressed by establishing in Kathiawar an ascendancy sufficient to deter the turbulent from the commission of crimes and to give security to the merchant.

In reference to that part of the extract from the Hon'ble Court of Directors' letter, which relates to the purchase of cotton for the China *cotton trade* market, it may be necessary and satisfactory to remark that a considerable proportion of the grounds, which are particularly favourable for the production of cotton, are now included in the possessions of the Hon'ble Company.

I have the honour to accompany this with a rough estimate, according to the best information I could procure, of the average produce of cotton throughout Gujarat, by which your Hon'ble Board will perceive that a very large proportion is produced in the Company's territories.

The price of cotton this year in several of the best districts rose at one time to 121 or 122 Rupees the candy and afterwards fell to 85. It is always uncertain and must vary in a manner similar to every other article of merchandise, according to the demand, the competition of purchasers, or the convenience of exportation.

When, however, it is considered that the only considerable market for cotton is China, and the principal, if not the only, purchasers are the Company and the merchants of Bombay, it is easy to conceive that some plan may be devised by which a certain and reasonable advantage might accrue to the cultivator, and at the same time competition be suppressed to the mutual advantage of the Company and Bombay merchants.

This might be effected by the same agency as that proposed for the sale of the Company's staples. The whole might be purchased by the Company, and such a proportion appropriated to supply the demands of individuals as, upon inquiry on the experience of former years, might be found equitable.

The accession of the port of Ghoga also to the dominions of the Company, in which ships of considerable burden can lay almost at any season, seems to offer the means of a material saving in the export of cotton from Gujarat. The establishment of cotton screws at Gogha might obviate the necessity and the consequent expense of the previous exportation to Bombay, and ships might take in their cargoes almost from the warehouse door of the cultivator.

I venture to suggest these ideas to the consideration of your Hon'ble Board under a confidence that the motives they proceed from will form their excuse, and that your superior experience and information will be able to modify, and improve, or finally reject them.

1805 *London, 9th. October, 1805 (1806, S. & P. D. 186)*

The Court of Directors to Bombay. [Entered on the 20th June, 1806]

Accounts

We direct that you furnish us with an annual account of the gross collections, charges and receipts of the whole of the districts ceded to the Company by the Peshwa and the Gaikwad in comparison with the military charges on account of the subsidiary forces maintained for the service and protection of the States of Poona and Baroda; and as the Company are likewise in possession of landed assignments to the amount of nearly 12 lakhs of Rupees per annum from the Gaikwad, on account of loans, etc. made to that Government, it will be satisfactory to us to receive at the same time a similar account of the net collections arising therefrom with an account of their appropriation.

By an agreement with the Gaikwad the amount, principal and interest of the money advanced was to be liquidated at the furthest by the month of June 1805. You will state to us the amount of collections from such other districts as may have been mortgaged to the Company on account of further loans to the Gaikwad Government with every other information that may enable us to take a comprehensive view of the actual state of affairs between the Company and that Government to the latest possible period.

1806 *Bombay, 28th June, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 187)*

At a Consultation.

*Presents
received
and given*

For the event of persons in the King's Company's service (whether European or natives) visiting Raja Anandrao and Baroda, and being distinguished by him with presents of any description, these are to be delivered up by the parties receiving them (the personal appropriation of such gifts being contrary to law and entailing heavy legal penalties) to the Resident, under whose privity and concurrence such visits shall have been made, for the purpose of being brought to the public account, the Resident supplying such persons on the part of the Company with those it may be fit for them to make on their visit to His Highness; in regulating which the Resident will pay attention to the rank of the

parties, with a view also to the preventing of the Company from being sufferers in regard to the difference of value of such presents as are given and returned.

Under these circumstances it is needless to point out to the Resident the advisableness of letting these visits be as few as possible, it being already provided that none can be made without his sanction by any person dependent on this Government.

1806

Baroda, 26th October, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 193)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. Among other circumstances connected with the vigour and efficiency of the Gaikwad Government it has long been my intention to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a statement of its resources in respect to stores and military equipment. *Lack of equipment*

2. This intention has been delayed by a variety of causes from being carried into effect, but the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will not be surprised to learn the total deficiency of this Government in every military article necessary for the equipment of a detachment.

3. I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a list of the serviceable ordnance belonging to the Gaikwad Government at Baroda, noticing at the same time that this artillery is wholly unprovided with ammunition.

This deficiency extends not only to the guns, but even the ordinary police thanas and detachments for preserving the peace of the country are in want, which has obliged me occasionally to assist them.

4. Under these circumstances I conceive it no longer proper to delay submitting to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council how far he may deem it expedient or proper that forts and garrisons in the occupation of British troops should be so unprepared for defence. *Need of equipment*

5. I beg leave therefore to suggest to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of supplying the Gaikwad Government with a moderate proportion of gunpowder and military stores.

With this view I beg leave to forward an estimate of the proportion required for the Gaikwad artillery at Baroda, framed by the Conductor at this station; and would also recommend that an additional proportion may be lodged in the magazine of the Contingent for the purpose of supplying such occasional detachments and services as may be necessary, and which the joint interests of the Company may often require.

6. These detachments are frequently intended for services in the success of which both Governments are equally concerned, such for instance as obtaining security from Mewasis or obliging these turbulent tribes to restore cattle or property which they may have plundered. It is only by keeping the Gaikwad troops in a sufficient state of equipment that we can with advantage call upon them to co-operate in preserving the tranquillity of the country in general.

7. I am the more induced to submit this suggestion to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council from being fully aware of the necessity, which the Gaikwad Government are under, of obtaining a supply of gunpowder and other stores by every possible means; and I conceive it more to the interest and advantage of the Hon'ble Company that their deficiencies should be supplied at once from the arsenal of the Company than that the necessaries of the Gaikwad should hold out encouragements to that fraudulent and contraband trade by which alone they can otherwise be provided.

Expense 8. If the quantity, which I now take the liberty of suggesting may be furnished to the Gaikwad Government, should amount to too large a sum to be presented gratuitously, that Government will receive it as a purchase, and the amount of cost may be debited against the Gaikwad in their account current.

9. In respect however to such small supplies as I might find occasion to authorise the issue of from the store at Baroda, I would, in consideration of the services, which we derive from their troops, recommend that they should be gratuitous issues.

I have enclosed a return of these supplies for the last twelve months, from which the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will perceive their trifling amount, and that the greatest part would come under the head of presents to the Raja or his family.

Sometimes the favour of a barrel or two of gunpowder is requested by the Raja or his brother Fatesing upon any public festival, which little gratification may probably be appropriately considered under the general denomination of presents.

10. The aggregate amount of these occasional assistances would at any rate be trifling; and while they afford an opportunity of gratifying our ally at a small expense, they would be more frequently useful on occasions connected with the peace of the country, and in which the tranquillity of the Company's district is equally involved.

No. 1. List of serviceable ordnance in the Gaikwad Arsenal, Baroda, on the 22nd October, 1806.

2 iron eighteen-pounders, 5 iron nine-pounders, 1 iron four-pounder, 5 iron three-pounders, 6 iron one-pounders, 1 iron two and a half-pounder.

1 brass eighteen-pounders, 4 brass six-pounders, 2 brass four-pounders, 1 brass one and a half-pounder.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thirteen-inch brass mortar, 1 eighteen-inch howitzer, 1 four and a half-inch howitzer, 1 four and a quarter-inch howitzer, 1 iron eight-inch howitzer.

No. 2 Estimate of the shells and powder necessary for the ordnance belonging to the Gaikwad.

		Round shot	Cases of grape	Shells of sorts	Pounds of powder
3 eighteen-pounders	require	1,500	150	..	9,900
5 nine-pounders	„	2,500	250	..	8,250

4 six-pounders	„	2,000	200	..	5,400
3 four-pounders	„	1,500	200	..	2,500
5 three-pounders	„	2,500	..	..	2,500
2 two & a half-pounders	„	1,000	..	..	750
7 one-pounders	„	1,400	..	..	87½
1 13-inch mortar	„	..	..	200	300
2 8-inch howitzers	„	..	75	400	475
2 4½-inch howitzers	„	..	50	400	225
Total amount of powder					30,387½

I am of opinion that this quantity of shot shells and powder is requisite to keep in store for the above-mentioned ordnance.

(Signed) Geo. Darley,
Sub-Cond. M. S.

No. 3. Abstract of articles indented for by the Resident since the 13th February, 1806.

For Fatesing:

- 1 barrel of gunpowder and 12 pounds lead on 13th February, 1805.
- 2 maunds gunpowder and 1 maund lead on 2nd March, 1805.
- 1 barrel of gunpowder on 3rd August, 1805.
- 4,000 cartridges on 25th August, 1805.
- 1 barrel of gunpowder (60 lbs.) on 28th February, 1806.
- 1 barrel of gunpowder and 2,000 cartridges on 4th September, 1806.

For Sitaram:

- 2 barrels of gunpowder on 14th October, 1806.

Bombay Orders.

Ordered that the Military Board be directed to supply from the *Stores & Presidency* the stores enumerated in the list 2, forwarding an estimate *cost* of the expense to Government to be debited to the Gaikwad State.

The Resident to be advised that he may have proper people at Broach, to whose order the stores will be made deliverable for conveyance to Baroda, the Resident taking care to have the value thereof debited to the Gaikwad State.

The Resident to be further advised that, when he specifies the additional proportions to be lodged in the magazine of the Contingent at Baroda for the occasional purposes he has adverted to in the concluding part of his 5th paragraph, that part of his application will be taken into consideration.

In respect to such small supplies as he may find occasion to authorise the issue of in the way of presents to the Raja and his family, Government, confiding in his discretion, will not object thereto, but he is to submit a quarterly account to the Military Board with a copy for the information of Government.

1806 Baroda, 27th October, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 193)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. With reference to my letter of yesterday's date I have to supply an omission in noticing for the information of the Hon'ble the *Stores* Governor-in-Council that a supply of military stores, which was consigned to the Commercial Resident of Cambay some time in March 1804, was not, owing to local circumstances, applied to the use of Babaji's army, for which it was originally intended.

2. This information may be necessary on the present occasion to prevent the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council from supposing that this Government may have derived any advantage from this supply.

3. From circumstances also connected with the present situation of affairs in general and of our interests at the Gaikwad capital I beg *Stores for* leave also to suggest to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of furnishing the risalah of Kamal-ud-din *Kamal* with a supply of lead and gunpowder. This sardar has not, I believe, the means of furnishing himself with these necessary articles and has often solicited me to afford him for assistance in this way.

4. I therefore beg leave respectfully to recommend, that a supply of 30 barrels of gunpowder and a corresponding portion of lead may be supplied to Kamal-ud-din Khan, which, I calculate, will give to his risalah of 300 men about 200 rounds per man.

5. I embrace this opportunity of forwarding for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in Council a translate of the original memorandum, received from the Government, stating the amount of the *Memorandum* ammunition they require; but which, I conceive it more advisable, should be regulated by the quantity usually kept in store for the expenditure of the British service.

6. This quantity exhibits an excess of about 59,000 above Mr. Conductor Darley's estimate. This probably may be too great a quantity to issue at one time to the Gaikwad Government; but it may nevertheless be advisable to permit the excess to be supplied to a certain extent, with a view to enable the Government to fit out occasional detachments for public service, without breaking in upon the main stock, which it is intended should be preserved for emergent cases.

Excess of estimate.

200 kandis or 800 cwts. or	..	..	89,600 lbs.
Mr. Darley's estimate	..	..	30,387 „
		Excess	59,213 lbs.

Memorandum.

Gunpowder, lead and shot required by the Gaikwad Government:

200 kandis of powder, viz.
 100 kandis of gunpowder
 100 kandis of musket-powder

Bombay orders.

Resolved that the ammunition required for the supply of the *Stores for* risalah of Kamal-ud-din Khan, as specified in the 4th paragraph, be *Kamal* supplied, and sent up at the same time with that for the Gaikwad, to be consigned to the Resident at Baroda, to be by him delivered to Kamal-ud-din as a free gift and mark of personal attention to him on the part of this Government.

Baroda, 1st March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 201)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I request you will have the goodness to intimate to the Hon'ble the *Colonel* Governor-in-Council that I have received information from Lt.-Col. *Woodington* Woodington that his health places him under the necessity of obtaining leave of absence.

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council in this intimation will see sufficient cause to regret the motive which renders this step necessary; but I trust I may be allowed to express my own sentiments of the loss the public service at Baroda will sustain by his departure.

For the long period in which Col. Woodington and myself have been united in public duty, I have received from him that support and assistance which the promotion of the public service required, and I am happy in the opportunity this occasion offers of respectfully stating these sentiments to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, as well as to express my regret at the circumstances which deprive me of the satisfaction of further co-operation with this Officer in promoting the views of our Government.

The cordiality which prevails and between the inhabitants of the country and the large detachment of troops under Col. Woodington, encamped so immediately in the vicinity of this popular city, may be imparted to the zeal of Col. Woodington in the redress and prevention of irregularities and exhibits to this Government a most beneficial example of the effect of discipline and obedience.

This small testimony of my personal feelings will not, I trust detract from the more brilliant merits and services of Col. Woodington, which it is the province of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to appreciate.

Adverting to the temporary absence of Col. Woodington from the *Lt.-Col.* important duties of this command it will not, I trust, be deemed improper *Holmes* if I respectfully recall the attention of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to the merits and services of Lt.-Col. Holmes.

The nature of these, it may be unnecessary to detail; but they are warm in the recollection of this Government, which would not only view with satisfaction but conceive it peculiarly agreeable and acceptable, were these services noticed by his being placed in the charge of Col. Woodington's situation during this absence.

As an officer of great experience and reputation Col. Holmes ranks high in the estimation of every military man; and the public service must continue to receive from his well-known zeal the same cordial co-operation and support which is so necessary for its success.

Bombay remarks.

Approval In reply to the above letter the Resident was on the 13th inst. informed that the eminent services rendered by Col. Holmes in the successful resistance, which that officer opposed to the inroads of Kanhoji after his escape from confinement in 1802-3, and to the party of Arabs that adhered to him, gave to that officer peculiar and appropriate pretensions to command the subsidiary force at Baroda during the intended absence of Lt. Col. Woodington; and that it was accordingly the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to nominate him thereto for that interval, on hearing of Col. Woodington having left the province of Gujarat; subject however to certain expected Regulations, which the Supreme Government had not long since intimated their intentions of issuing respecting the command in question; which might (as far as this Government could now judge) eventually require the charge of it to be vested in an officer of supreme rank.

Major Walker is at the same time authorised to communicate these observations to Col. Woodington and Holmes respectively, it being nearly superfluous on this occasion to add that the Governor-in-Council remarked with approbation the very creditable testimony borne by the Resident to the meritorious manner in which Col. Woodington had conducted hitherto the command of the subsidiary force; which with his other very honourable and distinguished operations during the late war with Sindia could not fail to convey the most favourable and permanent impressions of that Officer's able and highly useful services in the various instances in which he had been employed since and inclusive of the campaign in 1802, in the successful termination of which he bore a considerable share.

Baroda, 20th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 201)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Mason In acknowledgement of Mr. Goodwin's letter of the 13th instant, I request you will inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that Lt.-Col. Woodington left Baroda on the 18th instant on his leave of absence to the Presidency. The command of the subsidiary troops having devolved to the next senior officer, Lt.-Col. Mason, until the instructions of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, may be received.

1807 Baroda, 19th June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)
Alexander Walker to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Jaidad completed 1. I have the honour to report the result of my proceedings for obtaining the completion of the Company's jaidad.

2. This was not a subject which could be effected without difficulty. A principal source of obstacle and delay arose from Babaji not having had a previous knowledge of the negotiations and

transactions upon this subject, and he was anxious under the peculiarity of his situation in this Administration to have every authority in favour of a measure which might be misconstrued to his prejudice.

3. The well-known embarrassments of the Gaikwad Government and the difficulty of agreeing on a mode of providing for the deficient jaidad, equally convenient and acceptable to both parties, were also obstacles not easily surmounted. For obvious reasons it was requisite that the deficiency should be supplied from sources, contiguous to the districts already in the possession of the Company, and which might be most capable of being applied to the support of their general interests in Gujarat.

4. On the other hand Babaji was impressed with the idea that it was Raoba's intention to provide for the additional subsidized battalion by a varat on the mulukgiri of Kathiawar, and the respect which every person professes for the memory and actions of Raoba rendered him extremely tenacious of this sentiment.

5. Neither were the Administration inclined to admit the *Dholka* deficiency of Dholka to amount so much as to 25,000 Rupees.

6. They urged that this district was one of the most improvable under the Government of the Gaikwad and would be found to yield in a short time much beyond the amount at which it was originally ceded. This had already been the case with some districts and would be found so with all.

7. After some discussion upon these points, which it is unnecessary to detail, the Administration at length assented to the demands of the Company's Government, by the fixing of Dholka at Rs. 19,125-1-76, which will be found nearly to correspond with the average of the three last years.

To satisfy this demand, the most advantageous mode to the Company, and to the Gaikwad was to resume the dumali-gaons and the varat on Nadiad in favour of Kamal-ud-din. While this mode removed every impediment to the complete jurisdiction of the Company in the ceded districts, it very much diminished the necessity of any new alienation of territory, which was the chief cause of uneasiness and of embarrassment to the Gaikwad Government.

9. It was obviously for our interest to have the jaidad completed from the remaining claims of the Gaikwad in any of the parganas already in the possession of the Company. This afforded every advantage in respect to revenue and population, and involved no additional expense, which would have been the case with an additional territory, accompanied also with the disadvantage of an extension of boundary and obligation of protection.

10. When these principles were agreed upon, the immediate resumption of the dumali-gaons involved so many points of delicacy that it appeared very inexpedient to adopt the measure in its full extent at present.

11. Some of the dumali-gaons are in possession of the ladies of the Gaikwad family, or are assigned to the support of pagodas and brahmans. The latter being a local establishment must depend on local means of support, but the other incumbents could be provided for elsewhere.

12. Under the present circumstance the Gaikwad Government have not the immediate means of making this provision; nor was it advisable that either the Administration or the Company should raise the dissatisfaction which the abrupt execution of this measure was calculated to excite.

13. I was sensible of the difficulty of the Administration and consented to waive the Company's claim to the dumalis until the conclusion of the current Mrigsal; but upon condition that those which were removable should during that period be released, and that for any remaining difference the dumali-gaons shall at the end of the present year be appropriated from the commencement of the next.

14. To this effect a formal instrument was accordingly yesterday, passed by the Government.

15. The accompanying schedule contains the deficiency of the Company's jaidad, and a statement of the mode by which this deficiency is supplied.

Nadiad 16. The whole of the revenues of Nadiad now becomes realisable into the Company's treasure from the present Mrigsal, unburthened with any assignment; and the ghasdana of that pargana, which although hitherto collected by the Company has never been admitted to be their right by the Gaikwad Government, is comprised in the new deed of cession. This article can require no further observation.

3 Villages 17. Sokhra, Sadra and Makhji are three villages belonging to the pargana of Bhyil, the revenues of which are payable to Ahmadabad; but they are also burthened with the payment of jagirs of 1,200 Rupees to the fort of Kaira; and this divided jurisdiction has already caused all the inconveniences that must attend such a state of government.

18. The villages are now relieved from this double jurisdiction, which was productive of much uneasy dispute, and they have been transferred to the sole jurisdiction of the Company at the rental stated in the enclosure.

Haiderabad 19. The village of Haiderabad which forms a separate division, distinct from any pargana, is also a source of dispute by the insulated state of its property in respect to the neighbouring villages of the Company's territory. This village is situated between the parganas of Nadiad, Matar and Moondeh; and by being ceded, it is placed equally with its neighbours under the jurisdiction and protection of the Company.

Bhavnagar 20. The next cession to the Company consists in the Gaikwad revenue payable by the Raja of Bhavnagar.

21. This revenue was estimated at 70,000 Rupees, but the Gaikwad Administration insist upon their legal dues from that Chieftain being more than that sum.

22. It is however agreed that this question shall be determined by a fair and amicable adjustment with the Raja, and that the Company shall receive the amount at which his taluka may be permanently settled for.

23. It is certainly of considerable importance that there should be no foreign demand on the Chieftain of Bhavnagar, which would interfere with the right of the Hon'ble Company; and it may be proper to offer a few observations upon the advantages of this cession.

24. The Bhavnagar Raja is the landed proprietor of a very considerable proportion of the villages of the districts of Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Gogha. Within the latter district indeed the seat of the gadi and the hereditary estates of his family are situated as also the port and town of Bhavnagar.

25. From so considerable a part of the Bhavnagar Raja's possessions being either interwoven with, or actually subject to, the sovereignty of the Company, while he is also a tributary of the Gaikwad Government, the approach of the Gaikwad army is a source of infinite trouble and vexation to the intermixed state of the Hon'ble Company's interests in that quarter.

26. Independent of the advantages of excluding the interference of any Power from the rights which we have acquired by the treaty of Bassein, inclusive of those incident to our political situation at Surat, there is also the evident benefit of consolidating those advantages.

27. By the influence which this cession affords over these districts we acquire the full commercial control of the most trading part of Gujarat; [it] will also enable us to improve these advantages to the utmost practicable extent.

Memorandum exhibiting the deficiency of the Hon'ble Company's jaidad and the mode of its completion

Dholka	..	..	Rs. 4,30,874-0-24
Vijapur	..	..	„ 1,75,000
Matar	..	..	„ 1,30,000
Mondeh	..	..	„ 1,10,000
Kadi tappa	..	..	„ 25,000
Kimkathodra	..	..	„ 5,000
			<hr/>
		„	10,50,874-0-24
Deduct Dumali-gaons	..	„	57,043
			<hr/>
			Rs. 9,93,831-0-24
Revenue of Nadiad formerly payable to Kamal-ud-din by varat	..	Rs.	50,000

The permanent cession of the Gaikwad rights in Bhavnagar for the present estimated at ..	Rs. 70,000
The village of Haiderabad. ..	1,000
The village of Sokhra, Sadra and Makhji ..	2,500
Estimated amount of dumali-gaons to revert to the Company by the end of 1864 Mgrisal ..	52,668-3-76
	<hr/>
	Rs. 1,76,168-3-76
Total	Rs. 11,70,000

1807 Baroda, 10th November, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 216)

James R. Carnac to Francis Warden

*Fatesing
to Dakor*

I have the honour to communicate for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that His Highness Fatesingrao Gaikwad, accompanied by the Majmudar Madhavrao Taty and several civil officers of inferior importance, has proceeded this morning to Dakor for the purposes of devotion and in execution of a vow on the occasion of the indisposition of Anpurnabai Gaikwad, to visit that place in the month of Kartik or November.

In consequence of the exalted rank and situation of His Highness, I have deputed Lt. Macmurdo, commanding the Resident's guard (accompanied by a respectable native servant of this Residency) to attend him, and I have the honour to submit copies of correspondence with the commanding officer of the subsidiary force and the Collector of Kaira in view to the respectful attention to be demonstrated to His Highness in his progress through the districts of the Hon'ble Company.

His Highness may be expected to return on the 21st instant.

Letter from James R. Carnac to Lt.-Col. G. Holmes.

I have the honour to acquaint you that His Highness Fatesingrao Gaikwad will proceed to-morrow morning to Dakor, and I have to request you will have the goodness to direct a European officer and a party of eighty rank and file to attend as a guard of honour on this occasion, subject to any requisition from Lt. Macmurdo, who will proceed with His Highness.

Letter from Lt.-Col. Holmes to James R. Carnac.

Reply. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter making a requisition for a party to accompany His Highness Fatesingrao Gaikwad to Dakor, which shall be ready to-morrow morning.

I beg leave at the same time to inform you that sending off this party will put us to considerable inconvenience, as there are now and have been for some time many guards standing fast for want of men to relieve them.

Letter from James R. Carnac to Henry W. Diggle

I have the honour to acquaint you that His Highness Fatsingrao *Fatesing* Gaikwad, proposing to visit Dakor, will quit Baroda on the morning of *to Dakor* the 12th instant and encamp on that day at the village of Cawnpur in the Nadiad pargana.

I have to request that you will have the goodness to direct that he may be received in our districts with every distinction corresponding with his rank and situation.

I have also to inform you that Lt. Macmurdo will proceed with His Highness to Dakor, and I have to solicit your kind attention to any requests that gentleman may prefer to you in the course of his deputation.

Baroda, 24th November, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 217)

1807

James R. Carnac to Francis Warden.

I request you will have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the *Return* Governor-in-Council that His Highness Fatsingrao Gaikwad returned from his excursion to Dakor on the 21st instant.

His Highness is now residing at a pagoda in the immediate neighbourhood of Baroda, proposing to return to his mansion on the first auspicious day.

Baroda, 23rd June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I request you will have the goodness respectfully to submit to *Deficient* the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying copy of a *troops* letter from the Commanding Officer of the subsidiary troops, accompanied by a copy of my reply.

It may be proper that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council should be apprised of the state of deficiency of the troops in respect of numbers, now at Baroda; and it certainly would be desirable that the deficiency should be completed, although I am fully aware of the anxiety of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council in this respect.

No. 1. Letter from Colonel Holmes to Alexander Walker, dated Baroda, 1st May.

I have the honour to acquaint you that the 1st battalion of the 5th *Deficient* Regiment Native Infantry arrived here this morning. *troops*

I shall, if you have no objection, direct the 2nd battalion of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to march for the Presidency, in conformity with general orders by Government under date the 27th February.

I herewith enclose for your information a return of the corps, that will form the force here on the departure of the battalion of the 9th Regiment, with a statement of the number of rank and file present for duty, hereby showing the actual strength with what will be required for the detail of guards, by which you will observe that the number of rank and file remaining off duty will only be 618, giving the corps but one relief.

Returns of the 1st battalion of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Cantonments, Baroda, 1st May, 1807 [Summarised].

Total strength 868, of whom 698 privates.

Returns of the 2nd battalion of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, Cantonments, Baroda, 1st May, 1807 [Summarised].

Total strength 1009, of whom 858 privates.

Rank and file fit for duty on the 1st May, 1807.

1st battalion of the 5th Regiment	..	..	642
2nd battalion of the 7th Regiment	..	..	580
		Total ..	1,222
Public guards:	451		
Regimental guards:	68		
Resident's guard:	85		
		Total ..	604
		Remainder	618

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Col. Holmes, dated Baroda, 1st May.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and in offering my thanks for the information which the enclosures to your letter contain, I beg leave to express my concurrence in the propriety of the 2nd battalion of 9th Regiment being directed to march for the Presidency in conformity with the general orders of Government under date the 27th of February.

Remark in Diary.

Orders Copies of the preceding papers were on the 6th instant communicated to the Commanding Officer of the forces for his information to the end that such exertions might be used, as the nature of the case should admit of, for the purpose of keeping the subsidiary corps at Baroda in full strength.

1808 *Baroda, 8th July, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 240)*
Alexander Walker to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Subsidy jaidad I embrace this opportunity afforded by the completion of the jaidad, to advert to the repeated intimations which I have received of the wishes of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to exchange the district of Vijapur for a territory equally productive but more conveniently situated.

The mode in which the wishes of Government could be effected has repeatedly been a subject of my consideration; but I have not been able to discover any argument by which I could overcome the serious objections which exist on the part of this Government to the exchange.

The districts of the athavisi are the most favoured possessions of the Gaikwad, to which they are extremely attached from being the first acquirement of the founders of the family, and the alienations which have already been made therefrom in favour of the Company preclude the expectations of receiving any equivalent for Vijapur in that quarter.

Between the Narbada and the Tapti they have but the district of Wasrai. This forms a convenient place for the accommodation of all the dependants of this Government on their south journeys. The sentiments and policy of the Marathas in this are quite contrary from ours, and a small insulated district, surrounded by the possessions of others would often be preferred to one more contiguous to their own.

The district however is almost equally Mewasi as Vijapur and is surrounded by the most turbulent and insubordinate tribes in the country; for which reason its exchange would hardly prove an acquisition to the Company, nor would it be equally productive.

The pargana of Baroda including the tappa of Padra is a khasgi possession, and no consideration could induce the Government to alienate any part of these.

It is however unnecessary to specify every district belonging to the Gaikwad. There is not any single district in their possession, which would afford an equivalent for Vijapur; and to effect an exchange they would be under the necessity of displacing the present possessors and annihilating arrangements for which the public faith has been pledged.

Nor are there any possessions of the Gaikwad, excepting those between the Mahi and Narbada, but what are equally Mewasi with the districts of Vijapur; and would not therefore be of any advantage to the Company in exchange.

The same reasons which would render the exchange of Vijapur desirable are equally applicable to the tappa of Kadi. The united amount is Rupees 1,55,000, and the Gaikwad Government really have it not in their power, at present at least, to afford an equivalent.

The district of Vijapur however is not so remote from the superintendence of the Hon'ble Company's authorities. Its distance from Kaira is 33 kos, while Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Gogha are nearly the same, while the objections of its not being immediately contiguous is considerably diminished by the communication lying through territories so peaceably and favourably inclined to our interests as those of the Gaikwad.

Probably also the turbulence of Vijapur is more formidable in appearance than reality.

It is known to be a productive and improving possession: and it has not been found that any deficiency has existed in the revenue, or that the Company's authority is less respected there than in some of the other districts, while there is every reason to believe that similar objections would exist against any other equivalent which they might receive in exchange.

Baroda, 8th July, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 240)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Subsidy jaidad On the 19th June 1807 I had the honour to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, a report on the measures pursued for the completion of the Hon'ble Company's jaidad.

In consequence of the measures therein reported, and the reduction of the jaidad of Mir Kamal-ud-din Khan the amount of his varat in Nadiad has been withdrawn, and the whole revenues of the district have reverted to the Hon'ble Company, causing an actual increase to the Company's revenue of the year 1864 (1807-8) of Rupees 50,000.

The villages of Haiderabad and of Sokhra, Sadra, and Makhji have also devolved to the entire possession of the Company. In the sanad, delivering over the villages, the three last were valued at 2,500 Rupees; which proving an overvaluation, this opportunity has been taken to correct the over-assessment, and they have reverted to the Hon'ble Company at the actual realisations for the past year of Rupees 1,450.

In consequence of the measures which has been adopted at Baroda, the Administration found means to remove the incumbents from the villages mentioned in the enclosure; and which have accordingly from the commencement of the current Mrigsal 1864 (1807-8) been subjected to the jurisdiction of the Hon'ble Company.

The value of these villages has been settled at the actual realisation from the same by the collector of Kaira for the past Mrigsal.

The remaining source from whence the jaidad was to be completed, was by the entire transfer of the Gaikwad revenues, due from the Bhavnagar Raja, and the assumption of the remaining dumali-gaons to an amount equivalent to the deficiency.

My separate letter of the 30th April last will have fully apprised the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of the details of the transfer of the revenue of Bhavnagar and the entire concurrence of both parties with which it was made. At present it will only be necessary to observe that the annual amount of this revenue is 74,500 Rupees payable in three equal instalments, under the dates in the margin (Mrigsal Sudh 2nd, December; Paush Sudh 2nd, December or January; Magh Sudh, January or February), the whole of which fall within the Hon'ble Company's year of account.

The actual additional revenue therefore at its ceded valuation, which has fallen to the Hon'ble Company within the current year 1864, is exhibited in the margin as well as the actual deficiency, the completion of which I have now the honour to report according to the detail in the enclosure. Received 1864 (1807/8) Rs. 1, 59,602. Now completed Rs. 16,566-3-76. Amount of deficiency as stated in enclosure of the letter of 19th January, 1807, Rs. 1, 76,168-3-76.

I entertain a confident hope that the realisable revenue of this additional cession will on the aggregate rather exceed than fall short of the value assigned it.

Under the impression therefore that the realisations from the previous cessions to the Company have exceeded the ceded rental, and having every reason to presume that the cession now reported will fully cover the deficiency, I beg leave respectfully to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the expediency of enclosing with this transaction the demands of the Hon'ble Company's Government on the Gaikwad and authorising the balance of the account of Anandrao Gaikwad on account of subsidy subsequent to the cession of territorial revenue to be transferred to the general account of this Government from the termination of the Mrigsal 1864 (1807/8).

The cession of Rangar Ghat being comprised in this arrangement at the farmed value of the past year, I shall enclose to Mr. Morison the necessary documents to take possession of this branch of revenue, and also arrange with Mr. Diggle for his assumption of the additional cessions which fall within his collectorship.

No. 1. Memorandum.

Under date the 11th Rubial-akhir a memorandum in completion of *Deficiency* the Company's jaidad was executed, by which the deficiency was *recovered* Rs. 1,76,168-3-76.

Of which in the year 1864 the following have been received.

Revenue of Bhavnagar ..	Rs. 74,500	
Kamal-ud-din's varat being withdrawn from Nadiad the whole district has reverted to the Company ..	„ 50,000	Rs. 1,24,500

The villages of Sokhra, Sadra and Makhji ..	Rs. 1,450	
Haiderabad [<i>village</i>] ..	„ 1,000	Rs. 2,450

To which add the following dumali-gaons:

Dholka pargana		
Bhayet ...	Rs. 4,500	
Bidej ..	„ 3,150	
Troj ..	„ 6,000	
Kurak ..	„ 2,150	Rs. 15,800

Modhera pargana		
Ghora		900
Matar pargana		
Modhow and Jumma Kutta	Rs. 8,100	
Gurada	„ 1,150	
	<u>9,250</u>	29,950

Vijapur pargana:		
Kuda	Rs. 4,401	
Oodae	„ 2,301	
	<u>6,702</u>	Rs. 6,702
		Rs. 1,59,602

Actual deficiency on this date				Rs. 16,566-3-76
For which the following cessions are made				
Rangar Ghat				Rs. 3,750
Dumali villages				
Setra	Rs.	1,500		
Deducting amount payable to Kaira	Rs.	550		
				2,050
Modhera pargana				
Gogruj	Rs.	2,500		
Summadren		1,500		
Bhumal		4,200		
Piplug		3,666-3-76		
				11,816-3-76
				Rs. 16,566-3-76

It is to be observed that the village of Pimplez is valued by the Gaikwad Government at upwards of 4,000 Rupees. Its dumali value was 4,601. The cause of its being stated at 3,666-3-76 is to exhibit the completion of the jaidad.

Bombay approval.

Pleased At the same time that the Board express their entire satisfaction at the successful completion of the funds for the entire subsidy, as so eligibly negotiated through the Resident, the Governor-in-Council feels particular satisfaction in being thereby able to give effect to the recommendation of closing with this transaction the claims of the Hon'ble Company's Government on the Gaikwad State; and of authorising in consequence the transfer of the balance of Anandrao's account for subsidy subsequent to the cession of territorial revenue to the general account of His Highness with the Company from the termination of the Mrigsal 1864 or 1807-8.

Baroda, 14th July, 1808 (1308, S. & P. D. 240)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan

Subsidy jaidad With reference to my letter of the 8th July last reporting the completion of the Hon'ble Company's jaidad, I have the honour to submit the original document making these additional cessions, to be deposited at the Residency. This paper is accompanied with a translate.

I have also the honour to forward a copy of a letter under this date to the Collector of Surat, transmitting the original sodchiti or order on the Gaikwad local authority to relinquish to that gentleman the collection of the Rangar or Chupa Ghat.

I have also addressed Mr. Diggle, as per copy of the letter accompanying, of the cessions within his collectorship, which in consequence of these measures have devolved to the Hon'ble Company, in which I have advised him that, in consequence of the completion of the jaidad, all further claims on the dumali villages have ceased, a measure which, I trust, will be honoured with your concurrence and approbation.

Translation of the sanad of the Gaikwad Government in completion of the Hon'ble Company's jaidad.

See Aitchison, Vol. VI, p. 131.

[The wording of the sanad, in 1808, S. & P. D. Diary, 240, differs slightly from the version given by Aitchison].

Baroda, 14th July, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 240)
Alexander Walker to John Morrison.

1808

In consequence of measures adopted at Baroda the revenue of the *Rangar* Rangar or Chupa Ghat on the Tapti, has devolved to the possession of the Hon'ble Company from the commencement of the current Mrigsal, and I have now the honour to enclose you the necessary order to assume possession of that collection from the Gaikwad local manager.

Translate of the sodchiti, on Muncherji Desai for the delivery of Rangar Ghat.

This document is the ajna-patra of the sarkar of Rajashri Anandrao *Rangar* Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur on Muncherji Khurshedji Desai, kamavisdar of Rangar Ghat.

The said Rangar Ghat is appropriated as jaidad for the troops of the Hon'ble English Company from the present year. You will give over the same and obtain a receipt. Given the 12th July, 1808.

Baroda, 14th July, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 240)
Alexander Walker to Henry Diggle.

1808

I have the honour to inform you that I have granted sodchitis in *Dumali* favour of the incumbents of the dumali villages, mentioned on the *villages* accompanying list, for the year 1865 (1808/9). *ceded*

On this occasion it may be necessary to apprise you that. in consequence of measures adopted at Baroda by which the jaidad of the Hon'ble Company has been completed, all the claims of the Hon'ble Company for the dumali villages still remaining in possession of the Gaikwad Government have ceased.

I have also the honour to inform you that the villages included in the accompanying list and lying within your collectorship have from the commencement of the current Mrigsal 1865 (1808/9) been ceded to the Hon'ble Company at the value respectively annexed, on which, as I have already apprised the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, I beg to suggest the expediency of your proceeding to place your attachment.

List of dumali villages for which sodchitis have been granted for the year 1865 (1808/9).

Pargana of Dholka: Rajpur, Arnage, Hareala Nacka.

Pargana of Matar: Arera, Kaira, Pedurda.

Pargana of Nadiad: Randownage.

Pargana of Vijapur: Kolewar, Morewar.

Pargana of Mahudah: Sastapur, Mahomedpur, Hunzury.

List of dumali villages ceded to the Hon'ble Company by the Gaikwad from the beginning of 1865 or 1808/9.

Pargana Matar:	Setra:	Rs. 1,500; deduct payable			
	to Kaira	Rs. 550	..	Rs.	950 0 0
Pargana Mahudah:	Gogruj	..	..	„	2,500 0 0
	Summadren	..	..	„	1,500 0 0
	Bhumal	..	..	„	4,200 0 0
	Piplerg	..	..	„	3,666 3 76
				Total	Rs. 12,816 3 76

Remark in the Diary.

It is to be observed that the village is valued by the Gaikwad Government at upwards of 4,000 Rupees. The dumali value was Rs. 4,601. The cause of its being stated at Rs. 3,666-3-76 is to exhibit the completion of the jaidad and to cover by its excess any eventual deficiency (which however is not likely) that may be found in the other cessions.

Remark in the Diary.

Pleased Ordered that in acknowledging the above letter the Resident be advised of the great satisfaction with which Government view this happy conclusion and realisation of the terms of the treaty between the British and the Gaikwad State.

No. 3. PLANS OF REFORM

(1804—1806)

THE plans of reform were mainly financial, and had for their immediate object to curtail the expenses of the State. The documents give an idea of Alexander Walker's stern determination to retrench all along the line: the modikhana or household establishment of the Gaikwad, the military charges, and the bestowal of dumali-gaons *i. e.* villages exempted from paying revenue. From the comprehensiveness of this scheme its unpopularity is readily inferred; but Alexander Walker, ably assisted by Gangadhar Shastri, was ruthless in piling up evidence of the fast approaching ruin of the Gaikwad State, and succeeded in convincing the Bombay Authorities and the Supreme Government at Calcutta of the urgent need of interfering in the affairs of Baroda.

DOCUMENTS

Baroda, 14th February, 1804 (1804, P. D. B. M. 63A)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1804

The interests, which we have to secure at Baroda, comprise *State of* the next general head and involve several delicate considerations. The *affairs* defence of this capital, the support of the Administration and the care of the Raja's person are objects which depend on us. The imbecility of the Raja's mind, the dissatisfaction that prevails in his family and a variety of circumstances, connected with the situation of his Government, render it necessary to use every precaution to guard against effects which may be expected from existing causes. But these are considerations of a general nature and inseparable from the political system of Gujarat.

Another [*trouble*] has arisen from the reforms which we have *Reforms* set on foot and from the reduction which we have proposed in the expenditure of the Gaikwad Government. As the operation of this measure is likely to affect everybody, it has produced an universal alarm. Some reductions have already taken place, but not, I apprehend, so extensive as to produce very dangerous effects or anything more perhaps than complaints.

These reductions are however far short of what the necessities of this Government require, and what our own interests demand.

The expenditure of the Gaikwad Government exceeds its means at present by 40 or 50 lakhs of Rupees a year. It is proposed to reduce this expense within the public income and to provide besides for a regiment of the Company's cavalry. This must be accomplished chiefly,

by a reduction of the Gaikwad army, and it is not expected that it will be effected without a struggle. But even the opposition, that will be created on this occasion, may be prevented and made to waste itself in fruitless murmurs. The Administration is of course in favour of this reform; and by retaining a respectable body of European and native troops at Baroda none would dare to obstruct by force the joint views of the two Governments.

1804 *Baroda, 26th February, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 165)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan

*Curtail-
ment of
expenses* 1. In endeavouring to reform the Gaikwad expenditure, I have not met with less resistance than I expected, nor more difficulties than were inseparable from the nature of such an undertaking.

The reduction of the expense of the modikhana and the confiscation of one third of the dumali-gaons excited some discontent, but both measures were effected. These savings however went no further than to relieve some temporary wants and were insufficient to fulfil your extensive views.

It was evident that much more must be done; but, that completely to remedy the evil, an exertion of power and an application of means would be required, which the Gaikwad State did not possess, or which it was not in circumstances to bestow. The weakness of the Raja and the recent appointment of the Diwan enfeebled or rendered more uncertain the influence of his office. The absolute poverty of the State deprived it of a powerful resource and of availing itself of opportunities as they presented for improving its circumstances or for shaking off its encumbrances.

Army 2. The Administration perceived its disadvantageous situation, but it shrank from a full view of its danger, and could not yet reconcile itself to make all the sacrifices which were necessary thoroughly to retrieve its affairs.

The Gaikwad civil establishments are not very extravagant, and the army is the great source of expense and abuse. Its reduction or limitation to a certain expense was generally admitted as a measure, which the public necessities required; but, as a provision must necessarily be made for the payment of the arrears of any portion that might be discharged, the Administration looked upon this reform as impossible to be effected by them. Neither could they agree in respect to the details of the reform, and I perceived that the subject was still too painful to be pressed. Their pride and interest were both deeply concerned, and it was judged prudent to avoid alarming either, but to trust to the operation of causes, which were operating slowly, although inevitably, to accomplish the object of my instructions.

Modikhana 3. The expense of the modikhana, notwithstanding it had been considerably reduced, was open to innumerable abuses, and the fund, which had been allotted to defray its charges, was barely sufficient for the purpose, without allowing anything for contingencies or mismanagement. The dearness of provisions and the multitude of Brahmans and

other strangers, that flocked from the Deccan to avoid the troubles there, soon exhausted the ordinary provisions that had been made for this establishment. The Diwan reported this circumstance to me with a considerable expectation that I would immediately afford himself relief.

My first object was to represent to him the whole danger of his situation, if he allowed any circumstance whatever to encroach on his plans of retrenchment; that the dearth of the season might have been provided for by additional care or economy; and that in his situation it was absurd to support many people, who had no other claim on him than charity. I embraced this occasion of repeating to Sitaram the substance of my conversations with himself or his father on the subject of the Gaikwad expenditure, and brought strongly before him the consequence that must attend a system which anticipated and so far exceeded the public income. I explained over and over again that it was still in his own power to retrieve his affairs, but without his strenuous and firm exertions the Company's aid would not prevent his ruin, and that, until he showed an unequivocal disposition to effect these reforms, I could not flatter him with relief.

4. This discourse appeared to make a deep impression on Sitaram, and he took leave, promising to be guided entirely by my directions; but nothing was fixed on this interview, which happened on the 2nd ultimo.

5. On Sitaram's return to his own house, instead of making a *Sitaram's* vigorous exertion to overcome his difficulties, he placed himself in that *stratagem* state which the Hindus call upavasa [*fasting*], and declared that he would not eat food, while the dependants on the modikhana were suffering for want.

His conduct at first surprised me; but a confidential person came from the Diwan to explain that it was his intention to impress on the minds of the Gaikwad family more forcibly the pecuniary distresses of the Government and his own inability to relieve them; that by making this public display of his sensibility, and in some measure participating in the common calamity, he hoped to gain credit with these parties and to reconcile them to some sacrifices.

6. It was proposed that Sitaram should remain in this state for some time; that he should obstinately resist the importunities, which would be made to him, to resume his usual course of life; and that at last he would yield to my persuasion.

By this device the Diwan intended to show publicly that his proceedings were supported or directed by the Company's Government. According to this plan I went to the Diwan's house on the 7th of January, where His Highness the Raja met me by appointment. As had been concerted with the friends of the Administration, I blamed Sitaram for desponding, urged him to those exertions by which he might hope to retrieve his affairs, and promised him support if he persevered in his labour. I concluded my advice by

recommending that he should submit to a full Darbar the necessity which demanded a retrenchment in the expenses of the State. The Raja concurred in the expediency of this measure, and the next day was fixed on for the purpose.

*Darbar
meeting*

7. On the 8th ultimo this public meeting took place. Sitaram and Madhavrao Tatyā, speaking alternately, made nearly the following observations addressing themselves to me in the hearing of the assembly:

"You have recommended us to follow the state of things in Fatesing's time, but then the members of the Gaikwad family were not so numerous and troublesome to provide for. Were we to reduce the expenses to that scale, the world would say that the wealth of the Gaikwad dominions is swallowed up by his councillors and ministers. We should be called unfaithful servants and unfeeling men, and the dread of such a character has caused Sitaram in his sorrow to fast.

"Besides, was a retrospect to Fatesing's reign to be acted on, we should be obliged to reduce the bounteous gifts of Raoba, who is in heaven, and incur the hatred of many with a bad name. Hence the public affairs cannot be administered or ameliorated by us.

"The Company has lent us a great deal of money; but to follow the ways of Fatesing we should require much more, which we cannot expect; therefore take you these reforms in hand and they may be effected."

8. In return to these arrangements I put Sitaram in mind of the duties of his station, which required him to be the guardian of the public funds, that he should not be guided by private considerations; that at present the expenses of his administration exceeded the income, which the Company's Government could not countenance; and that in fine, however much it might be my inclination, it was out of my power to assist him, unless he followed the rules of Fatesing's time and the advices which I had given for his conduct.

The Gaikwad expenses were then contrasted with its means, the inevitable ruin pointed out, unless a retrenchment took place; and Sitaram, after appearing the advocate of more bountiful allowance, seemed to yield to necessity, and agreed to adopt the plans of reduction.

*Sitaram's
proposal*

9. On the 9th of January Tatyā called on me and made a confidential disclosure of his own and the Diwan's sentiments. They were sensible, he said, that everything must be restored to the state it was in during the time of Fatesing, but that this measure would create much dissatisfaction and could not be executed, unless I took the direction of it; the remembrance, he said, of the lavishness of Govindrao and Raoba had set people against reforms, and they will not be submitted to, unless you appear determined to carry them into effect.

I assured Tatyā of the support of the Company's Government, whenever they discovered an unequivocal desire to reform effectually the abuses of their finances. With this declaration Tatyā was satisfied; and at his request the civil officers were called in, when I informed

them (according also to the request of Tatyā) that the Diwan had resolved in future to manage affairs agreeably to the scale of Fatesing.

10. On the 10th Madhavrao, again came to my quarters, and delivered an estimate of daily expenses for the modikhana, amounting to 619 Rupees or per annum 2,22,840 Rupees, and stated that a sum not exceeding 50,000 Rupees a year more would be required for the Bais who had not villages and for the donations of the Raja. This made the whole expense of this establishment 2,72,840 Rupees yearly; which effected a considerable retrenchment; and to show how much they were in earnest to meet the system of economy, which had been recommended to them, Tatyā produced a makhlasī or resolution of the Darbar directing a regular muster to be taken of the sarkar's pagas, intimating that Sitaram's and his brother's corps would be first mustered and set the example. *Tatyā's proposal*

11. I have perhaps been more minute relating these conferences than was necessary, but they may show the good will of the Administration to attend to my suggestions, as far as they thought them practicable, and may discover the little contrivances by which they proposed to remove the odium of the reforms from themselves and to secure the support of the Company in effecting them. *Walker's views*

I perceived also that the views of the Administration were limited, that their expedients were temporary and partial; but I judged it most advisable to acquiesce in their plans and to assist their measures. Although they fell short of my intention, they were still tending towards the point I had in view, and I trusted that necessity or their own discrimination of the case would gradually lead them to embrace the plan to the full extent.

12. Many days had not elapsed before Sitaram began to complain of the difficulties he had to encounter in carrying on the administration of public affairs. He stated these principally under two heads. *Sitaram's complaint*

The first related to the apprehensions he had entertained of rendering himself disagreeable to the females of the Gaikwad family by curtailing their allowances; and the second respected the army, which he could not reform without some pecuniary aid. He admitted, if there was a superfluity of sibandi, that it would be very proper to dismiss them and reduce the establishment to a number sufficient only to secure efficiency to the acts of Government. But in this case their claims for arrears in justice must be complied with, and he had no money. Sitaram said that he expected this aid from the Company and observed that he had nowhere else to look for assistance.

13. I had experienced much sincerity on the part of Sitaram on various occasions and had no reason to doubt his intentions in this instance. I was sensible that his difficulties were real, and that they would not be removed unless the Company afforded him the support of money. With this aid the Diwan appeared disposed to fall entirely into our measures and to conduct the administration of Gujarat on such principles or under such regulations as the Company's Government might judge expedient to suggest. Being satisfied of this in my own *Walker ready to aid*

mind, I conceived the opportunity, from the recent peace with the other Maratha States, to be favourable for entering on a system of operations which should have in view a permanent arrangement for the Gaikwad affairs and bring to a conclusion what we had pending with that Government.

14. This plan embraced the following objects: 1st, to proportion the public expenditure to the income of the State; 2nd, to frame regulations for Kathiawar; 3rd, to effect an additional subsidiary engagement for a regiment of cavalry; and 4th, to conclude on these grounds and on the principles of former engagements a definitive treaty of offensive and defensive alliance.

On each of these objects I have held distinct discussions with the members of the Gaikwad Administration and shall proceed, Hon'ble Sir, to submit in detail to your consideration the plans, which I have suggested, and to which this Government is willing to subscribe provided they meet with your approbation.

15. It was necessary in these discussions to have recourse to figured statement; and in estimating the revenue of the Gaikwad State I found it most convenient to calculate them at their original amount, and as they stood before the cessions to the Company.

I assumed therefore this scale in communicating with the Government and reckoned their revenue, as follows:

<i>Revenue estimates</i>	The territories of Anandrao Gaikwad..	Rs. 52,00,000
	Kadi and Dehgam	„ 6,00,000
	Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar mulukgiri ..	„ 6,00,000
		Rupees 64,00,000

There may be, besides this sum, under the head of kusur or concealed revenues three or four lakhs of Rupees more.

16. Expenses proportioned to the income:

<i>Expenses</i>	For the annual liquidation of debts to the Company and the merchants who have the Company's guarantee ..	Rs. 17,00,000
	Civil Establishment or darakdars' salary:	
	Diwan	Rs. 1,00,000
	Fadnavis	„ 20,000
	Majmudar	„ 17,000
	Munshi	„ 10,000
	Goadgustee or muster-master ..	„ 5,000
	Sikkanavis	„ 10,000
	Jasus	„ 10,000
	Bakshi or paymaster of silahdars ..	„ 5,000
	Bakhshi of sibandis	„ 3,000
	Gopalrao vakil	„ 5,000
	Govindrao vakil	„ 5,000
	Raoji Arcot	„ 3,000
	Karkuns	„ 75,000
	Naron Ganesh	„ 3,000
		Rs. 19,71,000

17. For the Gaikwad family, including charity, presents and other expenses of the household Rs. 4,23,200
18. For infantry: the pay of 3,000 infantry, at 8 Rupees per mensem is 24,000, or a year „ 2,88,000
For 1,000 more infantry or disposable force to be moved about as occasion may require „ 96,000
Rs. 27,78,200
19. For cavalry: to a regiment of Company's cavalry estimated at 25,000 Rupees per month Rs. 3,00,000
1,500 paga horse and bargirs, at 30 Rupees both a month, is a year „ 5,40,000
Rs. 8,40,000
2,500 silahdar horse, viz.
1,500 at 25 Rs. 4,50,000
1,000 at 17 Rs. 2,04,000
Rs. 6,54,000
Rs. 14,94,000
20. Military officers and sardars holding commissions in the army „ 1,63,850
21. Revenue charges, religious expenses and pensions, &c. Rs. 5,50,000
22. Subsidy and inams to the Company:
First subsidy .. Rs. 7,80,000
Second „ .. „ 3,90,000
Inams estimated at „ 2,50,000
Rs. 14,20,000
Rupees: 64,06,050

23. The Administration have advised me that, besides its debts *Other* to the Company and to merchants who have our guarantee, the State *liabilities* owes the sum of 74,00,000 Rupees to their troops and others. Of this sum 49,76,000 Rupees are due to the army under the following heads:—

To the Raja's cavalry	Rs. 6,36,000
„ „ silahdar cavalry	„ 30,15,000
„ „ Kamal-ud-din	„ 3,75,000
„ „ fort sibandi	„ 4,00,000
„ „ huzur sibandi	„ 5,50,000
	<hr/>
	Rupees: 49,76,000

24. The debts to the merchants, who have not the Company's guarantee, and who have no specific security, will appear by this account to amount to 25,24,000 Rupees.

It is proposed to clear off these debts by instalments; and it is expected that they may be discharged as well as the contingent expenses of Government provided for by bringing the concealed revenues to account, which are estimated at several lakhs.

25. The arrears of the army from their nature will not admit of this slow mode of payment, had the Gaikwad Government any funds for their gradual liquidation; but they have absolutely no means which they could even remotely apply for this purpose.

Proposal If however this account is fairly examined, I am assured that it will be diminished by nearly one moiety. It has been usual to pay off these arrears at the rate of 12 annas to the Rupee, and the application of this rule (which the creditors will not, I believe, object to if they saw any prospect of a speedy payment) would considerably reduce the amount.

On taking a muster also of the Gaikwad forces and strictly examining the account of arrears, the balance will be made less.

26. The infallible consequence of the scheme of the reduction, when it is communicated to the army, will be to induce the principal officers, at least, to demand their discharge. But those who are immediately connected with the Administration, will not prefer this request, and others will also, after a little reflection, acquiesce in a measure which they cannot avert. By these means the amount, which the Government will be called on to discharge immediately, will suffer a further reduction; and we shall not, taking all these circumstances into consideration, be far, I imagine, from the truth, if we reckon the arrears of the army at half of their estimated amount or, assuming a round sum, at 30,00,000 of Rupees. At the time that the reduction is announced to the army, it will be absolutely necessary that this sum is within the command of the Government, in order that it may be in its power to accept without hesitation the resignation of any officer or corps who may tender it, and by paying off the arrears discharge them instantly from the service. This would give the measure the air of justice, invigorate its execution, and deprive those who are hostile to the plan of any specious cause of complaint or justifiable plea of resistance. With these funds at its disposal, the Government would be able to speak authoritatively to its servants, and these would soon see the necessity of adopting sentiments of obedience or of submission.

Loan needed 27. But without the assistance of money from the Company the plan cannot be acted on. I need not insist further on the poverty of the Gaikwad State, as it is sufficiently recorded, and the shroffs will not have confidence to lend their money, unless we take a share in the adventure.

I see therefore no other remedy, Hon'ble Sir, than to suggest that the sum required on this occasion should be supplied by a loan of equal parts from the Company and the parekhs, as was done to discharge the

arrears due to the Arabs. To refund the advances here proposed for effecting the present reduction, the balances of Kathiawar may be received in mortgage; and if they are insufficient, or on any grounds objected to, the territories, which are already pledged to the Company, and the merchants, may be assigned for the repayment of the loan. These territories, including the athavisi, yield a revenue of 17 lakhs per annum. There can be no doubt of the sufficiency of this security, and that the loan will be repaid with interest, if it suits the convenience of the Company's Government to advance the money.

28. The immediate advantage of this arrangement would be the addition of a regiment of cavalry to the present subsidy, the consequence attending it would be far more important. *Advantages*

It would restore order to the Gaikwad finances by balancing the disbursements with the receipt; and instead of an ill-paid and consequently a disobedient army, the military establishment would be less numerous, but more serviceable and effectual. It would improve our alliance with the Gaikwad State and enable us to make the best application of its resources for the reciprocal interests of the two Governments.

The measure would have a still more extensive operation. It would enable us to assume or decline such a direction of the Gaikwad affairs as might suit the public purposes, and place every department of the State completely under our control. The officers of Government and the Gaikwad family would derive their subsistence from our guarantee. It is natural to presume that they would prefer ease and security under us to new revolutions with their anxiety and uncertainty.

29. I have stated that the 3rd object, or an additional subsidy for a regiment of cavalry would follow this arrangement, and I shall now submit to your consideration, Hon'ble Sir, a plan for the regulation of Kathiawar. This subject I have also discussed with the Gaikwad Administration, and they are ready to accede to the following circumstances. *Kathiawar scheme*

30. It is proposed in the first place to make a fair proposition to the States of Kathiawar to enter into amicable arrangements for the payment of their tribute. Such of the petty Princes as agree to this measure, and shall produce good security to pay regularly the annual amount of their contribution, will receive protection, and be particularly cherished. This article is to form the basis of the proceedings in Kathiawar.

31. Whosoever doth not agree to act in conformity to the case in the preceding paragraph, is to be chastised by the joint forces of the Company and Gaikwad. They may either be reduced to a state of subjection by placing garrisons in the forts, or a compromise may be made with them if that should be found more expedient.

In every case however in which it is necessary to proceed to the first extremity, a sufficient proportion of the revenue should be set apart for the maintenance of the ancient and hereditary Chiefs of the country.

32 Conciliatory measures are in all cases to precede those of force. Should any of the States be in friendship with the Company, or should

they be disposed to grant them any special privileges, they are not in the first instance to be distressed nor in the second to be prevented.

33. On the event of proceeding to war from the improper deportment of the Kathiawar Chiefs, whatever is found in the forts or places, that resist and are taken by force or storm, shall be divided between the Company's Government and the Gaikwad's, in this proportion, *viz.* $\frac{3}{4}$ to the Company and $\frac{1}{4}$ to the Gaikwad.

34. That there may be no disputes, the Company and the Gaikwad must provide at their own expense powder and shot for the use of their respective troops.

35. Should any of the friendly Chiefs of Kathiawar furnish troops, or from the acquaintance with the country be called in to assist the objects in view, any expense arising from this shall be jointly defrayed by the Company and Gaikwad.

36. In the division of territory the Company shall possess all the forts and sea coast of Kathiawar, and the Gaikwad share of territory, to the same extent or value, with the forts thereon, shall be selected from the interior.

The rest of the interior shall be divided between the two parties.

37. The Junagarh Nawab has committed offences against the Company as well as the Gaikwad Government, at present by engaging in hostilities with Babaji, and formerly by plundering the Company's wheat and the properties of their merchants. His possessions are considerable, and it is proposed that he should be first attacked.

With the fall of Junagarh the adjacent port of Mangrol and others will come into our hands. By this means stores and provisions may be with facility transported from Bombay, Surat and Broach to support our armies, until the complete conquest or settlement of the whole country shall be effected. Junagarh is a commanding position, and it will not be difficult for the possessor of it to dispossess the petty States who may resist, or to form friendly arrangements with those who are better disposed, as it is equally convenient for both purposes.

38. Justice, policy and expediency are in favour of making Junagarh the first object of attack. It is in the heart of Kathiawar, but not far from Cutch Bhuj and Sind, from which places as well as from Navanagar the Nawab might derive assistance, if the expedition was delayed long after our views were made known. The troops of the Gaikwad are also in that neighbourhood, which is an additional reason for beginning our operations against Junagarh.

Gaikwad and Peshwa 39. It would likewise be prudent at first only to arrange the Gaikwad rights in Kathiawar and to secure the Peshwa's afterwards. If both were undertaken at once, the Kathiawar Chiefs would be alarmed and might be disposed to unite as in a common cause.

The arrangement of the Peshwa's shares of tributary places may, after the settling of the Gaikwad's, be negotiated by powers derived from His Highness the Peshwa.

40. The following is an estimate of the gross revenues of *Revenue estimate*
Kantha and Kathiawar.

Amount of Revenue	Rupees.
Junagarh	7,00,000
Navanagar	12,00,000
Bhavnagar	10,00,000
Morvi and Tankara	3,00,000
Chital and Jetpur	3,00,000
Batwa	1,00,000
Porbandar	1,00,000
Kotra Sangani	50,000
Rajkot	1,00,000
Palitana	50,000
Limbdi and Jalvad	10,00,000
Gondal Dhoraji	6,00,000
Palanpur	3,00,000
Inferior places	10,00,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 68,00,000
Deduct the Peshwa's & Gaikwad's tribute	11,00,000
	<hr/>
Balance	Rs. 57,00,000
	<hr/>

41. In framing this estimate and particularly apportioning the allowances of the Gaikwad family I have been guided by the best information that I have been able to acquire. With respect to the last, I have made frequent inquiries of the friends of the Administration. In every case they will receive as much as their present estimated incomes in money, but they will suffer some diminution of power and of consequence. They will not however in this respect be worse off than they were twelve years ago; nor than they would be, was there an active prince on the throne.

On the other hand were we to revert to the period of Fatesing or to *Good plan* the conduct of an able Chief, there are none of the servants of the Gaikwad Government who would not sustain a reduction in their allowances as well as in their power.

From the economical disposition of the present Raja, he will be satisfied with this arrangement; and it may be presumed that the rest of his family will also by degrees come into it, as the greatest attention has been paid to their convenience and allowances, continued to some of them more than they are, in strict justice, entitled to expect.

Even the military officers will not in general be sufferers in point of salary or of fair emolument, but in other respects they will undergo a severe blow. They will be deprived of their unjust profits, and the number of their retainers or dependants will be diminished. It is scarcely to be expected that the security, which these men will derive from the proposed arrangement, will be considered by them as a recompense for their losses.

Changes The schedule, which is here presented, will, from these causes and in order to suit as far as possible the views of these parties, be liable to some alteration. Circumstances in the execution may arise to require a deviation; and there should be a sufficient latitude allowed to vary or modify the plan, as may be necessary to ensure its success with the least opposition.

Military display 42. These reforms are extensive, and they must be supported by an ample military power. While they are under execution, a respectable body of troops should remain in the neighbourhood of Baroda, which would overawe those who will be dissatisfied with the measure, and defeat or render abortive any cabals that may be formed to prevent it. By this precaution the reform may be effected in silence, and made to appear as a natural operation of Government and to pass without tumult or opposition. It is very desirable that it should assume this appearance, and I would respectfully suggest that we should direct every means and expedient for this purpose.

Kathiawar 43. There yet remains a sufficient portion of the fair season for performing at least all the main objects of the expedition into Kathiawar. The circumstances also of that country are favourable to this enterprise. Some of the States are disposed to unite with us; Babaji is already there with a considerable army; and we have a justifiable cause of war with the principal State. I shall not trouble you, Hon'ble Sir, with the repetition of remarks on this subject, which have been already more than once submitted to your notice.

Walker's pleading 44. The objects which I have stated in this letter may be undertaken separately, but it would be preferable to carry them at once into execution, as they depend on each other, and the same means may be combined in favour of the whole. Until they are accomplished, I do not expect that we shall be able to settle our affairs completely with the Gaikwad Government, or that it would be in their power to discharge speedily all the demands which we have on them.

It is also after these affairs are arranged, and while the finances of the State are under a system of thorough reformation, that we may conclude with most advantage a definitive treaty of alliance. I have explained to object of the alliance to the Gaikwad Administration and satisfied them that its operation will be reciprocally beneficial to the interests of the two Governments.

Remarks thereon by the Government.

Delay The subject of the above letter has lain over, as, a few days before the receipt of it, the advices from the Hon'ble General Wellesley of the 29th of February, 1804, recorded in our proceedings of the 2nd of March, showed that one of the chief recommendations in it could not then be entered on, *viz.* as far as regarded the projected expedition into Kathiawar; and the war that shortly afterwards broke out with Holkar and the consequent aid required by General Wellesley from the Gaikwad cavalry constituted soon afterwards a further obstacle to entering on the proposed reform by any reduction of that force.

Baroda, 28th February, 1804, (1805, S. & P. D. 167)

1804

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan

5. Sitaram has made no grants of dumali since his succession to the diwanship and will not, I am persuaded, make any without my knowledge. The dumali of the Arabs of course reverted to the Government; but Raoba with his usual prodigality disposed of the greater part to those whose services he wished to secure. *Sitaram's policy*

6. I have received the strongest assurances, and have no reason to distrust them at present, that the Gaikwad Administration will deliver at the end of every year an account of its expenditure and submit this circumstance to the supervision of the Company's Government.

It has already disclosed the corrupt nature of its management and will be anxious, I think, Hon'ble Sir, to meet your approbation in the conduct of its finances.

11. I have enclosed a pretty accurate statement of Babaji's mulukgiri collections until his rupture with the Nawab of Junagarh. I have no doubt of obtaining a correct statement of all these recoverances and of their appropriation, when Babaji gives his accounts, as is customary, at the end of his service, and which, that officer assures me, he will submit to my inspection. *Mulukgiri*

12. I have also enclosed [a statement] No. 15. This number relates to the silahdar establishment and, like every other part of the Gaikwad system, is a deception. As some of the silahdars have jaidad grants, they are on the whole better paid than rest of the army. *Silahdars*

The silahdari expense amounts annually to 18,45,631-1-87½ Rupees and is no doubt capable of great reduction by simply applying the principle of musters. The account however exhibited a sum considerably less than this amount; but I have adhered to the statement of the fadnavis, who assures me that this is the expense to the sarkar, and that there must be some mistake in the computation, which I have not, however, been able to detect. But this is no reason to suspect this branch of the army to be more corrupt than any of the others; and as a radical reform is proposed for the whole, it will be comprehended in the same way. It is only by striking at the root of the evil, by limiting these establishments and by putting them under regulations, which will secure their just pay, but prevent a recurrence of frauds, that we can expect to produce any lasting advantage or effectually extirpate the abuses which are at present practised with impunity.

13. In order to elucidate the subject of the Gaikwad finances, I have herewith forwarded a comparative statement of the receipts and disbursements, founded on the documents transmitted in my address of the 2nd of September. I am sorry that by this account it appears the Gaikwad expenditure should so much exceed its receipts, although it is equally evident that, when the present encumbrances are paid off, there will be a considerable sum in its favour. This however is a slow operation and depends on many contingencies. It supposes a constant exertion of economy and a favourable concurrence of circumstances for a series of years without interruption. *Receipts & expenses*

No. 1. *Statement of money collected by Babaji from the mulukgiri funds.*

Total sum collected Rs. 19,44,826

No. 2. *Particular account of the silahdars from 1801/2 to 1802/3: [referred to in the preceding letter as No. 15].*

Grand total of expenses ... Rs. 18,84,562-1-87½

N.B.—In the 1805 *Secret and Political Department Diary* the silahdari account runs from p. 2372 to p. 2430. It gives in detail all those who belonged to the silahdari together with their respective salaries under 11 headings: (1) allowance of each person per annum, (2) total per annum, (3) vaja or deduction, (4) net amount, (5) sut or deduction, (6) net amount, (7) additional servants' wages, (8) additional half-month's salary (9) saranjam, aftaragir, palanquin, (10) total, (11) grand total.

No. 3. *Receipts and disbursements of Raja Anandrao.*

	1801/02	1802/3
Disbursements	86,08,312-2-81½	81,30,674-3-81½
Receipts	58,13,931-1-0	58,13,931-1-0
Balance against	27,94,381-1-81½	23,16,743-2-81½

N.B.—This account is exclusive of mulukgiri. The two columns are meant to show the state of the Gaikwad disbursements before and after the late reductions.

By the first or for the year 1801/2 the balance
against the State is Rs. 27,94,381-1-81½

By the second or for the year 1802/3, the
balance against the State is ,, 23,16,743-2-81½

Taken therefore this improved state, when the debt to the Company and merchants, including that of Parbhudas, amounting in all to 17 or 18 lakhs of Rupees, is discharged, and the mahals at present mortgaged on that account released, the deficiency will be but Rs. 5,16,743-2-81½ which will be fully provided for from the profits of Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar, leaving with other savings and the operation of the further exertion of economy a surplus of probably 5 or 6 lakhs.

1805 *Baroda, 29th April, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 167)*
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Reforms difficult 4. I have forwarded separately the duplicate of my letter of the 28th of February, 1804, and of its several enclosures.

The period of time that has elapsed, since this letter was written, must necessarily have produced a great change in the Gaikwad affairs. The objects of reform, which are therein pointed out, will now be found.

more difficult to accomplish. The Administration appears less solicitous to effect these objects; and many of the means, which might have been applied in the beginning for the purpose, have been gradually alienated for the relief of the accumulating burthens of the State.

5. However necessary and desirable these reforms are, I am induced to recommend that we should not appear more anxious to effect them than the Gaikwad Administration may be.

In my intercourse with the Administration they have constantly professed their readiness and their desire to make the requisite retrenchments, but declared their inability, unless assisted by a large advance of money. To this may be added a secret repugnance to reduce establishments, which would diminish their own consequence, lessen the number of their retainers, and affect the interests of many of their relations or dependants. It is also natural for all those who will suffer by the proposed reformation to instil into the minds of the Administration that we are actuated by our own views in prosecuting it, and that the main object is to render the Gaikwad Government thoroughly defenceless and helpless.

6. Under these considerations it appears to me most advisable, *Delay advised* that (while we hold these reforms in sight and embrace every opportunity that may fairly present itself for inspiring the Gaikwad Government with the same sentiment) we should allow the proposal to come from themselves, which it must do in the end by a natural progress. The question will then be referred to our decision without exciting jealousy, and we may suggest the best plans for their benefit at their own application.

7. The mulukgiri statement of Babaji's receipts was made in an *Mulukgiri* enclosure in my letter of the 28th February, 1804, up to that date.

I now have the honour to include a further statement comprising the former and the subsequent receipts up to the present period.

No. 1. Statement of money collected by Babaji from the mulukgiri funds from the year 1855 to 1857 [1799—1801].

Total sum collected	..	17,46,436
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No. 2. Statement of varats on Kathiawar.

A. Varat on Limbdi	Rs. 30,000
B. Varat on Bhavnagar	70,000
C. Varat on Babaji	...	...	4,00,000
			<hr/> Rs. 5,00,000

Deduct:

A. Varat on Limbdi amount received	30,000
B. Varat on Babaji received	2,00,000
	<hr/> Rs. 2,30,000
	<hr/>
Balance	Rs. 2,70,000

The above balance will be received in one, two or three months, or as soon as Babaji has settled with the Raja of Bhavnagar.

A and B: The two varats under these letters are assignments on Kathiawar for the payment of the annual expense of the subsidiary force, and included in the jaidad of 11,70,000 Rupees.

C: This was an assignment on Babaji's mulukgiri collections in part payment of the 7,80,000 Rupees due by the Gaikwad Government on account of the first year's subsidy previous to the assignment of territory funds for payment of the subsidiary force.

1805 *Bombay*, 10th May, 1805, (1805, S. & P. D. 167)

Comparative view of the Gaikwad ways and means as deduced from Mr. Walker's letter of the 2nd September, 1803, and of the 28th February, 1804.

<i>Disbursements</i>			In favour		Against	
Revenue charges						
before:	...	...	Rs.	6,35,837	0	93
now:	...	...		4,12,301	0	94
				<hr/>		
				Rs.	2,23,535	3 99.
Modikhana						
before:	...	...	Rs.	6,00,000		
now:	...	...		6,00,000		
Military charges						
before:	...	...	Rs.	27,13,275	3	07
now:	...	...		35,26,937	1	87½
				<hr/>		
				Rs.	8,13,661	2 80½
					2,23,535	3 99
				<hr/>		
				Difference	Rs.	5,90,125 2 81½

Receipts

Receipts including nazranah

before:	Rs.	59,67,714	3	94
now:		58,13,131	1	0
				1,53,783 2 94
			Rs.	7,43,909 1 75½
Add the new inam for Kaira			50,001	0 0
Rusud assigned to the Company and shroffs			12,95,000	0 0
Mahals assigned to Parbhudas Seth in the athavisi			6,08,888	1 0
Total of expenses exceeding income ...	Rs.	26,97,798	2	75½

Baroda, 1st January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)

1806

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan

1. Since the complete establishment of the British influence in the *Gaikwad* Gujarat, and even since the period that our connexions with the Gaikwad *welfare* Government assumed a decided appearance, it has been a leading feature in the British policy to restore the efficiency of our ally, the Gaikwad, and by uniting his interests with those of the Hon'ble Company to promote the mutual welfare of both States. The mode of effecting this important and desirable object has been a constant subject of my consideration and attention.

2. When the affairs of the Gaikwad Government became anyways *Financial* known to the Hon'ble Company, it was early perceived that the *reforms* completion of our views depended on a thorough and complete reform of the Gaikwad finances. The several reports which have from time to time been made to your Hon'ble Board upon this subject will, I trust, have evinced that every opportunity has been seized which could tend to the accomplishment of this subject.

The following report will fully detail to your Hon'ble Board, the *Delay*, causes which have impeded the progress in your designs, and how ineffectual the temporary exertions of this Administration have been to meet the full extent of your wishes.

3. The unfailling operation of natural causes was however daily *Danger* tending to prove that the period was approaching when procrastination must terminate, and I have solicitously endeavoured to be prepared for the event.

4. Your Hon'ble Board have had frequent occasion to express your *Shastri's* approbation of the zeal and talents of Gangadhar Shastri; but the *report* integrity, abilities and devotion of this person to the service and interests of the Hon'ble Company will be more eminently and conspicuously exhibited to your notice in the accompaniments to this dispatch.

The following parts of this address will offer to your Hon'ble Board the observations which have occurred to me on these productions of Gangadhar Shastri, but I am forcibly called upon previously to point out to your consideration the energy, research, and address which has enabled [me] to lay before you documents of such extensive and important utility.

In compiling the report the Shastri has followed the order of a memorandum which I furnished him, and it accordingly consists of seven articles, each embracing a distinct subject of information with explanatory remarks and notes of reference to subsidiary documents; the whole forming as accurate a view of the state, condition and resources of the Gaikwad affairs as is possibly procurable from any channel whatever.

I shall proceed to offer some remarks on the articles, in the order in which they occur, and as they are numbered in the margin.

First article 5. The object of the first article is to exhibit a statement of the revenues derived by the Gaikwad Government from its various resources, contrasted with its expenditure.

With this view, the accounts of 1861 (1804/05) appeared to be as unobjectionable documents of comparison as those of any other eras. They were also preferred from a more intimate acquaintance with the transactions of the period, to which they relate, affording an opportunity of judging of and checking their accuracy.

Second article 6. The second article exhibits every public expenditure of the Gaikwad Government reduced so as to come within its income, without however enfeebling the requisite efficiency of the Government. In order to carry this proposed arrangement into effect the first step will be to obtain from Government ample powers and full instructions.

Questions 7. It may be asked by indifferent persons: What necessity is there for the Company to be so interested about the internal welfare of the Gaikwad State? what is their right of interference? and where is the advantage which they will derive by so much trouble?

Company's interest 8. The first question may be answered by referring to the state of the Gaikwad finances as exhibited in the first article. A dissolution of the Government must be the inevitable of a continuance of the present exorbitant expenditure. A few years more will plunge the Administration into an irretrievable state of distress; they will then call on the aid and support of the Company, which it will be impossible to grant, and the Hon'ble Company will then be in a dilemma in which they must assist the Government at a hazard or, to the danger of their character among the surrounding States, assume the government themselves.

Company's interference 9. The right of interference of the British Government is founded on the express request of the Sovereign of the Gaikwad State, in the letter under his own hand and seal, bearing date the 29th July, 1802, when the present objects of reform are expressly called for. Thus the obligation of express covenants no less than the sacred rights of friendship impressively call on the support of the British Government to save the Gaikwad State, before it reaches that point where its encumbrances may be irreparable.

Company's advantage 10. The advantage which the British Government will derive from granting their assistance will be exemplified very speedily in the flourishing state of the resources of its ally, which will be at the sole disposal of the Company. An obedient and well-paid army will be ready to yield their assistance, and pay the debt of gratitude or duty in serving against the enemies of the Company.

Sitarani's rights 11. Although the family of the present Diwan are immediately under the protection of the Company, yet this protection was never intended to extend to support the Diwan contrary to the wish of his Master and to countenance proceedings which cannot be approved. Should the present or any future Sovereign look into his own affairs, he must immediately condemn the lavish expenditure the first articles sets forth; and he would be inclined to doubt the views and sincerity of allies, which permitted this diminution of the resources to pass over in silence.

12. Were the Sovereign of a vigorous mind, the Diwan must reform or lose his situation, and Sitaram has already given his solemn and written promise that he would abide by the advice of the Hon'ble Company's Government in every object proposed.

13. It is however probably, not so much owing to a defect *Need of reform* in judgment as to a want of firmness in the character of the Administration, which prevents the exertion necessary to carry into effect a reform, which will excite so much enmity, and it will be seen that without the assistance of the Company the Diwan's means are insufficient to attempt it with a prospect of success. That this reform or one embracing similar objects must be made is evident, and no party denies the necessity which requires it; and although there are many causes which will appear in the course of this report that may render the Diwan reluctant, yet he has no other alternative and must comply.

14. If however the object in view can be effected with his concurrence, it will be better for himself and more agreeable to the Company's Government. When Sitaram, who is possessed of every good natural sense, clearly comprehends his situation, it is more than probable that he will enter into the cause and assist it with his co-operation. *Coming difficulty*

15. In the course of a very few months his distresses will begin. In addition to the enormous arrears due to the silahdars and other soldiery, stated in the third article, another year's pay will shortly be due, and which these turbulent troops will assuredly demand in the usual mode of dharna.

16. They have remained quiet for the last year from many causes. The temporary increase of the revenues of the parganas has thrown a small disposable sum into the power of the Administration, which was not assigned for the discharge of any part of its circumstances, and with which it was in some measure enabled to appease the clamourings of the army. The loan made also, previous to the march of the Gaikwad troops to Malwa, joined with the payments which were made from the British treasury, have contributed to diminish these causes of discontent.

17. The period however must shortly arrive when the demands will be as loud as ever, and without the means of satisfaction. Unless under the guarantee of the Company, the Administration will be unable to raise one rupee; and this guarantee will of course be withheld until the Administration have subscribed to such terms as may appear applicable to the occasion.

18. When the troops commence their clamours for their arrears, *Proposed policy* the Government will be early in expressing their hopes of the countenance and support of the Company's credit and authority. It will be then proper at once to put a period to their hopes by a clear and unequivocal refusal.

19. The Gaikwad Government will not have any reason to accuse us of harshness in this procedure, as they have been clearly and repeatedly advised that the Company could not continue their aid, unless

certain arrangements were made; and this necessity was particularly explained in a written memorandum which I delivered to the Administration in the month of January 1804 on the occasion of the last loan to the Government.

20. That any support which the Company may give may be properly appreciated it must not be too easily granted.

21. The distress of the Diwan and Administration will increase with the reflection of their inability to remove it. At a certain period of this embarrassment the Administration may be encouraged to hope that the Company may yield their assistance, provided they are convinced that measures are taken to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful dilemma into which the Gaikwad Minister is thrown by a want of prudence in the administration of his resources, and that a plan of the measures proposed should be delivered accordingly. This will afford an opportunity of availing ourselves of any modification which may appear advisable and at the same time give to any measures which may be adopted the appearance of coming from themselves. The performance of these will be more grateful to their feelings, and they will carry with more alacrity into execution measures of which they may claim the merit.

Company & Sitaram 22. The introduction of the Hon'ble Company's influence in Gujarat is owing to the father of the present Diwan. Sitaram, on the other hand, owes his adoption and his station to the Company's influence; and the operations in Gujarat, carried on conjointly with this family, have formed a connexion which renders it an object of the first consequence that Sitaram's agency should, if possible, be used in the proposed reform.

23. We have had however sufficient experience to render it evident that it is not from any ordinary occurrence that we ever can expect the Diwan vigorously to exert himself; and as a last resource we must wait until necessity leaves him the only alternative of relinquishing his station or acting with a vigour which becomes it.

Babaji's use 24. Although probability is in favour of Sitaram acceding to the proposed reform, yet it is also probable that he may have motives which may induce him to decline and avoid its execution. In this event there is a resource in his senior relation, Babaji, who has also expressed his approval of the advice which was given to Sitaram for his conduct, and who possesses vigour of mind, which qualifies him for the undertaking.

25. By resorting however to Babaji's agency, it may not be necessary that Sitaram should retire from his present elevation.

Babaji's ambition will be satisfied with the active duties of government; and he will, it is imagined, be content to rule in the name of his nephew. It is also supposed that the unambitious disposition of Sitaram may be satisfied with retaining the external marks of dignity and being eased of its labours. Thus the protection of the Company to the family of the late Raoba will be united with the interests of the Gaikwad State.

In the event of Babaji being resident in Baroda and directing the administration, and Sitaram should still retain his situation of Diwan, it may be necessary that Babaji should possess some ostensible public office to enable him to give his assistance in the Government. There are two offices which are usual in every other Maratha State, but which have hitherto not been held in the Gaikwad. These are pagnis or pagnis and khasgiwala.

The pagnis bears the same relation to the paga cavalry as the bakhshi does over the sibandi and silahdars, but the situation of khasgiwala would be more agreeable to Babaji as putting him in the situation of private Diwan to the Prince. By these arrangements the opposition of the discontented will be obviated, for by the accession of Babaji to the design the whole of the family, who possess almost all the places of trust in the Government, will also be brought over.

26. The previous measures being taken, the execution of the *Second* arrangement proposed in the second article becomes the next subject *article* of consideration.

27. In the first place as much publicity and éclat as possible *Anand Rao* should attend the exercise of the functions of the Raja. All business should be conducted under his authority with the usual formalities. An agent on the part of the Company should attend the darakdars and officers of Government in the Darbar. Thus maladministration would be difficult, and with a respect for the person of the Prince a confidence and regularity in the conduct of the public business would be established.

28. To be provided for every contingency it may be useful to *Family* conceive that the proposed plans of reform may be rejected by both *obstruction* the seniors [*Sitaram and Babaji*] of the family of Raoba. In this event it is not to be supposed that to the regard or favour, which the Hon'ble Company may really entertain for the family of Raoba, the security and efficiency of the Gaikwad Government is to be sacrificed. Our political connexion with the Gaikwad is superior to personal consideration. The regard and support of the Company's Government may however still be continued to Raoba's family in permitting them to enjoy the emoluments respectively allotted in the 2nd article or such other suitable provision as the finances of the State may be found to admit.

29. It will not however be advisable that the Diwan or his relations should in this case hold the command of any considerable body of troops, or his relations the charge of any large garrison. It is easier to prevent than to remedy bad consequences; and fallen power and ambition may be tempted by possession of the means to attempt irregularities and entertain designs which, although they may not be ultimately dangerous, it would be nevertheless prudent to provide against.

30. Reserving the consideration of a proper person to supply the defection of the two senior members [*Sitaram and Babaji*] of Raoji's family for a future occasion, it becomes necessary to pursue the means by which it is intended that the reform should be executed.

31. If Babaji should not accede, his talents and the resources and influence he possesses render him [*Babaji*] the person most capable of opposing the design. This sardar is however anxious to visit Baroda, and his presence will afford abundant opportunity of ascertaining if his true sentiments accord with his present professions, which are favourable to the proposed plans of reform, or of imposing such restraints on his influence as would render it harmless and ineffectual.

*Fatesing
Gaikwad*

32. Babaji and Sitaram being set aside, a resource is offered in the person of Fatesing Gaikwad.

33. The appointment of the brother of the reigning Prince to the office of Diwan has a precedent in the person of the late Fatesing acting in that capacity to his brother, Sayajirao Gaikwad. The present brother of the Raja, it is true, is very young; but there are still many old servants of the Gaikwad family who are capable and willing to execute his naibat. Govind Mama and others may be cited.

34. In the event of this arrangement taking place, there will be some advantage in the young Prince being initiated into habits of conducting the public business of his future dominions.

35. Anandrao Gaikwad has at present no child whose birth entitles him to succeed to the gadi, and from the present terms on which he is with, the only woman who can produce him a legal heir, it is unlikely that any other than Fatesing will succeed.

36. Although it must be acknowledged that the present establishment of Fatesing Gaikwad is liberally provided and on a more extensive scale than his predecessors, yet the young Prince has discernment sufficient to perceive that the Diwan exercises the authority over his family and imputes to the facility of his elder brother's mind the abuses which, it is probable, he himself would not permit.

37. Our present connection with the family of the Diwan and the necessity of transacting all public business with him must in some measure prejudice the mind of Fatesing against the Company's Government. This jealousy would be removed with the conviction, resulting from personal acquaintance with the business of the Darbar, that the Company's views are really and only directed to the essential interests of the Gaikwad State.

38. The knowledge which the heir apparent would have acquired, would accompany him to the station of his brother; and to carry on our views to futurity, the presumptive successor of Fatesing, at present Sayajirao Gaikwad, might succeed to a share of the administration with the same favourable bias in favour of the protecting generosity of the British faith.

39. The advantages which may be derived from the introduction of Fatesing Gaikwad into the transaction of public business appears of sufficient importance to merit the most serious consideration; but the youth and inexperience of this Prince would render it prudent that his introduction should be gradual, and that his share in the administration should be limited until a more intimate knowledge can be obtained of his real disposition.

40. But, independent of those reasons which have already been urged for retaining the administration in the family of the Diwan, it may be observed that there is still a mode of making Fatesing Gaikwad a party in the conduct of the business of the Darbar. *Office for Fatesing*

The etiquette of the State has assigned to the officers of the Government, who are denominated darakdars, certain distinct offices, which since the death of Govindrao have been disregarded from causes too well known to require a detail.

Every public deed and document of State passes certain formalities in the office of the munshi, fadnavis, siccanavis and majmudar, which are formally authenticated by the Diwan and confirmed by the Prince.

41. To these essential offices of the State necessity and convenience have added another, whose existence is recognised in the Maratha constitution. The name of this officer is pratinidhi, by whom public acts are authenticated, before they are presented for the signature and ratification of the Sovereign. If, on consideration, it should be deemed advisable that Fatesing Gaikwad should take an active part in public business, he might exercise this office, and the advantages proposed may accordingly be realised.

42. Having disposed of the previous arrangements, necessary to carry into effect the objects proposed in the second article, it may now be useful to examine the objections that may be urged against, and the obstacles that may impede the execution. *Reign of Fatesing I*

A reference may here, with propriety, be made to the reign of Fatesing Gaikwad.

43. This prudent Prince, although his reign was disturbed with paternal enmity and foreign invasion, yet managed, when neither the revenues of Kadi nor Ahmadabad composed any part of his resources, to keep on foot an army twice as formidable as that at present in the pay of the Gaikwad. His treasury was filled with the fruits of his economy without relaxing the state and dignity of his station, and his prudence and establishment are still cited as examples worthy of imitation. As the salaries and emoluments assigned to the public officer in the second article are founded on those which were given to corresponding stations during the reign of Fatesing, experience has proved that they are adequate; and nothing but self-interested motives on the one part and lavish ill-judged prodigality on the other can oppose their adoption.

44. The arrangement of the civil establishment will not, it is presumed, cost much trouble. It is no difficult task to propose an honourable salary in lieu of unauthorised emoluments. It must be accepted, and, if even eventually refused, the State can well dispense with the venal servant who would reject the honourable alternative.

45. From the army, a greater degree of opposition may in appearance be expected. It is hoped however that the influence of reason may overcome the prejudice of ignorance, and that, when the persons affected by the proposed organization of the army can be clearly *Dealing with army*

convinced that the measure embraces objects to their advantage, they will accede without reluctance. When the numerous extortions and deductions from the pay of the soldiers, which are exhibited in the 6, 7 and 8 numbers of the first article, which reduce the pay cent per cent, are considered, it may naturally be concluded that a pay actually more considerable and regularly issued without deduction or delay, would be a desirable object.

46. It will be unnecessary on the present occasion to investigate the secret causes which may induce a new compliance; for the object of this inquiry, it will be sufficient to assume the undoubted fact that men are easily procurable at the rates proposed. The engagement of a new army implies the discharge of the old; the reform in either case is dependent on the realisation of funds, a subject which will hereafter be discussed when the 4th article comes under consideration.

47. With the experience of the difficulty with which the Arab soldiery were discharged, it would be prudent well to weigh the oppositions, which might be expected from the application of a similar measure to the forces, which now compose the Gaikwad army.

48. In considering the subject it must be recollected that the Arabs were united in one common sentiment of religion, nation and interest. Their influence, which was established for a series of years, was supported by their union, their bravery and their wealth; and they were in possession of the person of Kanhoji and even of their Sovereign. On the other hand the present troops are as much disunited by a contrariety of interests as they are by difference of religious principles. This discomfiture of the Arabs is a recent lesson of the inefficacy of resistance.

49. With the Arabs their dismissal from the service of the State was the avowed object, but in the present instance the introduction of a new system to the advantage of the army is intended, and they may cast their eyes around to be convinced that the situation tendered is superior to that procurable elsewhere. From these reasons it is extremely probable that the assent of the greater part of the troops will be finally obtained.

Utmost economy 50. Previous to dismissing the subject of the 2nd article, it may be useful to observe that the arrangement has been formed with the utmost economy. Every attention has been paid to include every possible expense, and the sum of 20,000 Rupees has been allotted for the contingencies of each separate head of disbursement; but decidedly to fix and determine the precise limits of an expenditure exceeding or amounting annually to 70 lakhs of Rupees is an arduous task. The disbursement may probably unavoidably exceed this estimate by 4 or 5 lakhs of Rupees, but there is still a surplus of the receipt to that amount beyond the expenditure.

Third article 51. The third article is a more figured statement exhibiting the debts and encumbrances of the Gaikwad State.

These, with the exception of the Company's and the Peshwa's debts, the former of which is taken from the books of this Residency, and the

latter formed by estimate, as are also the sums supposed to be due from Babaji's mulukgiri collection, amounting to 20,00,000 Rupees, are extracted from the Gaikwad daftar.

52. Although the statements of these debts are extracted from the public records of Government, yet they are not to be relied on as real demands actually existing against the Gaikwad. As this subject will be more fully treated of in the article succeeding, it will be as well to proceed to its consideration.

53. The design of the fourth article is to discharge the encum- *Fourth article*
brances noticed and detailed in the article preceding. A perusal of the article under consideration will point out that the means of this discharge do not consist more in raising funds for the purpose than in reducing the demands to their just standard.

54. The arrears of the military establishment are detailed in the *Military arrears*
first object of payment, and amount to Rupees 48,67,697-3-87½. It is intimated that this sum may be diminished by 10,00,000 Rupees by the application of faithful musters and by carrying to the public credit the authorised deductions.

55. That this amount may not appear overrated, it may be useful on the occasion to cite the instance of Doomsay, a silahdar formerly in the service of the Gaikwad, and discharged therefrom in the commencement of Sitaram's administration.

56. The demand which this man had against the Gaikwad Government amounted by his own claim, which corresponded with the Gaikwad accounts to 2,55,000 Rupees; but, on the principles above recited, his demand was investigated by Gangadhar Shastri and finally settled with satisfaction to both parties at Rupees 1,55,000. The mode of the payment of this sum to Doomsay silahdar was also in conformity to that now proposed for the general payment of the military establishment, ready money being given to the amount of 80,000 Rupees, and varats on Kathiawar payable in 2 years by instalments for 75,000 Rupees. This example may be cited as a strong presumptive proof that the first division of the Gaikwad debt actually to be put in a course of payment will not exceed the assigned amount of 38,67,697-3-87.

57. While however the large amount referred to in the margin *Army reform*
continues annually to press so heavily on the resources of the Gaikwad Government, it will be in vain to look for funds to discharge the other encumbrances of the State. It becomes therefore an object of the very first importance that the organisation of the military according to the establishment proposed in the second article should go hand in hand with the discharge of their arrears. It will enable the Government to assume a more decided tone and will be received by the army as an earnest of future regularity.

58. Considerable as these effects are, they yield in importance to an annual saving, which will at once be ensured to the Gaikwad State, of Rupees 14,48,052-2-60¾.

*Proposed
measure*

59. From the very nature of this important object it is obvious that a considerable sum of ready money must be required to ensure its success. The sum will not exceed 17,55,000; and the mode in which it is proposed to be raised is by the Hon'ble Company and the shroffs foregoing for one year only the revenues of those parganas which are assigned in payment of their joint loans.

60. Being fully aware of the political necessities which demand the most undeviating economy in the administration of the Company's finances, it is not without reluctance that even the measure of foregoing for one year only the receipt from the Gaikwad Government is suggested as an expedient. It will be seen from the course of this report, that the Gaikwad Government is verging to insolvency unless a remedy is applied in time. Its debts and encumbrances are annually increasing, and public credit is utterly exhausted. There is however still time to save it from ruin, but its salvation depends on the guardian support of the Company.

61. Without a participation on the part of the Company it would be in vain to expect pecuniary assistance from the moneyed interests in Baroda. The pecuniary embarrassments of the Company they cannot comprehend. To withhold the Company's participation in any money relief which may be extended to the Gaikwad, would be imputed only to want of confidence and prove the death warrant of the little credit they may still possess.

62. When however the magnitude of the object is duly considered, and that the honour, the generosity, the dignity and even the essential interests of the Company are implicated in the extension of this assistance to their ally, the sacrifice must be considered as comparatively trifling; and foregoing the receipt of the Company's share for one year of the mahals assigned in payment of the Gaikwad debt may possibly appear to your Hon'ble Board a mode of extending assistance to the Gaikwad as little liable to objection as any that may be desired.

Other debts

63. The succeeding point of the 4th article provides for the discharge of the remaining debts of the Gaikwad, it is hoped, in a satisfactory way. It provides for a final settlement of all accounts and appropriates the revenues of the mahals which are already assigned to the Company and shroffs for the payment of all balances. The arrangement, it is presumed, is equitable to the creditors of the State, who, instead of hopeless attendance, have the payment of the debts ensured within a reasonable period and on unexceptionable security.

*Fifth
article*

64. The fifth article would scarcely require remark, if the amount of the embezzlements in the public revenue were not estimated at 3,50,000 Rupees. Fully to explain the various modes of imposition that may be practised and connived at in a corrupt Government would require a tedious and unsatisfactory detail. They principally arise from secret collusion and public undervaluation of the produce of the parganas, the uncertain and vague denominations of sukdi, nazranah and Darbar khareh (and fines may be included) afford frequent

opportunities of speculation. By judicious regulations this malappropriation of the public revenue may be easily prevented. As however it is unnecessary to discuss this subject at present, the fact may be assumed, and its application deferred for future consideration.

65. Article VI exhibits the names of the several managers of the Gaikwad parganas with the dates of their respective appointments. *Sixth article*

The letters of reference A, B, C, point out those offices which are held either by the family or dependants of the present Diwan; and if it is recollected that Govindrao Gaikwad died in the latter end of the Mrigsal 1856 (1797-98), it will be seen how much the power and influence of Raoba's family have increased.

66. It may here be observed that during Govindrao's lifetime with the exception of the present Diwan, who was siccanavis, Raoba's family possessed no office of the Government, and the exercise of this was nominal. They held not even one mamlatdari or had one paga in the service, Raghunath Mahipatrao Kakaji, and Sitaram Chimnaji being excepted, and these maintained a body of 50 silahdar horse.

67. By the number accompanying the 6th Article, the increase in the dimaligaons during the reign of Fatesing, Manaji, Govindrao, and Anandrao respectively will be shown.

68. The liberality of the former of the articles, referred to in the course of this dispatch, has induced him to treat the delinquencies of the Administration, as required in the 7th Article, with tenderness, moderation and forbearance.

The subject is by no means grateful, neither is a full exposition of their faults necessary for the completion of the design. It may therefore be advisable to imitate the Shastri's forbearance and leave in oblivion those errors which it may be unnecessary to expose. It may be observed however that a leading error in the Administration has been a disregard to the ancient and well informed advisers of the Government and the consequent secession from the duties of their stations, as is instanced in the person of Madhavrao Tatyā, the friend and follower of Raoba in all his fortunes.

69. As connected with the subject of a general reform in the Gaikwad Government, a final settlement for the affairs of Kathiawar *Kathiawar settlement* ought also to be taken into consideration. This settlement is no less required by the mutual interests of the Company and the Gaikwad than it is by the call of humanity.

70. Revenues which the Gaikwad State receives annually from Kathiawar, amount, as stated in No. 4 article I, to Rupees 4,15,622. Although this revenue is the clear and undoubted right of the Gaikwad, yet it is lamentable to reflect that it cannot be realised without the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

71. When Ahmadabad was the seat of the Government of the Mogul *Mogul rule* subahs of Gujarat, it would seem that the power of the Mogul Government was maintained throughout the southern peninsula by the

constant presence of a body of troops in the districts, by whom the authority of Government was preserved unimpaired, and who ensured the collection of the revenues with regularity. This country however appears from ancient times to have exhibited frequent scenes of anarchy and rebellion; and before the destruction of the Mogul Government its revenues were collected by means of a military force, nearly in the same manner as they are at present.

*Maratha
rule*

72. When at last the Mogul authority was subverted by the rising power of the Marathas, the confusion, that ensued on the immediate transfer of the Government of Gujarat to its new masters, prevented the first Gaikwads from establishing their power on a permanent footing throughout Kathiawar.

They took care however to assert their claim to the revenues by annually making an excursion, and Damaji entertained the design of finally settling his power in that country which he commenced by establishing himself in the parganas of Patan, Visnagar and Vadnagar, when his career was cut off by death. The domestic disputes, which ensued in the Gaikwad family after the death of Damaji, prevented his design being revived.

*State of
confusion*

73. During the progress of the revolution, which placed the Gaikwad family in the supremacy of Gujarat, Kathiawar was more than once convulsed with internal factions and convulsions. It would be unnecessary and unprofitable to detail the distractions of this unhappy country, even if the details were procurable. But on the subversion of the Mogul Government, ancient claims were revived, and numerous zamindars and rajas started into independence, which became guaranteed by time, mutual apprehension and weakness.

74. This country has in consequence become a continual field of contention and depredation. The strong prey upon the weak, who in return circumvent their oppressors by fraud, artifice and perfidy. In fact, in this unhappy country force is the only acknowledged right; and the power of making the collection being the only excuse for enforcing it, mulukgiri circuits became common among themselves. In consequence of this state of society the revenues due to the Gaikwad would in vain be demanded unless supported by the presence of an armed force, and it cannot be denied that necessity frequently calls for its employment.

75. This necessity arises from the contumacious conduct of those from whom these revenues are receivable, which proceeds either from false sense of honour which renders it disgraceful to yield unless by compulsion, or from a delusive hope of mitigation by the show of resistance, [of] the amount of the demand against them.

76. From whatever source this resistance may arise, it becomes an object of the first importance that it should be removed, as well to promote the economical projects in view with the Gaikwad Government (by relieving them from the expense of maintaining the army which is

necessary for the purposes of the collection) as to provide for the real interests and comforts of the unfortunate subjects upon whom the revenues are levied.

77. The object in view in a settlement of the affairs of Kathiawar being founded on the preceding suggestions, it may be useful to state the means which appear necessary for its execution. The first measure which offers itself arises in the propriety and necessity of obtaining the unanimous and unqualified assent of the numerous tributaries of Kathiawar. *Means of Kathiawar settlement*

78. Their mutual jealousies, enmities and interests preclude any partial negotiation. The design would be liable to be misrepresented and perverted. The plan which would promise the greatest hopes of success, would be by a circular address to the several Chiefs of Kathiawar, inviting them to send their vakils to negotiate and finally settle under the guaranteed protection of the Hon'ble Company the terms on which they are to make the payment of their annual revenues to the Gaikwad Government without the necessity of the periodical approach of a predatory army.

79. It is a necessary preliminary however to the final success of the plan now proposed to alleviate the state of society of Kathiawar that the Gaikwad Government should be the sincere and active part-takers in all the measures which relate to it. In order to secure this necessary conjunction of their means with those of the British Government, their concurrence should be expressly and fully obtained as an essential part of the arrangements proposed for their benefit in the course of this report; and with their assent and ready participation it is apprehended that the necessity of resorting to coercion will not be required on future occasions.

80. When there are so many interests, it may reasonably be supposed that some of the more ignorant, obstinate or prejudiced may refuse the proffered mediation and reject the humane offer of the Gaikwad Government, intended to be made under the interference of the Company. The final success of the plan will therefore require that the more obedient and willing should not be encouraged to contumacy and resistance by any instance of the successful rejection of the mediation of the Company.

81. It is apprehended that the very uncivilised state of the society will render it necessary that the State of Kathiawar should be convinced of the sincerity of the Company's intention by a British force accompanying the Gaikwad troops on the first circuit, which may be determined after the previous arrangements have been made.

As the pristine habits of the rajas, zamindars and inhabitants of Kathiawar may cause the address proposed to be written to fail or fall short of its hoped for success, it would be useful to exhibit some public appearances of sincerity and of the real intention of the two Governments to enter into serious and final arrangements for Kathiawar. *British forces to help*

Were the Gaikwad troops to be accompanied by a detachment of British forces, it would be exhibiting an unequivocal proof of our

intentions and induce the Chiefs readily to comply with the proposal of sending authorised vakils on entering into engagements on the spot.

82. A similar motive would induce the propriety of clearly detailing in the circular address the consequences of a refusal.

83. In the event of the mediation and proposed settlement being rejected, it may be advisable for the troops to be put in motion and to carry on hostilities to such an extent against the Chieftain, whose conduct may provoke them, as may be deemed necessary to ensure the final object of the introduction of a permanent system of good order, government and society into this hitherto distracted country.

84. Should a final conquest of any particular district (which is however supposing an extreme case) be the result of these hostilities, the territory so acquired may be divided in such manner as may be most conducive to the mutual interests of the parties, and some station selected for such a body of troops as may be necessary to ensure permanency to engagements.

85. With this point it is presumed all the objects of the Hon'ble Company in Kathiawar will be terminated. By their control in the interior of Kathiawar the piracies of the seacoast and adjoining islands must cease, the consumption of an extensive population will be open to their commercial importations, the produce of the industry of Kathiawar will also be subject to their control, and with the establishment of a system of good government in the country the regular payment of revenue to its ally, the Gaikwad, will be provided for.

*Piratical
States*

86. Besides the preceding arrangements which are connected with the interests of the Gaikwad, there is also a further object of the Hon'ble Company as it relates to them distinctly. I allude to the subjugation of the piratical States of Okhamandal, whose repeated aggressions and depredations, experience has amply proved, cannot be restrained by temporary chastisement.

87. It will not be necessary to enter on the detail of the arguments, resulting from such evident sources, for the completion of this design, which is so obvious a measure of policy; but it may be necessary to notice for the information of your Hon'ble Board the facility which my intended enterprise against these places will receive from being connected with preceding arrangements for Kathiawar. The co-operation of the Gaikwad forces will afford a valuable auxiliary that will at least tend to diminish the expenses of the enterprise; but the same advantages will be realised in a more extensive degree in superseding or diminishing the necessity of a naval equipment. It would not however be expedient to disclose this design at first to the Gaikwad Government. The progress of the mulukgiri service would regularly lead to its execution; and when the expedition had arrived at that point, the Gaikwad troops would easily be induced to concur in a plan, which, besides establishing the means of controlling their refractory tributaries in future, might be gratifying.

Remarks

88. Having finished the observations which appeared immediately to apply to the objects proposed in the preceding part of this address, I shall proceed to offer to your Hon'ble Board such detailed remarks as suggested themselves on a review of the subject.

89. Our present connexion with the Gaikwad Government may be dated from the arrival of the Hon'ble the Governor at Cambay. It was not however until the termination of the Kadi warfare by the submission of Malharrao that the extent of the advantages, which the British interest might receive by a close union with the Gaikwad Administration, assumed a regular and determinate form. *Raoba & the Company*

90. The confidence in the British faith and generosity, which the successful termination of the contest with Malharrao engendered in the breast of the minister Raoji Appaji, induced him to throw himself implicitly on our protection and to engage in the arduous undertaking of expelling the Arab soldiery from the service of his Master; whose overgrown influence and power had rendered them objects of equal terror to the Prince and to his Minister.

91. Although the expulsion of the Arabs and the consequent establishment of the British subsidiary force at Baroda were objects of very desirable attainment and fixed the British influence and power in Gujarat on durable [terms, we] took a more disinterested and expanded range and sought by the union of our interests with those of the Gaikwad, on principles of mutual advantage, to place our ally in a state of respectable efficiency.

92. The leading feature of this policy was to endeavour to restore and invigorate the resources of this Government by promoting a reform in its finances and assuring it of every support of friendship in this necessary undertaking.

93. The earnestness with which this reform has been pressed upon the attention of this Administration, has rather tended to retard its progress. The solicitude of friendship may probably have been mistaken for the anxiety of self-interest, and inability to comprehend the motive for recommending the steady prosecution of a design of such hazard and difficulty has produced apprehension and mistrust.

94. The contrary sentiments of confidence and reliance, which characterised the Administration of Baroda on the first arrival of the British mission, may have arisen as much from the peculiar difficulties in which Raoba was involved as from his personal character and the experience which he had of our disinterested support when Govindrao and himself were in a very distressed condition at Poona. The justice and lenity of Raoba's administration had rendered him personally beloved and popular among all classes; of an easy and obliging temper, he sought for popularity by occasional compliances with the suggestions of others, which his own judgment disapproved.

95. This disposition gave to his public acts the appearance of irresoluteness and want of firmness, and probably has encouraged the usurpation of that influence of which we found the Arabs in possession.

96. At the period of the first arrival of the British mission at Baroda the factions and parties in the capital had almost deprived the Diwan of the exercise of the functions of his office. The interior acts of Government were transacted by Raoba, but the influence of the

Parekhs, Samal Beehar and Mangal Sukhidas, who were the agents of the two rival parties of the Arabs, directed every operation; and the ferocious superiority, which the Arabs had obtained, rendered it dangerous to pursue any course at variance with their interests.

97. Raoba was conscious of the dangerous tendency of this military supremacy, and the successful termination of the Kadi contest induced him the more readily to direct his views to a more intimate British connection and to seek for the future security of his Master's Government under the guardian protection of the Hon'ble Company. The result of this connection was the expulsion of the Arabs, the deliverance of the Raja and his permanent establishment on the gadi of his predecessors.

98. The danger of his situation, the necessity of a perfect reliance on our faith, joined to past experience of the benefits he had derived from the Company's assistance, and the favourable [*views*] which in the course of a long life the Diwan had occasion to acquire of British principles, had produced such habits of confidence that promised the happiest effect in the completion of the further design of the Hon'ble Company's Government of effecting a complete reform in the Gaikwad finances.

Sitaram & the Company 99. It may be useful before entering into a review of the leading features of Sitaram's administration to advert to his adoption by his uncle Raoba.

100. When the increasing infirmities of Raoba indicated his approaching dissolution, a considerable doubt prevailed upon the propriety of his choice of an adopted son. The intentions of Raoba were directed to one of the two sons of his elder brother, Sitaram and Sakharām. The choice presented some difficulties. The females of the family were in favour of the youngest of the two brothers, and the shastras were appealed to in support of their partiality.

101. The welfare however of the Gaikwad State rendered the subject of importance and interested the Company's Government in the decision.

102. The character of the younger brother was wholly unknown, unless by the vivacity of his disposition. Sitaram on the other hand had arrived at a maturer age. He had exhibited proofs of prudence and ability, and his temper appeared more sedate and pliable than that of Sakharām. On this account Sitaram received our support. The shastra, which prohibits the adoption of the elder brother, was obviated by obtaining a knowledge that the father of Sitaram had children of prior birth, and by the adoption of Raoba Sitaram succeeded to the station of his parents.

103. Sitaram commenced the duties of his station with the fairest prospect of treading in the same steps of mutual confidence and following the same line of conduct which had marked the administration of his predecessor since the establishment of the Residency at the Gaikwad Court. He expressed a wish to call Babaji to Baroda to

superintend the affairs of Government and assumed the exercise of them himself with apparent reluctance, until he was assured of receiving the timely advice of the British Government for his guidance and support. The cordial assent he gave to the articles of advice, with which he was furnished in writing, afforded a pleasing prospect of the future conduct of his administration, and the manner in which he continued to transact the public business seemed to afford every hope of realising it.

104. It was not long before Sitaram began to feel the difficulties of his situation. The demand of the modikhana immediately following the death of Raoba, the remittance required to be made to Poona, the necessity of providing funds for the payment of Domsay silahdar, the expenses attending the arrival of Fatsing and the payment of Shah Ahmed Khan, with some other temporary distress, he surmounted with the assistance of the Company's Government, which ought to have tended the more to impress the Diwan with the necessity of exerting himself to prevent the recurrence of these distresses.

105. Notwithstanding the good sense of the Administration enabled it clearly to perceive its disadvantageous situation, yet, it shrank from the exertion of that vigour which the remedy required, and could not reconcile itself to make the sacrifices which the state of things rendered necessary.

106. While the resolution of the Administration became every day more enfeebled, the difficulties of the State increased; but the conduct and professions of the Diwan still continued to hold out a hope of realising the early prospects which the commencement of his charge indicated; and it was expected that necessity would soon lead the Diwan to adopt that line of conduct which was necessary for his own security.

107. On the distresses which ensued on the fund allotted to the modikhana being exhausted, the Diwan seized the opportunity by a little finesse to impress on the minds of the Gaikwad family the pecuniary distress of the Government, with a view to reconcile them to the sacrifices which necessity demanded. The Diwan placed himself in the state called by the Hindus upavasa, and declared that he would not taste food while the dependants on the modikhana were starving for want. This public display of his sensibility and participation in the common calamity was intended to afford an opportunity of stating in public Darbar the necessity which called for a retrenchment in the expenses of the State and by yielding to my persuasions to prove that his measures were supported and directed by the Company's Government. The temporary embarrassment of the modikhana was removed by an advance of money made by the shroffs under the guarantee of the Hon'ble Company, and this opportunity was taken to arrange its future expenditure on a more economical footing.

108. The attention, which the Diwan had hitherto paid to the suggestions of the English Resident, had extended no further than to relieve the temporary distresses of the State, but they exhibited the inclination to be guided by my advice, and every day afforded instances to demonstrate to the Government the necessity of fixing some principle

for the future administration. Some days afterwards the Diwan began seriously to consider on the measures to be taken for the future welfare of the State, and a plan was accordingly desired for execution.

109. A visible alteration in the conduct of the Diwan was observed to follow the arrival of his brother, Sakharam Chimnaji from the army, which happened about his period. Sitaram became less frequent and less cordial in his communications, and the proposed reform was gradually dropped.

110. The escape of the hostages for the payment of Fatesing Gaikwad's ransom from the camp of Shah Ahmed Khan and the return of the bill for 28,000 Rupees, which had been remitted for the ransom of Fatesing, afforded the first instances of any concealment of the transaction from my knowledge. It will be unnecessary to detail the several instances which characterised this change in the Diwan's conduct, but it may be observed that it gradually increased as his brother Sakharam obtained a share in the direction of affairs.

111. Sakharam Chimnaji, whose prevailing character is vanity, it is probable, may have retained no very favourable predilection to the British influence, since it was exerted to his prejudice in procuring the adoption of his elder brother. It is also more probable that the easy temper of Sitaram, which approaches to indolence, may have induced him to delegate the active duties of government to his brother; and the vanity of Sakharam suggested the possibility of conducting public affairs independent of the assistance of the Company.

112. It must be acknowledged that Sakharam possesses considerable application and some talents for business, but he is opinionative, inexperienced, and does not possess any extensive share of information. His ambition induces him to aspire to the direction of the public affairs of this Government without sufficient judgment to guide him in the administration. On the other hand Sitaram's sounder sense and superiority of understanding were lost by an easy and indolent disposition which rendered the activity of Sakharam an agreeable source of relief, and the entire management of the public business at length became entrusted to him.

113. The rupture with Madhavrao Tatya was the early consequence of the influence of Sakharam, and this old and established servant of the Gaikwad seceded from the part which his station entitled him to act in the public administration.

114. While things were in this state, the Diwan privately left his house, and on the following morning it was understood that he had retired to the Narbada. By some people this step was imputed to an apprehension of the Company's resentment at the present conduct of the Administration, and by others with a view to express his contrition and recover the confidence, which he thought he had lost.

115. The real causes of Sitaram's departure may however be traced to more reasonable sources. The difficulties of his administration now began to press more heavily upon him. One year had not elapsed since his accession to the office of Diwan; and the temporary

distresses, in which he had been involved, had caused him considerable anxiety. From these he had been relieved by the generosity and friendship of the Company, but he was conscious of the ruined state of his resources and was convinced that he must refuse their further assistance to relieve his accumulated embarrassments, unless the reform proposed was vigorously determined upon and executed.

116. The little finesse of the state of upavasa had already exhibited the incapacity of the Diwan to struggle with the difficulties of his station; but the task, which was now growing upon him, required more exertion than he was capable of, and he wanted the resolution to incur the odium, which must invariably attach to the character of a reformer in the opinions of the interested.

117. *Sitaram also had suffered in his own good opinion in not having communicated the circumstance of the return of the bill, remitted to Shah Ahmed Khan for the ransom of Fatesing Gaikwad.* When however the place of Sitaram's retirement was ascertained, a deputation was sent to invite him to return and reassume the management of affairs; and a temporary reconciliation with the parties in the Administration ensued.

118. In detailing and exhibiting to the view of your Hon'ble Board the events and causes that contributed to prevent the execution of these reforms, which you had so earnestly recommended, and which the safety of the Gaikwad State called for, it may be proper to notice that about this period hostilities had commenced with Jaswantrao Holkar. Under this event it became less advisable to recommend a measure, which was to diminish the numerical forces of our ally, and it was especially inexpedient to press a change which might not be effected without commotion, unless it was supported by the hearty co-operation of the Government.

119. It was easy to observe that, while the sentiments at present entertained by the Administration continued to prevail, no good effect could be produced by unsolicited advice, which would rather tend to indispose than to promote our view. The Resident therefore henceforward withheld the communication of his sentiments until they were required by the solicitations of the Gaikwad Administration, but advantage was always taken of every favourable opportunity to impress on their minds the necessity which would ere long render the execution of those measures, which I had recommended, unavoidable.

120. Besides the Diwan and his brother, there are still several *Other* others of the family of Raoba living. An elder brother of Raoba, who *relatives* has never been in Gujarat, continues to reside in his native village in the Deccan. The next surviving brother is Babaji Appaji, the present sarsubah of Kathiawar. Raghunath Mahipatrao Kakaji, the sarsubah of Ahmadabad, is the son of Mahipatrao Bundaji, the uncle of Raoba, who is still living in Baroda. The other members of the family of Raoba are either too young or too distantly connected to be of any material consequence in the present detail.

121. Babaji Appaji and Raghunath Mahipatrao Kakaji from their age and situation possessing very considerable influence in the administration, it may be useful to take a view of their characters and designs.

Babaji's qualities 122. The prudence and natural closeness, which marks the character of Babaji, renders it extremely difficult to develop his intentions. During the absence of Raoba at Poona, for a period of nearly three years, Babaji conducted the administration with very general satisfaction. He is universally believed to be a man of his word, and the moneyed interests of Baroda rely with a confidence on his assurances, which appears founded on the experience of his punctuality. With the troops he is feared and respected, and his forces are more obedient and better paid than any other part of the Gaikwad army. In his friendship he is warm and confident, but violent in his temper and in his enmities.

123. Babaji, although not on the best terms with his relation, yet has been disinterested enough to yield Sitaram the most wholesome advice, particularly in his unqualified assent and recommendation of the 56 recommendatory articles already referred to.

124. The ambition of ruling seems a predominating feature in Babaji's character. Prudent in his conduct and vigorous in his measures, he appears to be the only person in the family who possesses sufficient resolution to undertake and fairly execute the extensive schemes of reform in the Gaikwad Government which the Company have in view.

125. But it may be doubtful how far the temper of Babaji would submit to the necessary boundary [?] which this scheme must have. This remark is however supposing a result from the character of Babaji, which his present conduct renders rather improbable. The sincerity of the advice, which he has given to Sitaram to prosecute the schemes of reform which the Company's Government have recommended, can only proceed from a desire to see them carried into execution; and his conduct no less than his professions give no reason whatever to suppose that he would not execute what he so strenuously recommends.

126. Babaji has expressed a wish to visit Baroda, and this intention will shortly be carried into execution. This visit cannot be prevented on reasonable and justifiable grounds; and his age, talents and experience will give him a superiority over Sitaram, which will be increased by the precedence he derives from his seniority as a relation. In this state of affairs however we shall still be able to preserve an equality between the two parties and finally to throw a preponderance into that scale which reason, equity or circumstances may require. This meeting with Babaji and his relations at Baroda, it is apprehended, will not be attended with any hurtful consequence; on the contrary I have every reason to hope that it will finally be productive of very considerable advantages.

Kakaji 127. Of the disposition and talents of Raghunath Mahipatrao it is by no means so difficult to give an opinion. Kakaji has not been used to business, and his employments have generally been of a military

nature. Rough in his manners and haughty in his demeanour, he values himself on talents he does not possess. His favourable disposition to the British interests may also be doubtful, and the recent return of the Gaikwad forces from Malwa may be noticed either as an instance of his insincerity or of his incapacity for commands.

128. The preceding sketch of the family of Raoba has been *Anandrao's character* given with the more minuteness from the necessity of peculiar discrimination being observed in the preference which may decide the person who may guide the future government of Anandrao Gaikwad.

129. This necessity arises from the personal character of this Prince. The ruling passion of Anandrao Gaikwad seems to consist in receiving and amassing money and in collecting property of almost every description. This unhappy disposition renders him wholly unfit to be trusted with the administration of his own affairs, as his best intentions may be frustrated and perverted by a designing lure.

130. Anandrao is however by no means insensible to this facility of his disposition, and his natural sense has frequently induced him to wish and to promise a reform, but experience has proved that the habits are too deeply rooted to be eradicated; and all that can be expected from His Highness is a sincere concurrence and approbation in counsels, of which he is qualified to appreciate the advantages, without the ability to put them in execution. The disposition of the Raja is naturally mild, harmless and affectionate. If managed with attention and integrity, it may be made very serviceable in promoting the proposed reform. Anandrao Gaikwad is at present 42 or 43 years of age.

131. The Raja is however much under, or rather entirely governed *Takhatabai* by the influence of Takhatabai. This person, who is of the family of the Rajput Thakur of Miyagam, is connected with the Raja by the same ceremonies that attend a regular marriage, but her caste prevents her being considered as a legitimate wife and prevents her children having any right to ascend the Gaikwad gadi. This circumstance does not impair her respectability or rank. She is received with equal honour and attention with any other female part of the Gaikwad family, and visits with equal rights any of the other ranis. It is her propriety of conduct perhaps as much as her good sense and discrimination that has enabled her to attain a very considerable influence on the Raja.

132. Takhatabai's abilities are very respectable. Her discernment has enabled her to perceive the advantages which the British connection is capable of producing to the Raja; and as it is upon him that all her hopes are dependent, she is now favourable to the views of the British Government, as much from interest as principle.

133. Fatesing Gaikwad, the next in succession to Anandrao *Fatesing* Gaikwad may be about 15 years of age; and as it is too early to form any decided opinion of his character, it will be useful to refer to the nature of the young Prince's education to draw some conjecture of his future conduct.

Anpurnabai

134. The mother of Fatesing Gaikwad, under whose influence and tuition this young Prince has been principally brought up, was left behind at Poona, when Govindrao came to Baroda; either owing to a religious vow not to take the child away from the Deccan, until an offering of gold and silver in equal portions, equivalent to his weight, had been made to some Pagoda, or to the more probable cause of some domestic disagreement between her and a more favoured female. It is also supposed that the temper of this lady was not very agreeable to Govindrao.

135. Her views and dispositions are rendered moreover extremely uncertain and suspicious from the conduct she pursued upon the arrival of Jaswantrao Holkar at Poona. Her general conduct, but more particularly upon this occasion, seemed to justify the suspicion that she conceived the temper and disposition of mind of the present Raja favourable to promote the interests of her son, and ultimately to place him in the possession of Gujarat by the means of Jaswantrao Holkar.

136. The advance of the British armies from the Deccan, the failure of Shah Ahmed Khan at Songarh and the retreat of Holkar into Khandesh caused these visionary prospects to fade away, and the Pathan Chiefs were finally content to receive a ransom for Fatesing, instead of an establishment in Gujarat.

137. These reflections on the character of Anpurnabai have been drawn from the tenor of her conduct previous to her arrival at Baroda; but since that event she has not given any ostensible cause of umbrage.

*Fatesing's
character*

138. The disposition of Fatesing is acute and penetrating, and his propensities active and lively, but his education has been greatly neglected, when young. He is now sufficiently old to render it an object not to disoblige him, and those who now surround him will from the hope of future notice be more apt to encourage than to check any improper propensity.

139. Neither is the conduct of the Administration to this young Prince very prudent. Looking forward to him as the future sovereign of this State, personal considerations may induce the extraordinary respect and attention with which he is treated. His retinue upon public occasions nearly equals the splendour of his elder brother's, and his wishes receive an equal degree of ready obedience with the commands of the Raja.

140. The natural tendency of this conduct is to flatter the pride and presumption of Fatesing, which should rather be restrained. The duty of the Administration should be by gentle methods to induce a due attention to the studies and exercises which become his rank.

141. The conduct of the British Government to Fatesing Gaikwad must be guided by circumstances. Considering him as the future sovereign of a country, in which we have a very essential interest, it will be prudent to conciliate him by acts of kindness and attention. As this young Prince is of an aspiring disposition, advantage may be taken of it to fix a decided predilection in our favour.

150. Kanhoji was however aware that the same power which had raised him to the gadi was capable of producing another revolution to his prejudice. There can be no doubt that he meditated the discharge of the Arabs from his service, but the design was too precipitable, and not sufficiently artfully conducted, to escape their penetration. Kanhoji had ordered these turbulent troops on the Kathiawar mulukgiri service. They suspected his motive was to remove them from Baroda; and, with the concurrence of Raoji Appaji and Babaji, Kanhoji was again removed to the prison from the gadi, to which Anandrao again ascended.

151. Kanhoji retained the chief authority about four months, but during his administration continued the name Anandrao in the public acts of his Government. Kanhoji was confined in the fort of Ranpur; but the particulars of his release from that place by the Arabs and the subsequent contest he held with the British troops, until his expulsion from Gujarat, are too well known to require recapitulation.

152. During the time that Kanhoji held the Government, he exhibited respectable proofs of his capacity and talents. Absolute, imperious and severe, he was much feared and obeyed with promptness. His application to business was considerable. During his administration he was put in dharna by the troops, whom he satisfied with a payment of 17 lakhs of Rupees, which he raised by his own credit and exertions. As a partisan his designs have the appearance of vigour and enterprise, but he is suspected of being deficient in personal courage and firmness. This suspicion is justified by the tameness with which he submitted to the revolution which removed him from a throne to a prison. He was seized in open day, although guarded by 700 armed Moors, without a sword being drawn.

153. The events of Kanhoji's life have proved him to be utterly destitute of natural affection and moral principles. As himself was not to be trusted, so he placed confidence in no one, but would listen to the suggestions of all. He was at the same time extremely dissipated and profligate in his conduct and in his manners. The obstinacy of Kanhoji in persisting to reject every reasonable offer of accommodation, which has been made through the Company or the Administration, clearly points out the hopes which he may entertain of some favourable revolution of re-establishing his authority in the government, which there is every reason to suppose is the real view of this person.

*Malharrao
and others*

154. The character of Malharrao is a counterpart of that of Kanhoji Gaikwad with superior knowledge, information and judgment. Malharrao also is supposed not to possess extraordinary firmness of mind. His conduct was more guarded and reserved than that of Kanhoji, but his principles are equally to be suspected.

155. With the past experience of the conduct of the expelled members of the Gaikwad family it would not be safe to admit any of them back into Gujarat. In this event there would be no other guarantee for the safety and security of the present Government than the superior influence of the British nation at Baroda and most probably the active exertion of their arms. They would ever prove objects of anxiety and uneasiness and would require to be watched with the greatest attention.

As a rallying point for the disaffected they would be dangerous inmates of Gujarat and fit objects for the intrigues both of foreign and domestic enemies. Considering also the peculiar circumstances of Malharrao and his hereditary right to the fief of Kadi, he may be made the source of much mischief.

156. Circumstances of Malharrao being the hereditary sovereign of Kadi arise from Pilaji Gaikwad, who was the servant of the senapati of the Maratha Empire, having bestowed the government of Kadi on his youngest son Khanderao, who was confirmed in the possession by the senapati, with the title of Himmat Bahadur.

The revolution which involved in ruin the family of Dabhade, who held the office of senapati, also raised the Gaikwad family from the condition of subjects to sovereigns with the title of senakhaskhel, and the son and successor of Khanderao was accordingly invested by Fatesing Gaikwad in the possessions of his father and the title of Himmat Bahadur, and his future allegiance to the head of the Gaikwad family was provided for by a service of 400 horses, which were however commutable into a payment of Rs. 1,20,000.

The feudal dependence of Kadi on Baroda and of Baroda on Poona may form a just subject of comparison; the interior exercise of power within their respective possessions being usually independent of their superior lord.

157. The superior title of Samsher Bahadur, held by the senior branch of the Gaikwad family, was first conferred on Fatesing Gaikwad by the Peshwa Madhavrao Ballal.

158 The killadari of Sankheda, as held by Ganpatrao, was no more than a favourable mamlatdari conferred on a near connection of the family and continued to Ganpatrao by favour and not hereditary right.

159. Ganpatrao is now residing at Dhar, under the protection of his relation Anandrao Pawar. His intellects are said to be impaired, which proceeds from the intemperate use of pernicious drugs. An asylum has been afforded to this Gaikwad at Baroda by the present Administration.

160. By his rebellion to his liege lord, Malharrao has justly forfeited every claim to any indulgence. But his chastisement having been effected by the arms of the Hon'ble Company, they have acquired a friendly right of interference to mitigate the rigour of his punishment and fate, so much as the same can be done consistent with our faith and with safety to the government of Anandrao and his lawful successors. The confidence, which the Gaikwad Government have evinced in placing the person of Malharrao under the Company's protection, requires them not to take any step which may be adverse to the wishes of this Government. It may be hereafter possible that the humane interference of the Company's Government may procure some mitigation in the circumstances of Malharrao and his family. This will not be the case however until the present Government is cleared of its embarrassment, and its power permanently established.

161. In the meantime Malharrao enjoys a moderate share of liberty with the society of his family, and must be capable of estimating the comparative ease and comfort he possesses under the British protection.

162. In respect to Kanhoji, motives of policy induce the necessity of obviating the danger to which the peace of Gujarat may be exposed by his enterprise by offers of a liberal provision. For the continuance of his peaceable demeanour there can be no reliance placed on his faith or his principles; and should he ever accept the offers of a provision, his future residence must be fixed in some situation where he may be unable to disturb the peace of Gujarat.

Females

163. Before I quit the subject of the Gaikwad family, it may be useful to give some account of the females, who are collectively of sufficient consequence to require attention in the proposed reform of the Gaikwad finances. By degrees they have required a considerable share of public consideration and by their clamours and intrigues they are capable, if not of exciting at least of affording a plausible colour to the proceedings of this contest. These females will be averse to any reform which must reduce their love of show and of expense, and the interested will under the plea of supporting their cause endeavour to forward their own views.

Gahenabai

164. Gahenabai is the senior surviving widow of the late Govindrao Gaikwad. She accompanied him from Poona and, although she never produced any children to Govindrao, yet she was his favourite wife and possessed his affections in an eminent degree. This lady is of a Maratha family bearing the name of Gureed. Although Gahenabai possessed very considerable influence over the late Govindrao, yet she does not appear to have abused it. It may be remarked that she only possessed one village, yielding 6,000 Rupees, the subsequent one for 21,000 Rupees being a grant in the present Raja's reign during the administration of Raoba.

The habit of mind of Anandrao Gaikwad disposed the widow of Govindrao, on his death to wish to assume the Government in a Anandrao's name. The Arabs were privy to, and at first promised to support the design, but the successful intrigues of Kanhoji Gaikwad defeated this prospect of her ambition.

Gahenabai has since continued to lead a quiet and inoffensive life. The respect which was paid during the life time of Govindrao has been continued to her from the propriety of her conduct, and she is not now desirous of interfering in the affairs of Government; she does not much influence its measures.

[From para 171 to para 187 a number of other female members are mentioned].

Influence of women

188. By reference to the 11th number of the first article, it will be observed that nearly the whole of these ladies possess either inam villages, or that some of their relations have offices or employments under the Government. They in consequence may be supposed to

possess considerable influence, taken collectively. They are in possession of considerable property in inams, dumali-gaons, etc. and from their connections and numerous dependants may tend considerably to impede measures which may prejudice their indulgencies.

189. In estimating the resources of the Gaikwad State applicable *Treasures* to the discharge of its encumbrances no notice has been taken of the contents of the Jamdar Khana or the repository of the valuables of the Gaikwad family.

190. During the life of Govindrao it was supposed to contain in money, jewelry and rich piecegoods to the value of 75 lakhs of Rupees, but this was at a prosperous period of the Gaikwad Power. Since the death of Govindrao it has been exposed to successive depredations.

191. Kanhoji Gaikwad and his ministers are supposed to have applied the contents very largely to their rise. From however every information that can be obtained it is supposed that it may even now contain property to a large amount, of which however a very considerable portion being imperishable articles, they may have suffered considerable diminution in value. From the mode in which the repository is managed and the personal character of the Raja it is impossible to ascertain any information of its contents that would approach the truth.

192. However great the necessity, however obvious the resource, this sacred repository of the domestic and personal wealth of the Gaikwad Raja cannot be touched without violating the public feelings of all India. This wealth composes a fund wholly distinct from the produce of the State. It is personal property and by no means applicable to the discharge of the public embarrassments of the Prince's Government, unless he himself should spontaneously bring it forward. The review which has already been taken of the personal character of Anandrao, affords no hope whatever of obtaining his consent to any infringement on this repository.

193. Although the faculties of Anandrao Gaikwad are certainly *Anandrao's mental state* impaired either by natural or accidental causes, yet they do not disqualify him from performing the ordinary functions of sovereignty; but it may nevertheless be useful to consider whether the forms of the Maratha constitution have proved any legal remedy for the administration of the duties of the supreme authority during the mental incapacity of the sovereign or the minority of the heir apparent.

194. The history of the Peshwa in Poona affords an example of a child, Madhavrao Narayan, being placed on the gadi 12 days after its birth; that is on the day on which he received his name. During the tender age of this Peshwa public business was transacted by Sakharam Bapu, Nana Fadnavis, Hari Pant Fadkia, Krishnarao Kale and Trimbakrao Mama, of whom the annexation of the style of office of the three persons first named with the seal of the Peshwa rendered every public instrument of validity.

A similar council may be erected by the officers of the State in future contingencies, and neither incapacity nor minority are sufficient to set aside the sovereignty of any Prince. His affairs are transacted by others, but they are transacted in his name.

195. It is however extremely difficult to draw any inference or precedent from the recent and changeable structure of the Maratha Empire. Its forms have neither been sufficiently durable nor ancient to be quoted as unerring guides of conduct. Measures may be adopted to the circumstances of the case without any great violation of the principles of that constitution.

196. Applying the possibility of conducting the duties of a Government without the immediate agency of the sovereign to the present state of Gujarat, it may be remarked that Anandrao Gaikwad is capable of conducting the ordinary duties of Government, but the easy and facile disposition of this Prince exposes him to every evil consequence of designing men.

197. Anandrao is fully able to conceive the benefits he has derived from the British connection and the advantages which attend their interference in the affairs of his Government. He possesses also a consciousness of his own disposition, which induces him to wish to delegate the management of his affairs to an upright man, on whom he can rely for an impartial administration, and that his assent is not improperly obtained to acts which are detrimental to the welfare of his State.

198. The connection of the Hon'ble Company with the Government of Anandrao, cemented by acts of mutual benefit and solemn treaties, the confidence and reliance which this Prince places upon the British Government call upon the Hon'ble Company to consider themselves as much the personal guardians of Anandrao as of his Government.

Commission 199. The essential interests both of Anandrao personally and of his Government probably could not be better provided for than by the establishment of a Commission. The Diwan, the fadnavis, the majmudar, the Resident of the British Government or an agent on his part might compose an efficient Administration. Public business should be conducted at the palace in open Darbar, and at hours that may be fixed upon as most convenient. This Commission might be constituted under a regular and solemn act of the present Government, in which might be detailed the powers with which it might be vested and the regulations under which its duties should be conducted.

It would also be advisable, for reasons which have been already stated, as well as for the sake of public appearance, that Fatesing Gaikwad should have a voice in this proposed Commission, either as its head or as a member, should it be found necessary to have recourse to this measure, which is only suggested as an eventual expedient.

Conclusion 200. The preceding remarks, Hon'ble Sir, have been committed to writing as they occurred without a scrupulous attention to arrangement or order. Those observations, which are of an historical nature

or relate to the family of Anandrao Gaikwad or to that of his late Minister Raoba may afford information that may prove useful in undertaking the essential object of a radical and permanent reform in the Gaikwad finances. This object, no less from its magnitude than the repeated injunctions of your Hon'ble Board, has been the constant subject of my solicitude and attention.

201. The several reports which I have made to Government, the tenor of which I have compressed in the course of this address, have ever exposed to your Hon'ble Board the inadequacy of the temporary expedients of the Administration to afford that extensive relief, which the insolvent state of the Gaikwad finances required, together with the obstacles, impediments, contending interests or want of firmness which have retarded the reform; and the general conclusion has also been drawn that the time would arrive when this Administration would be called upon to yield to the influence of necessity to abandon its temporising remedies, to submit to the wholesome counsels of the Company and to act with the resolution and firmness which the situation requires.

202. The intention of this address is to apprise your Hon'ble Board of the approach of that period, in which this grand object of the Company's solicitude must be undertaken, or wholly abandoned.

203. The Hon'ble Company are called upon to afford some assistance to the Gaikwad, and without this participation in the measure it does not appear that the objects in view can be accomplished.

Unless the Hon'ble Company support the reform by their assistance and credit, their interference may be disregarded. The consequence will be that the Administration must be guided by those who have the greatest stake in the measure, and a new influence may be created prejudicial to the Company's interests. On the other hand, the proposed moderate participation of the Company will give them a decided right of interference throughout the whole course of the measures to be pursued, and entitles them to take that lead or direction in their execution, which can alone ensure to these reforms a prosperous issue. If the assistance should come entirely from any other source, even under the Company's guarantee, we shall be deprived of this commanding influence, which is requisite to check private views and to guide the progress of many delicate details from their nature peculiarly exposed to artifice and deceit.

204. The subject appears of interest and importance. By a timely exertion and a temporary sacrifice the Hon'ble Company will have it in their power to extend the most essential aid to the Gaikwad State. The period is approaching when the abuses that now enfeeble the Government may be corrected, when a permanent and radical reform may be introduced into the resources and finances of the State; and the power and influence of the British nation in Gujarat will be cemented with the renovating efficiency of this Government.

205. Impelled by the preceding important considerations, I am induced strongly but most respectfully to recommend to the serious and early consideration of your Hon'ble Board the expediency and necessity of being completely prepared for events, and that such instructions

for my guidance may be transmitted, as [in] your wisdom and experience of the subject, with the information now before you, may appear to you to be necessary to attain the ultimate views of British nation in Gujarat.

206. I have judged it expedient on this occasion to dispatch Gangadhar Shastri to the Presidency.

The enlarged ideas and intimate acquaintance, which this valuable adherent of the Company possesses of the conditions and resources of Gujarat in general and of the Gaikwad State in particular, will enable him to afford to your Hon'ble Board every explanatory information which may be further required; and I beg leave to conclude with recommending his integrity and merits to your most favourable notice and regard.

Articles of information [Gangadhar Shastri's Report].

No. 1. *Article 1. An account of the actual revenues and income of the possessions of Anandrao Gaikwad, contrasted with their actual expenditure, formed on the calculation for 1861 or 1804/5.*

Income

<i>Income</i>	No. 1. Mahal revenue	Rs. 66,12,900	0	0
	No. 2. Mint	...	...	90,000	0	0
	No. 3. Mahi Kantha mulukgiri	...	...	3,26,141	1	0
	No. 4. Kathiawar mulukgiri	...	...	4,15,622	0	0
	Fines	...	...	50,000	0	0
	Total:			Rs. 74,94,663	1	0

Expenditure

<i>Expenses</i>	No. 5. Jaidad inam ceded to Company	..	Rs. 14,28,000	0	0
	No. 6. Annual pay to pagadars	..	7,82,762	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	No. 7. Annual pay to sibandi	...	9,38,470	3	71
	No. 8. Annual pay to silahdars	...	15,94,929	3	26
	No. 9. Charge of collecting revenue	...	9,34,917	2	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
	No. 10. Territorial assignment in payment of loans	..	17,55,000	0	0
	No. 11. Dumali-gaons and inams	...	2,68,470	1	0
	No. 12. Domestic establishment	...	77,700	0	0
	A. Modikhana	...	4,00,000	0	0
	Gifts on feast of Dasara & Nagpanchami	..	75,000	0	0
	Charitable donations	...	30,000	0	0
	B. Salary of Diwan	...	65,000	0	0
	Darakdars	...	35,000	0	0
	C. Fortifications & Public Buildings	...	20,000	0	0
	Cultivation of gardens	...	3,000	0	0
	Feeding indigent Brahmans	...	40,000	0	0
	Public entertainments	...	15,000	0	0
	Fatesing's and his mother's household	...	30,000	0	0
	Sayajirao Gaikwad	...	5,000	0	0
	Malharrao	...	15,000	0	0
	D. Sibandi with Babaji	...	84,000	0	0
	Total expenditure	...	Rs. 93,54,250	2	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Peshkash to Peshwa	...	14,54,000	0	0
	Gaikwad's share of Broach to be deducted		6,00,000	0	0

[See detailed account of Article I in the Secret and Political Department Diary for the year 1806, No. 182, pp. 2933-2997]

No. 2. *Article II comprises an account of the unnecessary charges and expenses of the Gaikwad Government.*

The enormous amount of the silahdar establishment points it out as the obvious subject of a reform. If the effective strength of the establishment is rigidly inquired into and was to undergo a scrupulous muster, it would be found that the nominal numbers comprising the force would be diminished by one-half, and of the remainder not above two-thirds would be effective. *Military charges abuses*

The cause of this inferior and deplorable state of deficiency may be traced to many concurring sources. The actual pay which the sarkar disburses for the nominal number of the horse in the risala is insufficient for the support of the silahdar, who therefore reimburses himself by retaining many non-effectives on the muster roll.

This abuse is again increased by a similar necessity of the silahdar to reimburse himself for the delay in receiving the pay, which in the meantime he is obliged to take up from the shroffs at the enormous rate of 30 per cent. interest. The hold which the shroffs have on the Government by this usurious contract is a subject of abuse and speculation, which does not immediately belong to this article.

It is easily seen that the longer the troops are in arrears, the more are they independent of the Government, and the reins of government are more loosened. The silahdar fails not to avail himself of this state of things and takes care that he reimburses himself at the expenses of his employers.

A reform of these abuses is difficult not only from the nature of them, but because those whose duty it would be rigorously to enforce the execution of it are participators in the advantages which the abuse affords.

In the military department are many relatives, dependants and friends of the Administration, and these are favoured with earlier and more regular payments and in some instances without the deductions to which less favoured sardars are exposed, although they may not be a bit more honest in the efficiency of their establishment than the others.

The consequence of these abuses is a large, nominal, ineffective army, insolent and insubordinate, for the payment of which the Government is annually charged an enormous sum, one half of which would maintain a more numerous, better organised and more obedient army.

There are further abuses in the military department which here require notice.

During the Kadi warfare Cassim Hala Bucha and Amin, jamadars, exacted from Babaji a promise of exemption from batta, kusur and hazri or muster, which should not under the circumstances, when they were exacted, be binding.

There is another abuse called potha, arising from the foregoing exemption from muster. This word signifies restitution of the value

of the horse killed in battle. When however they are exempted from muster, the value of the horse in the risala is neither registered or known. The exemption from muster includes in consequence the establishment of a certain rate for all horses at Rs. 400 each. The silahdar of course takes care that few horses of that value shall run the risk of being lost.

The late Raoji Appaji discharged a great number of old pagadars and engaged others to provide for these relations. These pagas enjoy many immunities and are much favoured. Those of the Diwan, his brother and Vithalrao Babaji are exempted from batta, kusur and other deductions. A very great saving may also be effected in this department by a regular muster; for none of the sardars have in reality the number of horses which the account on paper assigns against their respective names.

Offices All the principal mamlat or offices of trust and emolument in the several principal parganas are held by family relations or dependants of the Diwan, as will be seen in Article VI. The charges of collection and government establishments in the parganas are on that account considerably increased.

In the time of Fatesing they amounted for				
1844 or 1887/8 to ...	...	Rs.	5,74,971	3 0
Present expense as per No. 9 Art. I	...	„	9,34,917	2 93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct for Kadi, Dehgam, Sankheda	...	„	2,45,080	0 0
		Rs.	6,89,837	2 93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase	...	Rs.	1,14,865	3 93 $\frac{3}{4}$
The four first numbers of Article I exhibit				
a revenue payable to the Gaikwad				
Government of Rs. 74,94,663-1-0.				
It will not be fair however to assume this sum				
as the annual revenue of the Gaikwad State.				
The average revenue may be estimated at		Rs.	69,50,000	0 0
To which may be added the estimated				
amount of embezzled revenue, which, if				
fairly brought to the public account,				
would amount to	...	Rs.	3,50,000	0 0
Total amount		Rs.	73,00,000	0 0

Statement of the necessary expenses of the Gaikwad Government reduced so as to come within its income.

<i>Proposed expenses</i>	Total expense of the proposed military			
	establishment	...	Rs.	18,69,110 0 0
	Gaikwad Raja's family as per Article II, 1.	„	4,22,550	0 0
	Civil officers of Government as per			
	Article II, 2.	...	2,72,500	0 0
	Modikhana as per Article II, 3.	...	1,75,416	0 0
	Charitable donation as per Article II, 4.	...	64,240	0 0
	Charge of collecting revenue as per			
	Article II, 5.	...	5,04,150	0 0

Territorial assignments in payment of the Company's and shroffs' loans as per Article I, 1.				Rs. 17,55,000	0	0
Inams and jaidads to the Company as per Article I, 5.				Rs. 14,28,000	0	0
Dasara and Nagpanchmi gifts...				Rs. 75,000	0	0
Charitable donations				Rs. 30,000	0	0
Department of works...				Rs. 15,000	0	0
Dumali-gaons as per Article II, 6.				Rs. 1,26,684	3	0
Gardens				Rs. 3,000	0	0
Feeding indigent Brahmans				Rs. 36,000	0	0
Pensions and charitable allowances				Rs. 50,000	0	0
Contingencies				Rs. 30,700	0	0
Entertainments				Rs. 20,000	0	0
Total amount				Rs. 68,77,350	3	0

[A detailed account of the proposed reduced expenses of the Gaikwad State is given under the heading Article II, 1-6 in the Secret and Political Department Diary for 1806, No. 182, pp. 3010-3034].

No. 3. Article III. A detailed account of the debts and encumbrances of the Gaikwad Government up to the end of Mrigsal 1861 or 14th June, 1805.

Total	Rs. 1,30,86,489	2	87	<i>Debts</i>
Debt to Peshwa	Rs. 39,82,789	0	0	
Eight years' arrears in lieu of service of 3,000 horses	Rs. 1,16,32,000	0	0	

The foregoing account, there is reason to suppose, is much exaggerated.

[A detailed account is given in Article III, 1-4 in the Secret and Political Department Diary, 1806, No. 182, pp. 3041-3049].

No. 4. Article IV. Proposed means of discharging the debts and encumbrances of the Gaikwad State.

(1) Military arrears:				
Military arrears amount to ..	Rs. 48,67,697	3	87½	<i>Military arrears</i>
The above amount can be diminished by	Rs. 10,00,000	0	0	
Remaining balance	Rs. 38,67,697	3	87½	
Means of discharging:				
The Kathiawar mulukgiri for 1861 and 1862	Rs. 22,75,424	1	0	
The Company and shroffs forego the receipt from the mahals for one year as per Article I, 10	Rs. 17,55,000	0	0	
	Rs. 40,30,424	1	0	

		Which funds give a supply of	... Rs. 1,62,762	1 73
		Applicable for the discharge of interest, etc.		
<i>Loans</i>	(2)	Loans by Company and shroffs:		
		Principal and interest ...	... Rs. 78,16,612	3 81½
		Means of discharging:		
		The revenue assigned as per Article I, 10, will clear this sum in 5 years.		
<i>Debts</i>	(3)	Debts to merchants and shroffs		
		Total amount	... Rs. 17,95,178	3 18½
		The sum can be diminished to	... „ 17,07,000	0 0
		Which will be discharged by the revenue of 1868.		
<i>Kamavisdars</i>	(4)	The amount due to the kamavisdars of the Ahmadabad taluka will be repaid with ease from the profits of the farm ...	... „ 5,00,000	0 0
<i>Peshwa</i>	(5)	The demands of His Highness the Peshwa against the Gaikwad State form a subject distinct from the domestic encumbrances.		

No. 5. Article V. This article requires a statement of the revenue derivable from each mahal and from mulukgiri, exhibiting the net revenue from both sources.

Revenue See Article I, 1-4 and Article II.

No. 6. Article VI comprises an account of the present appropriation of each Gaikwad mahal, the names and connections of the managers and the date of their appointment.

Appropriation [Sec Secret and Political Department Diary, 1805, No. 182, pp. 3057-3076].

No. 7. Article VII. This article requires an exposition of the errors and mismanagement of the Baroda Administration.

Errors On this subject it may be remarked that one great error is a dereliction of the ancient, necessary and exhibited forms of government.

It was always customary during the administration of the late Raoba and was continued by his successor to obtain the seal and signature of the Raja to all the more important transactions of his government. This custom has of late in some instances been discontinued, and several important articles of business have been transacted under the simple signature of the Diwan.

The informality, it must however be admitted, does not proceed from any design of the Administration to infringe on the prerogative of the Raja, but more from the necessity of the public business not admitting of delay, or the Diwan not possessing the required patience and address to administer to the peculiar dispositions of mind of the present Raja.

The extraordinary respect and attention paid to the younger brother of the Raja [Fatesing], to the diminution of the dignity [of the Raja] is another error.

During the lifetime of Govindrao Gaikwad, Anandrao received no more than Rs. 300 a month for his expenses; and Fatesing [I] during his life allowed no more than Rs. 5,000 annually to Manajirao.

The assumption of state by the Diwan is also displeasing to the Raja, who is sensible of its effect in lessening the consideration due to his own station.

That line of conduct which has enfeebled the authority of Government and caused its orders to be treated with disrespect must also be instanced as an error in the Administration. This arises from partiality to relations, who are favoured to the prejudice of old servants in a variety of instances, as the preceding articles will have exemplified in very many cases.

The authority of Government is despised by those who have the power to make demands which the Government cannot comply with. This remark is applicable to the silahdars and other troops, whom the Government are unable to discharge, and whose insolence they are obliged to bear.

I beg leave however to observe that a detail of the errors of the Administration will not answer any useful purpose. What is past can not be remedied, and they can be prevented in the future without exposition. I would therefore suggest that they should be buried in oblivion and such arrangements made as may tend to obviate them in future.

Bombay, 15th May, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)

1806

Jonathan Duncan to Sir George Hilario Barlow.

20. As an introductory to this last mentioned and very important *Walker's* document [*Walker's report of the 1st January, 1806*], which has for *report of 1803* object a general and radical reform in the affairs of Gaikwad State, it will be proper to insert in this place from Major Walker's report of the 2nd of September, 1803, that officer's own account of the progress that had in this respect been actually made in the military department during the first year of his Residency in pursuance also of the general perfection inserted in the 6th preceding paragraph.

Statement of the reductions that have successfully taken place in the Gaikwad forces by means of our interference and the difference of the expenses by replacing them with English troops, exhibiting the consequences of that measure so far as they affect at present the finances of this Government:

By the first reduction of the sibandi from the establishment of the 2 Parekhs at 75,000 Rupees each or per mensem					
1,50,000 Rupees	..	..	Rs.	18,00,000	0 0
The new sibandi under Babaji monthly 86,425	..	..	..	10,37,100	0 0
Second reduction of the whole Arab force per month 90,000	..	..	..	10,80,000	0 0
			Rs.	39,17,100	0 0

Military savings

Amount of revenue mort-
gaged to defray the
loans required to pay
off the arrears of
the discharged troops Rs. 12,95,000 0 0

The Hon'ble Company's
1st and half addi-
tional subsidy 11,70,000 0 0
Amount of inams 2,55,456 2 0

27,20,456 2 0

Balance of saving per annum .. Rs. 11,96,643 0 0

N. B.—This saving will be considerably reduced, as the difficulties Babaji has had to encounter obliged him to retain or to re-enlist a new sibandi nearly equal to that which was first discharged from his establishment. The troubles excited by Kanhoji also occasioned some additional forces to be entertained, and the apprehension of his return or of an invasion from Holkar has prevented them being disbanded.

(Sd.) Alexander Walker

Civil savings 21. In the civil department it will appear by the 3rd paragraph of Major Walker's before-cited letter of the 2nd September, 1803, that he had effected the following retrenchment.

1. From the modikhana	Rs. 1,00,000 0 0
2. In the resumption of free lands called dumaligaon	1,00,000 0 0
3. By a reform in the system of the collections in relinquishing the antici- pation on the revenue and thereby saving the charge to the State of beaj and manuti or interest and premium to the money lenders	1,40,000 0 0
4. In a pension list under the head of assamidars	45,000 0 0
Total	Rs. 3,85,000 0 0

which with varats or assignments on the Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha mulukgiri constituted the security for the first of the two above-mentioned loans under the bhandari as per further particulars thereof in the accompaniment No. 1.

Delay 22. It moreover appears by the fourth paragraph of the same report that Major Walker had, previously to the death of the Diwan Raoba in July 1803, submitted to him a sum, which after some further retrenchments nearly balanced his ways and means. It was obvious, the Major adds, that the retrenchments proposed were necessary and even practicable; but it was also obvious that a reform of such great extent could not be easily accomplished, that multitudes whose

interests it affected would oppose it; and he judged it prudent in the declining state of Raoba's health, and while affairs in general wore an unsettled aspect, to defer the consideration of a question that might, if immediately prosecuted, involve the tranquillity of the Gaikwad Government.

23. Several instances of the abuses in the Administration of the Gaikwad are brought to light by this report of the 2nd September, 1803, already forwarded to Calcutta; such for instance as the lavish donation of dumali-gaons, or villages exempted from the payment of revenue, which twelve years ago amounted to no more than Rs. 46,092, but had intermediately increased to 4,27,000 Rupees per annum. *Abuses*

24. The greatest abuses appear however by that report to exist in the Gaikwad army, several of the commanders of which stand expressly exempted from numbering their corps, so that they are all more or less short of their estimated numbers; and according to an estimate made by the Resident of the effective force then kept up, the Gaikwad native army then consisted of no more than 6,684 horse and 1,840 foot, which cost the State the enormous relative amount of Rs. 33,78,506-2-37½ as per the following comparative view:

Ostensible force		Real force		Charge to the State
horse	foot	horse	foot	
10,052	2,863	6,484	1,890	33,78,506-2-37½

This aggregate charge is taken from a separate statement furnished by Major Walker in December 1803. The expense is six times the amount of which an effective British force of the like numbers of cavalry and infantry would cost even on field allowances.

25. In submitting his reflections on that occasion, it is remarked by the Resident (in reference to the causes which, as already adverted to in the 20th preceding paragraph, had prevented the savings by the military reductions in 1802 from operating very materially to the relief of Gaikwad finances) that before our interference the Government supported itself by arbitrary expedients; and revolution, by cancelling the acts of a former Administration was sufficient to make void its debts or to clear the encumbrances on its mahals. The engagements of the Government were temporary and ill-observed, they are now made permanent by being under the Company's guarantee; and a large portion of the landed revenue is either ceded forever or mortgaged for the debts incurred on the reductions of the forces. The benefits however from these arrangements, besides the security arising from them to the public and individuals, would (the Major remarks) enable the Government to acquire funds in future sufficient for all its necessary wants, provided the Administration can follow for a few years a system of economy, rigid, it is true, but practicable. Taking the state of the Gaikwad's affairs however as they then stood, the Resident reported on the same occasion as last cited that nothing could exceed the disordered state of its finances, which impaired the powers of its Government and left the credit and influence of the present Administration to depend wholly on our support, noticing that *Improvements* *More help needed*

the troops and every department of the State were not months but years in arrears; and that, notwithstanding it be within the power of exertion and economy to recover the country from these embarrassments, yet when he surveyed the contingencies on which that depended, the prospect of success must remain very uncertain, especially as the whole must depend on our own exertions; for that although a fair desire be professed by the native members of the Administration to co-operate with us in the work, yet much is not to be expected from them, while the influence of so many would operate against every system of reform; wherefor we must (the Major remarks) be content to stand alone in our undertaking and to abide by the consequences of either failure or success; but still the Major would not at that period, *viz.*, by his aforesaid letter of September 1803 recommend that for the sake of reducing the Gaikwad expenses we should risk the peace of the country nor persist in a system against the inclinations of the Administration that might forfeit its confidence.

*Progress
achieved*

26. However this may be, it was so far consolatory to find by the information received in this important dispatch from the Resident that the computation prepared at Cambay of the civil part of these charges—consisting: 1st, of the modikhana (notwithstanding that this department was found to comprehend also some military charges); 2nd, of the Raja's household; and 3rd, of the expenditure on account of festivals, presents and charitable donations—was on the same occasion reported by Major Walker to be in each of these branches very much overrated; in so much that, guided by his explanation, we thought it sufficient to estimate 6 lakhs for the 17 that had been originally stated under these heads, and on all the information then before us to calculate the whole of the Gaikwad's current expenditure within 40 lakhs per annum, which the acknowledged income exceeded, after deducting the cessions of every description to the Company, and exclusive of Malharrao's late possessions or the mulukgiri revenue; but these assets were burthened and rendered temporarily inefficient by the mortgage on them to repay the advances made by the Company and by Parbhudas and the shroffs under the Resident's bhandari security as per the comparative statement in the body of our answer to the Resident of 20th December, 1802.

*Report of
Feb. 1804*

27. Under the general instructions which that answer (as already before the Supreme Government) conveyed to the Resident for availing himself of all advisable means to promote the economy and reform so much wanted in the Gaikwad State, Major Walker continued his endeavours of which he submitted to us a further report under date the 26th February, 1804, as per copy herewith forwarded.

*Sitaram &
reforms*

28. It thence appears that after a general meeting of the chief members of Government at Baroda it was in concurrence also with the opinion of the Raja announced that all the public establishments should be reformed to their scale in the time of Raja Fatesing, towards which the modikhana expenses were reduced to Rs. 2,72,840 per annum; and it was determined that the military corps should be without exception rendered liable to muster. But Sitaram, the Diwan, soon betrayed a

reluctance to proceed with the requisite vigour in execution of his own determinations and, pleading the unpopularity he should entail on himself by circumscribing the expenses of the modikhana which affected in particular the Raja's family and relatives and [pleading] the want of money to pay off the superfluous sibandi corps, he under the circumstances threw himself generally on the Resident for advice and pecuniary assistance.

29. Notwithstanding these circumstances Major Walker conceived the opportunity from the recent peace with the other Maratha States to be favourable for entering on a system of operations which should have in view a permanent arrangement for the Gaikwad affairs comprehending therein: 1. an equalisation of the expenditure to the income of the State; 2. an efficient arrangement for Kathiawar; 3. to effect an additional subsidiary engagement for a regiment of cavalry; and 4. to conclude on these grounds and on the principles of former engagements a definitive treaty of offensive and defensive alliance.

30. The plans suggested for these purposes by the Resident and to which the Gaikwad Government professed a disposition to subscribe are clearly stated in the following extracts from Major Walker's letter of the date last quoted.

31. The territories of Anandrao Gaikwad	
(gross)	Rs. 52,00,000
Kadi and Dehgam taken from Malharrao ..	„ 6,00,000
Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar mulukgiri ..	„ 6,00,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 64,00,000

There may (the Major notices) be, besides this sum, under the head of kasar or concealed revenues 3 or 4 lakhs of Rupees more.

32. The Resident proceeds next to give the following view of the expenses in proportion to the income of the State.

33. For the annual liquidation of debts to the Company and the merchants who have the Company's guarantee or bhandari protection:

Civil establishments or darakdars salaries ..	Rs. 17,00,000
Diwan	„ 1,00,000
Fadnavis	„ 20,000
Majmudar	„ 17,000
Munshi.. .. .	„ 10,000
Goadgasti or muster-master	„ 5,000
Sikkenavis	„ 10,000
Jasus	„ 10,000
Bakshi or paymaster of silahdars	„ 5,000
Bakshi or paymaster of sibandis	„ 3,000
Gopalrao vakil	„ 5,000
Govindrao vakil	„ 5,000
Bapuji Arcot	„ 3,000
Karkuns	„ 75,000
Naron Ganesh	„ 3,000

Rs. 19,71,000

For the Gaikwad family including charity presents and other expenses of the household

Rs. 4,23,200

For Infantry:

To the pay of 3,000 infantry at Rs. 8 per mensem is 24,000 or a year

„ 2,88,000

For 1,000 more infantry or disposable force to be moved about as occasion may require

„ 96,000

For Cavalry:

To a regt. of Company's cavalry estimated at Rs. 25 thousand per month

3,00,000

To 1,500 paga horse and bargirs at Rs. 30 both a month is a year

5,40,000

2,500 silahdar horse, viz.

1,500 at 25

4,50,000

1,000 at 17

2,04,000

6,54,000

2,500

14,94,000

Military officers and sardars holding commission in the army

Rs. 1,63,850

Revenue charges, religious expenses and pension etc.

„ 5,50,000

Subsidy and inams to the Company.

1. First subsidy

Rs. 7,80,000

2. Second subsidy

„ 3,90,000

3. Inams estimated at

„ 2,50,000

„ 14,20,000

Rs. 64,06,050

34. According to a statement by the Resident in his aforesaid report of the 26th February, 1804, the debt, due to the merchants and others who are not secured with the Company by any interest in the landed assignments for the recovery of their joint loans, is taken at 25,24,000 Rupees; which sum it was proposed by the Resident to clear off by instalments as well as the contingent expenses of Government by bringing the concealed revenues to account as estimated at several lakhs.

35. The particulars of the arrears due to the army are next given by the Resident as follows.

Military arrears repayment

Paga cavalry

Rs. 6,36,000

Silahdar cavalry

„ 30,15,000

Kamal-ud-din

„ 3,75,000

Foot sibandi

„ 1,00,000

Huzur sibandi

„ 8,50,000

Rs. 49,76,000

The Resident thinks that this stated arrear may by proper scrutiny be reduced to one moiety or to 24,88,000; for which the Gaikwad Government possessed not however any funds; and it is

(the Resident observed) absolutely necessary that, whenever the reform and reduction in the forces now kept up by that State is announced, the above amount should be in readiness to meet the consequent claims of those officers who might on that occasion be expected to demand their discharge; but that without the assistance of money from the Company this plan cannot be acted on, nor will the shroffs, he observed, have confidence to lend their money unless we take a share in the adventure, proposing a loan thereon in equal parts; which would require an advance by the Company of twelve lakhs on a continued mortgage of the revenue funds of the territories already assigned for the liquidation of the former debt and also of the balance of Kathiawar if we should desire it. On this subject the Resident proceeded to explain that the territories thus referred to, including the Gaikwad share in the athavisi, yield a revenue of 17 lakhs per annum, and that there can be no doubt of the sufficiency of this security, or that the loan would be repaid with interest, should it suit the conveniency of the Company's Government to advance the money, being at the same time attended with the advantage of the Gaikwad State's agreeing to the immediate addition of a regiment of cavalry to the present subsidy, besides the further important consequences of restoring order to the finances of that State by balancing its disbursements with its receipts; whilst, instead of an ill-paid and consequently a disobedient army, the military establishment would be less numerous but more serviceable and effective, enabling us (as the Resident further remarked) to assume or decline such a direction of the Gaikwad affairs as might assist the public purposes and place every department of the State under our control.

36. With respect to the 2nd object or the arrangement of the Kathiawar affairs of Kathiawar, it was (the Major remarked) proposed in the first *Kathiawar scheme* place to make a fair proposition to the States of that country to enter into amicable arrangements with good security for the payment of this tribute, in failure of which, the parties remaining obstinately refractory to be chastised by the joint forces of the Hon'ble Company and of the Gaikwad, when they might either be reduced to a state of subjection by placing garrisons in their forts or a compromise be made with them if that should be found more expedient; but in the former event a sufficient proportion of the revenues to be set apart for the maintenance of ancient and hereditary Chiefs of the country; and if any of these States should be in friendship with the Company, these were not to be distressed, nor the Company prevented from granting them any special privileges, at the same time that in as far as hostilities might prove inevitable, whatever was found in the forts or places resisting to be divided in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ th to the Company and $\frac{3}{4}$ th to the Gaikwad, and each State to provide its own powder and shot and jointly to defray any expenses arising from the aid that might be eventually afforded by friendly Chieftains in the country in question; whilst as to the division of the country the Company were to possess all the forts and sea-coast of Kathiawar (the Resident meaning probably by this term to include the peninsula of Gujarat), whilst the Gaikwad share of territory to the same extent or value should with the forts therein situated be selected from the interior, and the residue be divided between both.

37. In this undertaking the Resident proposed to begin by an attack on the Nawab of Junagarh in view of his plunder of the Company's wheat and the claims we have against him for acts of piracy, and that for the purpose of avoiding to excite too great a jealousy we should arrange the Gaikwad rights in Kathiawar before proceeding on those of the Peshwa.

*Kathiawar
revenue*

Major Walker next delivered the following estimate of the gross revenue of the districts thus attended to, being those that lie along the Kantha or banks of the river Mahi, and which are situated in the Kathiawar or interior parts of the peninsula of Gujarat.

				Amount of Revenue Rs.
Junagarh	...	...	...	7,00,000
Navanagar	...	...	...	12,00,000
Bhavnagar	...	...	...	10,00,000
Morvi & Tankara	...	...	...	3,00,000
Chital & Jetpur	...	...	...	3,00,000
Bantva ...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Porbandar	...	...	...	1,00,000
Kotra Sangani	...	...	...	50,000
Rajkot ...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Palitana	...	...	...	50,000
Limdi & Jhalvad	...	...	...	10,00,000
Gondal & Dhoraji...	...	...	...	6,00,000
Palanpur	...	...	...	3,00,000
Inferior places	...	...	...	10,00,000
				68,00,000
Deduct the Peshwa and Gaikwad tribute				11,00,000
Balance				57,00,000

*Military
display*

38. In reference to the several measures proposed in the preceding letter it was remarked by the Resident that they would from that Prince's economical disposition be satisfactory to the Raja and leave the other branches of his family without any just cause of complaint; but that, although even the military officers would not in general be sufferers in point of salary, they would be no doubt apt to deem themselves so in being deprived of their unjust profits and of the number of their retainers; in view to all which, these reforms, the Major remarked, [must] be supported by an ample military power by which the necessary curtailments might without any show of opposition be effected as a natural operation of Government.

39. The Major observed on the same occasion that there was still sufficient of that fair season remaining for proceeding with the expedition into Kathiawar; and that, although the several objects he had thus submitted might be undertaken separately, it would be yet preferable to carry them at once into execution together, as they depended on each other, and as the same means might be applied and continued in favour of the whole; observing also that until their accomplishment he did not expect to be able to settle our affairs completely with the Gaikwad Government, or that it would be in their power speedily to discharge all the demands we have on them; and that it was also, after

these affairs should be arranged, that we might conclude with most advantage a definitive treaty of alliance, the object of which he on the same occasion noticed to have explained to the Gaikwad Administration and to have satisfied them that its operation would be reciprocally beneficial to the interest of the two Governments.

40. However important were the subjects discussed in the Resident's letter thus adverted to, the then uncertain situation of affairs, as described in the Hon'ble General Wellesley's letter of the 29th February of that year, recorded in our Secret Consultations of the 2nd March following, militated against our coming to any determination with reference to the several plans thus suggested, more especially in as far as respected the projected expedition into Kathiawar, whilst the intended reduction of the Gaikwad army was soon after as necessarily removed to a remote and indefinite future period by the war breaking out with Holkar and the Hon'ble General's consequent requisition for a considerable part of the army in question to accompany Colonel Murray into the field. *Delay of reforms*

41. The matter then lay necessarily over till the return of Gaikwad force from Kotah, which did not take place till towards the beginning of the year 1805.

42. Meanwhile Major Walker had furnished under date the 28th February, 1801, (as per copy enclosed) some further observations on the subject of his previous address of the 2nd September, 1803, and transmitted along with it a figured statement, which as exhibiting a concise but comprehensive and clear view of the pecuniary means of the Gaikwad Government as understood up to that period may not unusefully find a place in this part of our report.

Receipts and disbursements of the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad.

To gross revenue as per account No. 1.	Rs. 52,63,931	1	0
To gross revenue of Kadi and Delgam that had belonged to Malharrao	5,50,000	0	0
	58,13,931	1	0
Balance	27,94,381	1	81½
	Rs. 86,08,312	2	81½

Remark by Major Walker on this account:

N.B.—This account is exclusive of mulukgiri. The two columns are meant to show the state of the Gaikwad disbursements before and after the late reductions.

By the first, or for the year 1801-2, the balance against the State is Rs. 27,94,381 1 81½

By the second, or for the year 1802-3, the balance is „ 23,16,743 2 81

Taking therefore this improved state, when the debt for the Company and merchants, including that of Parbhudas amounting in all to 17 or 18 lakhs of Rupees, is discharged, and the mahals at present

mortgaged on that account released, the deficiency will be but Rs. 5,16,743-2-81½, which will be fully provided for from the profits of Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar, leaving with other savings and the operations of the further exertions of economy a surplus of probably 5 or 6 lakhs.

Seuakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur:	1801-2	1802-3
By amount of revenue charges	4,88,237 0 94	4,12,300 1 94
Dumali-gaon	4,02,091 2 0	3,02,091 2 0
Military Charges:		
amount of the paga or cavalry establishment distinguished under denomination of patka paga	2,24,486 2 0	
huzur paga	4,38,319 1 0	
	6,62,105 3 0	
huzur sibandi	8,25,900 1 0	
silahdars	18,45,631 1 87½	
sibandi of the forts	1,92,600 0 0	
		35,26,937 1 87½
Civil Chargers:		
modikhana	3,75,000 0 0	
presents and charity	3,00,000 0 0	6,00,000 0 0
Inams to the Company (exclusive of Kaira valued at 42,000)		
Chikhli	76,126 1 0	
Chorasi	90,329 1 0	
Surat chauth	49,001 0 0	
	2,15,456 2 0	
Jaidad for the subsidiary force	10,70,000 0 0	
Varat on Kathiawar for the subsidiary force	1,00,000 0 0	13,85,456 2 0
Rusud of mahals assigned to the Company and the shroffs	12,95,000 0 0	12,95,000 0 0
Mahals assigned in like manner to Parbhudas Set in the athavisi	6,08,888 1 0	6,08,888 1 0
	Rs. 86,08,312 2 81½	81,30,674 3 81½

*Walker's
memo-
randum to
Sitaram*

43. The Resident, keeping always in mind the urgent expediency of the projected reform, presented, in view to the return of the Gaikwad troops from their ineffective service with our field army, the following impressive memorial on that very important subject.

Memorandum addressed to Sitaram Raoji Diwan and his brother Sakhararam Chinnaji, delivered to Sitaram in the beginning of February 1805.

It is unnecessary to expatiate on the state of the Gaikwad finances, as their embarrassed condition is known to everybody. My desire to save this Government from the insolvency that threatens it and to

preserve in ease and affluence the family of the late Raoba, have been strong motives with me to touch so frequently on this unpleasant subject. I shall not repeat arguments which have been so often urged, and the truth of which is admitted on all hands. I shall only refer to the late occurrences and to the distress and disgrace which the clamours of a few turbulent men reduced the Diwan of the Gaikwad Government to suffer. He was detained a prisoner in his own house, liable to every indignity, and interdicted the use of food and water. The Company's confidential and respectable messengers, who were sent for his relief, and from those who held him in dharna, were not only denied admittance into his house but insulted.

Bending to circumstances and far contrary to my sense of propriety, funds have been provided for satisfying these people. But it is necessary to look forward and to consider in time what remedy there is against a similar occurrence, which is to be expected at no very remote period. I must declare openly and candidly that the Company's name can never again appear in such a disgraceful transaction. I shall at the same time offer my best advice and as your sincere friend on this occasion. The Gaikwad State is not to be recovered unless its resources are managed with integrity and administered economically. The Administration must be firm in its conduct and sparing in its expenses. The measures which it ought to adopt, must be impartial, and they will be termed by weak and self-interested people severe, but they are indispensably necessary to avoid ruin. I am aware of the difficulty of acting on these principles from the opposition of a band of designing people; but, unless they are pursued vigorously, I see no means of preventing the dissolution of the Gaikwad Government.

On the other hand the advantage and honour of adopting them should be considered; and if the plan is steadily followed, there can be no doubt of its success. Instead of being loaded as at present with debt, there would in a few years be a surplus of 12 or 20 lakhs of Rupees. A superfluous soldiery is kept up at an expense which the revenues of the State cannot afford to maintain. As they are ill-paid, they are disobedient and more ready to take advantage of the distress of Government than to assist it or to perform those duties that are required from their situation. A smaller force regularly paid would be obedient and serviceable. All men would be pleased with an Administration that would punctually perform its engagements, and the Government would be powerful enough to punish the first instance of misconduct. To succeed in this great work the assistance of the Company would be required, but in order to obtain that assistance it is necessary to point out distinctly the objects and measures of reform and submit them to the consideration of the British Government. These are comprised under the following heads.

1. The Gaikwad Government should draw up an account of its income and contrast it with its expenses but not, as before, a mere estimated paper.
2. It should frame an account of every establishment reduced so as to come within its income.

3. It should fairly and particularly state all its debts and encumbrances of every description.

4. When the documents are regularly and wisely framed, they may be laid before the Company's Government, and by their acquiescence and support the objects may all be accomplished and the Gaikwad State be rescued from otherwise inevitable misfortunes.

5. Be not prevented from performing this work, conceiving it not attainable, but rather be convinced that the previous preparations and arrangements in your affairs of State will greatly tend to facilitate your business and comprise the only means for enabling you to support the future burthens of Government.

Walker's proposed policy 44. But, if the Gaikwad native Administration can be considered to have been in any degree zealously inclined to the ameliorations thus pointed out, the Resident found that zeal to have much abated on the present occasion, in so much that (as noticed in the Major's letter of the 29th of April, 1805) they appeared less solicitous to effect those objects; and that however necessary and desirable these reforms are, Major Walker was induced to recommend that we should not appear more anxious to effect them, than the Gaikwad officers themselves. In his intercourse with the Administration they had constantly professed their readiness and their desire to make the requisite retrenchments, but declared their inability unless assisted by a large advance of money. To this may be added a secret repugnance to reduce establishments, which would diminish their own consequence, lessen the number of their retainers, and affect the interest of many of their relations or dependants. It was also (he added) natural for all those who will suffer by the proposed reformation, to instil into the minds of the Administration that we were actuated by our own views in prosecuting it, and that the main object was to render the Gaikwad Government thoroughly defenceless and helpless, under which considerations it seemed to him (the Resident) most advisable that (while we hold this reform in sight and embraced every opportunity that might fairly present itself for inspiring the Gaikwad Government with the same sentiment) we should allow the proposal to come from themselves, which it must do in the end by a natural process. The question then would be referred to our decision without exciting jealousy, and we might suggest the best plans (for their benefit at their own application).

Walker's financial estimate Jan. 1806 45. To be the more fully prepared for this expected crisis the Resident has been engaged in a more extensive and accurate ascertainment of the accounts of the Gaikwad State, which with his above-mentioned remarks on the whole, under date the 1st of January last, are now, Hon'ble Sir, forwarded to your notice and ultimate instruction.

46. By the accounts in the appendix to that letter the original funds of that State of the Gaikwad together with the mulukgiri revenue (not included in any of the preceding statements) and the cessions to the Company appear for the reasons, assigned in the letter from the Resident.

of the 1st of January last, more productive than by any of the former views; being rated at	Rs. 74,94,663	0	0
Whilst the disbursements, inclusive likewise of those allocations, are taken at	.. ..	93,54,250	2 54½
making these disbursements exceed the ascertained means by	.. ..	18,59,587	1 54½

which is rather a less deficiency, in comparison to the funds, than is shown by the accounts of February 1804 entered in the 42 preceding paragraph above; also the several items of expense will appear to have intermediately undergone considerable alterations, though these differences may likewise be in part accounted for from the greater accuracy of materials on which these latter statements depend, and they should accordingly be preferred to all that have preceded them.

47. Neither the last nor any of the preceding statements include the heavy article of the peshkash to the Peshwa, which stands adverted to in our Resident's letter from Cambay to the Supreme Government under date the 4th June, 1802; under the information contained in which there does not appear to us to be so much serious room as apprehended by the Resident at Baroda to deprecate a fair and equitable discussion with a view to an adjustment of these arrears as directed in your letter of the 8th of March last, understanding the outline of this account to be as follows.

*Baroda
Poona
finances*

Due by the Gaikwad State according to the last adjustment of accounts at Poona as per voucher	.. ..	Rs. 39,82,789	0	0
Annual peshkash	Rs. 7,79,000			
Amount to be paid annually in default of not affording the service of 3,000 troops	Rs. 6,75,000			
Total per annum.	Rs. 14,54,000			
Which for eight years makes	.. ..	1,16,32,000	0	0
		1,56,14,789	0	0

Deduct for a proportion of $\frac{6}{10}$ or 6 lakhs on account of the Gaikwad's share of the revenue of Broach, alienated by Captain Upton's treaty for the common good of the Maratha Empire and making for 30 years	1,80,00,000	0	0
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48. It is accordingly our intention to enter through our Resident upon a correspondence with the Resident at Poona for the further discussion and adjustment of this account.

The following is a comparative view of the establishments proposed by the Resident at Baroda for the purpose of reducing the Gaikwad expenses to a level with the income of the State.

Retrenchment

*Heads**In the year 1804*

1st. Civil charges:	Particulars	Total
1. Raja's household taken distinctly from the modikhana	Rs. 4,23,200 0 0	
2. Diwan and other civil officers	2,71,000 0 0	
	<hr/>	6,94,200 0 0
2nd. Revenue Charges:	Rs. 5,50,000 0 0	5,50,000 0 0
3rd. Military charges:		
1. A regt. of Company's cavalry	3,00,000 0 0	
2. 1,500 paga horse and bargirs at 30 Rupees both a month is per annum	5,40,000 0 0	
3. 2,500 silahdar horse viz.: 1,500 at 25. 4,50,000 1,000 at 17. 2,04,000	6,54,000 0 0	
4. Infantry 4,000 at Rs. 8 per mensem	3,84,000 0 9	
5. Military officers	1,63,850 0 0	
	<hr/>	20,41,850 0 0
4th. Cessions to the Company	14,20,000 0 0	
5th. Lands pledged for the payment of debts to the Company and the shroffs	17,00,000 0 0	
	<hr/>	64,06,050 0 0
Total expense	64,00,000 0 0	
Revenue of the State		64,00,000 0 0

*Heads**In the year 1806*

1st. Civil charges:	Particulars	Total
1. Raja's household taken distinctly from the modikhana	Rs. 4,22,550 0 0	
2. Diwan and civil officers	2,72,500 0 0	
	<hr/>	6,95,050 0 0
2nd. Revenue charges	5,04,150 0 0	5,04,150 0 0
3rd Military charges:		
1. Sibandi horse: 960 privates at Rs. 17 with 40 officers	Rs. 2,28,440 0 0	
2. Pagadars 1,470 at Rs. 20 and 30 officers	3,84,800 0 0	
3. 1,960 Silhadars at Rs. 25 with no officers	6,34,000 0 0	
4. 2,880 Hindus at Rs. 6 with 120 officers	2,48,360 0 0	

5. Sindhis (foot) 960 sepoy at Rs. 8 with 40 officers	1,10,160	0	0
6. Kemal-ud-din's corps	92,000	0	0
7. Military Officer and Contingent	1,71,350	0	0
	<hr/>	18,69,110	0 0
4th. Inams and sardars to the Company		14,28,000	0 0
		17,55,000	0 0
		<hr/>	62,51,310 0 0

Further Expenses

1. Modikhana ..	Rs. 1,75,416	0	0
2. Asanidars or charitable donations	64,240	0	0
3. Dasara and Nag Pan- chami festivals	75,000	0	0
4. Festivals in Aswin	30,000	0	0
5. Repair of works	15,000	0	0
6. Residue of dumali-gaon ..	1,26,684	3	0
7. Gardens	3,000	0	0
8. Amildar	36,000	0	0
9. Annual charity under the Head of warhi-dirdhi	50,000	0	0
10. Entertaining	20,000	0	0
11. Contingency	30,000	0	0
	<hr/>	6,26,040	3 0
		<hr/>	68,77,310 3 10

To meet which aggregate disbursement the present available revenue of the Gaikwad may (the Major thinks) be taken on a medium of years at 69,50,000, besides the capacity of improving its resources several lakhs more as per articles 2 and 6 of the appendix to his letter of the 1st January last.

49. From the preceding details it will appear that the great *Bombay* objects in view are: firstly, the reduction of the expense of the Gaikwad *approval* Government to preserve it from irretrievable insolvency and ultimately to restore it to a state of respectable efficiency; and secondly, to recover its revenues from Kathiawar (or the peninsula of Gujarat) on improved principles. The plan proposed for effecting these objects, being founded on the necessities and interests of the parties themselves, may the more reasonably be expected to meet with adequate success. These necessities are with respect to the payment of the military force periodical, and may be in the present instance contemplated as likely to begin to operate between this and the commencement of the monsoon, which in Gujarat does not set in until towards the latter end of June; under which knowledge and our own full conviction of the entire expediency of acquiescing in the able plan which Major Walker has laid down in his letter of the 1st of January, 1806, for the proposed

reform in the Gaikwad State, our concurrence in its general principles has, in the confidence of your approbation, been, in view to the utility of seasonably concerting the preparatory measures, already intimated to the Resident in a private form through our President, inclusive of the pecuniary part our Government is expected to bear in it, consisting in as far as the Hon'ble Company's moneyed interests are immediately concerned, in our forbearing in common with the native creditors, whose security rests on the same local funds, to exact during the ensuing season or year of account 1806/7 the payment of the annual instalments on account of their debt; which being already liquidated to about one half of its original amount, our Hon'ble Employers would not,¹ we conceive, be very ready to consent to the postponement of its ultimate extension for one year longer than had been reckoned upon, when by so transitory a sacrifice they ensure the means of performing a service, so friendly to their ally and so creditable to themselves and the British nation, as must prove the establishment of the affairs of Anandrao Gaikwad's Government in a state of prosperity such as the details, entered into by Major Walker in the papers now submitted, evince in the highest degree the probable attainment of without disturbance or internal hostility, which the Resident has stood uniformly appraised of our settled intention to avoid in the progress of this definitive amelioration of the Gaikwad State, such as can, we are persuaded, never be undertaken at a more favourable period than the present, when it may have the advantage of Major Walker's knowledge and discretion to guide to its legitimate object every part of this most important undertaking.

*Kathiawar
plan*

50. But, although Major Walker has been thus generally encouraged to pursue all the necessary steps for this long meditated reform in the Gaikwad State, with which an improved and final settlement of the affairs of Kathiawar will appear by the documents now submitted to be connected, we cannot after the receipt of your letter of the 18th March take upon ourselves to authorise the military progress into Kathiawar without your positive sanction. The first primary object of this expedition (which is fully treated of from the 74 to the 93 paragraphs of Major Walker's report of the 1st January, 1806) should, whenever it takes place, exclude as far as possible the idea of actual hostility, which may probably be avoided, but the force to be employed should at the same time be sufficient to force obedience if necessary and to render our interference respectable at all events; for which purpose the troop of cavalry, a couple of battering guns, with a proportion of artillery men, with a company of European and 2 battalions of native infantry and a detail of pioneers would, according to a letter from Major Walker, prove sufficient for the services to be performed; the expense of which would be nothing more than the ordinary allowance to troops on field-service, the artillery and carriage of the ammunition and warlike stores. One battalion for this service might also be detached from the subsidiary force (by which means the extra expense of the other part need not exceed sixty thousand Rupees a

¹ The negative *not* does not make sense, it has to be dropped. The obvious meaning is: "Our Hon'ble Employers would.....be ready."

month as per accompaniment marked in the margin; but in view to the expediency of maintaining, more especially at the period of the proposed reductions in the Gaikwad establishments, a commanding force at Baroda, the other quotas for the projected progress in Kathiawar must be furnished from some other quarter. The whole should be assembled at Dholka at a period not later than August, when operations in that part of the country become easily practicable, and are even found to be so by the Gaikwad troops at any period throughout the monsoon, whilst there are local advantages, in view to the requisites for this description of service and to the means that the Resident has in view for carrying it successfully into effect, that had induced him to express to our President the expediency of the whole force being assembled by the middle of June at furthest; but we trust that by deferring this for one or two months longer we may be favoured with your ultimate instructions without occasioning any material detriment to the objects in view.

51. In the progress of this expedition we might be able to *Piracy* possess ourselves of the island of Beyt and of the contiguous piratical stations in that line of the coast. The expediency of this measure to the security of the trade of Bombay and Surat can admit perhaps of little doubt, there seeming no secure alternative between that full possession and the Company's being annually exposed to heavy expense in guarding and blockading that part of the northern coast, notwithstanding which, such precautions must always fall more or less short of their object, as has been this year experienced by the captures made on our trade by the Beyt and contiguous corsairs and the annoyance and injury they have occasioned to the European and native dependants of this Government since the chastisement they received in the early part of the season from His Majesty's frigate Fox.

52. Another object, which the expedition might have in view, *Infanticide* would be an attempt to reform the manners of several of these Chieftains, who, in common with the jirga tribe in the contiguous country of Cutch, put their female children to death as soon as they are born. Of this fact we have received too many concurrent testimonies to admit of hesitation in the belief of its prevalence; and the accompaniment marked in the margin, will be found to contain such official proceeding as we have hitherto held respecting a discovery so deplorable and humiliating to the human race.

53. The Kathiawar Chieftains who have hitherto sought the Company's protection or friendship have probably been desirous of engaging us in their petty quarrels and of obtaining our assistance either to shield them from the oppression of the more powerful or as parties in their own violences. It is for our interest to possess the confidence of these Chiefs, but we should not enter into their enmities and politics otherwise than as mediators. Although our mediation should be supported by a temporary use of power and may in the first instances require a mixture of severity with gentleness, it will often be necessary to indulge them in one point in order to get another, and moderation and justice are more likely to convert them into quiet neighbours than violence. In general it may be pronounced that these inhabitants of Kathiawar have still but little knowledge of us. They know that we are

a powerful people, and they perceive or have heard that we have a regard for justice. They are apprehensive of our ambition, though, when their acquaintance with us is improved and established by the intercourse of business, these fears will subside. But, as we have been on former occasions diffuse and particular in whatever relates to Kathiawar, we need not at present enlarge more upon this part of the subject than by requesting leave to refer to Major Walker's report of the 1st January on this and generally on every other part of the interesting subjects of which it treats.

1805 *London, 9th October, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 186)*
Court of Directors to Bombay.

*Approval of
reform*

5. The papers relating to this subject have been perused with attention. They discover the inveterate disorders which had prevailed in the affairs of the Gaikwad State, disorders which without the powerful aid of the Company, administered in the prudent manner it was, might probably have produced the subversion of that Government.

6. We are pleased with the zeal and judgment displayed by Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, in the counsels given by him to the Minister, Sitaram Raoji, for the reformation of abuses, and the restoration of order in the finances. Your observations upon the documents which the Resident submitted to you relative to these subjects also have our approbation; and from the intimate connection, which now subsists between the Company and the Gaikwad State, we feel solicitous that the plans, which under the auspices of our Government have been suggested, and adopted for re-establishing its affairs, may prove completely successful, and thus manifest to the subjects as well as the rulers of that State the solid benefits it has derived from the protection of the Company. Of the progress made in accomplishing these salutary objects, we wish to be regularly advised.

*Reduction
of debts*

7. In the 25th paragraph of our political dispatch of the 28th August, 1804, we adverted to an account current between the Company and the Gaikwad State, entered on your consultations of the 8th March, 1803, by which a balance appeared due to the Company on account of loans and for military services and current subsidy of upwards of thirty-two lakhs of Rupees. By your last account, dated the 30th April, 1804, this balance is stated at Rs. 24,91,196. It would be highly satisfactory to us to learn that the balance is still further materially reduced, which it naturally must, if the judicious reforms proposed to the Minister shall be carried into execution. We have not yet been advised of the conclusion of the definitive treaty between the Company and the Gaikwad State, adverted to in the 25th paragraph of our before-mentioned dispatch.

*Territorial
cessions*

15. In the 11th and following paragraphs of your revenue dispatch of the 10th August, 1804, we are referred to your proceedings for information on the subject of the territorial cessions to the Company from the Peshwa and from the Gaikwad in Gujarat. We have observed with satisfaction the explanatory details of the Resident at Baroda on these affairs. In consequence of the intimation in the 15th paragraph

of that despatch, we expect soon to be advised of the system which in your opinion should be introduced for the future management of those territories; and it is our earnest wish that it may be such a system and so executed as to let the natives feel the superior happiness of living under our government. We direct that you furnish us with an annual account of the gross collections, charges and net receipts of the whole of the districts ceded to the Company by the Peshwa and the Gaikwad, in comparison with the military charges on account of the subsidiary forces maintained for the service and protection of the States of Poona and Baroda. And as the Company are likewise in possession of landed assignments to the amount of nearly twelve lakhs of Rupees per annum from the Gaikwad on account of loans, etc. to that Government, it will be satisfactory to us to receive at the same time a similar account of the net collections arising therefrom with an account of their appropriation.

By the agreements made with the Gaikwad the amount, principal *Arab loans* and interest of the money advanced to enable him to reduce his Arab force was to be liquidated at the furthest by the month of June 1805. You will state to us the amount of the collections from such other districts as may have been mortgaged to the Company on account of further loans to the Gaikwad Government with every other information that may enable us to take a comprehensive view of the actual state of affairs between the Company and that Government to the latest possible period.

Bombay, 15th May, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker

1806

3. The remarks and details in your report of the 1st January are *January report* highly interesting, as bearing reference to the actual condition of the Gaikwad Government and to its powerful political interests, and will no doubt be duly appreciated at home and abroad, at the same time that, for the purpose of connecting and towards reconciling the different notices on this subject on our records, it may be useful to preface our ultimate instructions with the following remarks:

11. In recurrence to your letter of the 29th of March and 15th *Bhandari policy* October, 1805, we are generally satisfied with the explanations therein given of the bhandari transactions, to which the circumstances of your situation have in a manner unavoidably led, and which (expressly sanctioned, as the more important of them are, by the letter of instructions of the Supreme Government, whilst the others are supported by their tendency and spirit) appear from the explanation you have afforded regarding all of them to involve little risk and to comprehend a variety of advantages conducive equally to the prosperity of our ally and to the maintenance and consolidation of the Hon'ble Company's beneficial influence in Gujarat on the most durable foundation. It is however our wish and instruction that you avoid entering into any new bhandaris without our previous sanction.

30. For the rest we are fully sensible of the great and yearly *Need of reforms* increasing expediency of proceeding effectually with the reforms, which have thus been in contemplation ever since the beginning of our present

connection with the Gaikwad State, and to prosecute which the British Government have acquired a right and contracted in some degree a duty by the nature of our relative situation towards Anandrao, enforced by the terms of the already mentioned especial agreement which you made with him to that effect under date the 29th of July, 1802.

31. The medium that you appear to have in contemplation for overcoming the experienced repugnance of Sitaram and other principal officers of the Native Administration by refusing further aid to their exigencies otherwise than upon their concurrence and co-operation in the reductions which are become so indispensable, appears to be entirely unexceptionable; and it is to be followed up accordingly in the manner suggested in the 26th paragraph of your letter of the 1st January, 1806, in like manner as you have been already apprised through the separate advices from our President.

*Sitaram's
future*

32. Although it be entirely our wish to avoid the necessity that may under the considerations adverted to from the 27th to the 30th paragraph of your report call for Babaji Appaji's introduction into the administration under either of the denominations therein adverted to, we would yet acquiesce therein rather than forego the great objects of reform that are in contemplation, which are, in all reasonable estimation, paramount to the continuance of our promised support to the family of Raoba under the appropriate view which you have taken of this part of the subject in your 33rd and 34th paragraphs; and it may accordingly become necessary in justice to ourselves and to the Gaikwad State to have recourse eventually to the advancement of another agency in the person of Fatesing with suitable ministers, rather than longer to tolerate the present lavish expenditure which must be put an end to, were it only to afford a chance of saving the State, of which the Company have by the important instrument of July, 1802, become the real and effective guardians implying the obligation (more especially with reference to the Raja's weak state of mind) not to allow the resources of its Government to be wasted for the mere advantage chiefly of the present Diwan and his family.

*Prudence
advised*

33. We flatter ourselves that you will be able on the grounds adverted to in your 54th paragraph to introduce the several ameliorations without serious opposition, which it is in every respect our wish to avoid; and you will accordingly be careful not to carry, without our previous sanction, your measures against such opposition as you may eventually have the prospect of, to such an extent and height as may render it discreditable to retract especially before our receipt of instructions from the Supreme Government, to which all the valuable information we have received from you is now about to be referred.

*Measures
to take*

34. It is not however meant to prevent or retard your prosecuting immediately all the requisite measures as far as the limits of this sanction may admit towards engaging the Native Administration to adopt and pursue the most advisable measures for reducing the present enormous military and other establishments within the limits proposed in the several statements included in the IV article of the appendix to your letter of the 1st January; and we trust to your experienced zeal and

ability for enabling the British Government in India to confer this essential benefit on the Gaikwad State, in view to which we consent to suspend for one year the receipt of the fixed instalments for the Company's debt, trusting that this example will lead to your obtaining a similar acquiescence from the other creditors whose claims are in a course of payment under the general bhandari of the Hon'ble Company in the manner adverted to in the article of the appendix last cited and in the 59th and following paragraphs of your letter of the 1st January.

35. It is no doubt highly important that the organisation of the military according to the establishment in the II article of your appendix should take place coincidently with the payment of the arrears; and the grounds assigned in your 66th and 67th paragraphs, combined with the great utility of the object in view, have satisfied us of the expediency of the Company's making the temporary sacrifice of one year's postponement in the payments towards the liquidation of their debt for the several important purposes of resewing the Gaikwad State from ruin and of enabling it to retrieve its fallen condition and to pay off in a few years all its creditors in the manner you have pointed out, by which alone it can be reinstated in a respectable condition and become a suitable and useful ally to the British Nation in India.

36. Although the measures adverted to in your letter of the 1st January, 1806, with reference to the present state of the Kathiawar have long had our general concurrence, you must be sensible that, after the receipt of the instructions from the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of the 18th March, no military movement can be made into that country by our troops until we can obtain the sanction of the supreme Government, which as we may expect in all [?] July, the circuit you propose may, we think, admit of being undertaken as soon as the decline of the monsoon and the approach of the dry season may render expedient.

37. Under the degree of assent that has already been expressed to this design by the Supreme Government you may proceed in the meanwhile to propose and submit for our consideration the draft of the circular address to the several Chieftains in Kathiawar, alluded to in your 84th paragraph; acting in this and all the other stages of the measure, thus in mediation, in full concurrence with our ally, the Gaikwad, of which in the next paragraph of your report you have adverted to the expediency as an essential part of the arrangement.

38. In the first part of this letter we have expressed our sense of Shastri's capacity and zeal of Gangadhar Shastri, in testimony of which you are authorised to confer on him the grant of a palankeen, meaning to defer the further consideration of your impressive recommendation of this native agent till the conclusion of the important measures now in progress; having in the meanwhile to desire that the expense incurred by his journey to the Presidency may be defrayed by the bakhshi.

Fort William, 23rd July, 1806 (S. & P. D. 189)
Sir George Hilario Barlow to Jonathan Duncan.

1806

1. We have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 15th May, together with the enclosures referred to in it...

*Walker
praised*

2. Before we proceed to state our sentiments upon the points submitted to our consideration, justice demands the expression of the high sense which we entertain of the distinguished ability, zeal and industry manifested by Major Walker in the laborious and important investigations which have enabled him to submit to the Government of Bombay his most able and satisfactory report of the 1st January... In expressing these sentiments we mean also to convey our appreciation of the zealous and able endeavours of that valuable public officer, antecedently to the date of his report, to impress upon the mind of the Diwan a proper sense of the urgent necessity of a reform in the system of the Gaikwad's Government, and our acknowledgment of the general merit of his conduct in the management and support of the important interests committed to his charge. We request that these sentiments be communicated to Major Walker.

*Right to
interfere*

3. The question of our right to interfere and the absolute necessity of our active assistance for the accomplishment of a radical reform of the Gaikwad [Government] has been so fully and ably discussed by Major Walker in his dispatch of the 1st of January that little remains to be added on that subject. The peculiar situation of the affairs of the Gaikwad and the circumstances under which our connection with that State has been established and has become in a manner interwoven with its internal concerns, distinguish our relations with that State from those which subsist with the great States of India, although the general political relations and obligations are the same. The interference, therefore, which we are called upon to exercise, cannot be considered a deviation from those principles of policy which in our intercourse with other allies preclude our interference in the management of their internal concerns. It is evident that the alternative of our interference for the reform of the affairs of the Gaikwad is not merely the loss of the advantages to be derived from the efficiency of the alliance, but the positive dangers to which the certain ruin of the State would expose the most essential interests in that quarter of the Peninsula.

*Measures
sanctioned*

4. Upon these grounds we have no hesitation in affording our sanction to the measures proposed by Major Walker for the radical reform of the ruinous system of expenditure now prevailing in the State of the Gaikwad, as far as they relate to the relief of its encumbrances and to the reduction of the civil and military charges by the aid and credit of the British Government in supporting the exertions of the Minister.

*Policy
advised*

5. At the same time we are aware of the impracticability of effecting this reform without the concurrence of the Raja and his Minister; and we observe with concern the reluctance of the latter to encounter the partial odium attending the requisite reductions and to employ the firm and vigorous exertions, which alone can secure success to the project. But we found on the good sense of the Minister and on the ability of Major Walker a confident expectation that this reluctance may be brought to yield to the manifest exigency of the case; and this result may perhaps be accelerated by repressing his hopes of the British interference, when the existing evils and abuses shall have arrived at

that degree of maturity, at which the remedy will be more difficult of application, and the alternative be productive of more immediate and irretrievable ruin.

6. We are satisfied that the fullest reliance may be placed on the discretion, zeal and ability of Major Walker, aided by the superintendence of the Governor of Bombay, in conducting the details of the proposed measure; and we consider it altogether superfluous to suggest any more specific instructions upon the subject, on which indeed we could only propose to Major Walker's attention considerations of delicacy, prudence and caution, of the necessity of which that officer's able reports abundantly show that he is fully aware. *Confidence*

7. We trust that for the accomplishment of the projected reform neither the presence of an additional force nor any preparations of a military nature will be requisite. Independently of the expense attending the reinforcement of the troops in Gujarat and their equipment on the scale of actual service, considerations of a political nature oppose great objections to the adoption of either of these measures. *Expenses*

8. Although sensible of the degree of connection existing between the reform of the Government of the Gaikwad and the projected expedition into Kathiawar, it has been necessary to consider those two points distinctly. We are disposed to admit the advantages, described by Major Walker to be the result of the successful prosecution of that expedition, both with respect to the British Government and to that of the Gaikwad. But the prosecution of it at the present moment appears to us [to] involve the interests of Government to an extent exceeding the limits of our views in that quarter; and we are of opinion that the objects of preserving the State of the Gaikwad from the danger of irretrievable insolvency, with which it is at present menaced, and enabling it to become an efficient ally, may be accomplished without the aid of the projected military expedition. *Kathiawar*

9. When the expenses of the State have been reduced to a scale proportionate to its revenue, when the troops to be permanently maintained shall have been paid up and placed on an efficient footing, and the debts of the State shall be in a train of liquidation, the Government will be in a condition to co-operate with us efficiently, either for its own defence against external enemies or for the establishment of its authority in the Peninsula of Gujarat. We are of opinion that, until the Government shall have been placed in that condition, it could not without the highest imprudence engage on so extensive and important a military enterprise as that which Major Walker has suggested. Its progress cannot be anticipated with a degree of confidence precluding the apprehension of failure. The attempt would subject both Governments to a certain and heavy expense; and if it should ultimately fail, not only the projected reform of internal administration might be frustrated, but evils of magnitude, affecting the general interests of the British Government in India, must be expected to ensue.

No. 4. MEASURES OF REFORM

THE documents give an account of the various measures devised by Major Walker to straighten out the much involved financial mismanagement in the Baroda State. Besides introducing a policy of ruthless retrenchment, the Resident specially insisted on all public expenditures being made publicly, *i.e.* with the knowledge and consent of the Darbar and through the instrumentality of the revenue officials. Publicity was to be made the guarantee of administrative honesty.

DOCUMENTS

1806 *Bombay, 15th May, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)*
Jonathan Duncan to Sir George Hilario Barlow.

Debts & loans 2. The purpose of our present address is to submit to your consideration a view of the proceedings that have been hitherto held, or are yet proposed for reducing the expenses of the Gaikwad Administration and towards rendering them commensurate with its resources, inclusive of that detailed report promised in Mr. Secretary Warden's address of the 3rd August last, on the pecuniary circumstances of that State as directly or indirectly assisted by the Hon'ble Company.

First debt 3. The earliest pecuniary transaction between us and the Gaikwad Principality arose out of the 1st treaty of the 15th March, 1802, stipulating that the expenses incurred by the Company on account of that year's campaign should be defrayed by two equal instalments in October and December of that year, in failure of which the Company was to enter into the possession of the Gaikwad's share of the athavisi and to collect the revenues therefrom till the expense in question should be liquidated. At the period of that prospective mortgage it was known to Raoba, the late Gaikwad Minister, that Parbhudas, a principal shroff or native banker, held still a residuary and unsatisfied claim on the territory which was the proposed subject of it; but this objection he proposed to overcome by extending the pledge of those lands to that shroff, provided the latter would undertake for the payment of the Company's demand as it fell due; which intention was however obstructed by a threatening claim to 6½ lakhs of Rupees being preferred on the Gaikwad State by Daulatrao Sindia before our first instalment became due; under which embarrassment the late Gaikwad Diwan had recourse to Parbhudas to take on himself the discharge of all these accumulated encumbrances; but the shroff in question would only agree to do so upon the conditions finally adjusted under the approbation of the Supreme Government as expressed in the 52nd paragraph of their letter of the 15th of December, 1802, that in part of the Company's demand we should receive Rs. 5,75,000 as advanced for this purpose by Parbhudas, and let the remainder, to nearly an equal amount, (the whole claim for our war charge being ultimately fixed at eleven lakhs) be applied as a

loan from the Company to the Gaikwad to enable Anandrao Gaikwad therewith to satisfy Sindia; which sum of 5,25,000 Rupees was accordingly placed at the head of the Gaikwad debt to the Company.

4. A further head of debt from the Gaikwad sarkar to the Hon'ble Company is derived from the first year's subsidy (beginning from the 1st July, 1802,) and calculated at the rate of sixty-five thousand Rupees per month at 7,80,000 per annum, having for the reasons assigned in the 9th article of the treaty of the 6th of June, 1802, been allowed to accumulate without the allotment of landed funds for its discharge, an assignment which from the anticipated predicament of the Gaikwad resources would not take place till the following year. *Other debt*

5. According to the figured statement under the date 4th June, 1802, the resources of the Gaikwad State were (as far as any estimate of them could be obtained) taken at Rupees 55,00,000 and its disbursements at Rupees 82,00,000, thereby annually exceeding its means in the sum of Rupees 27,00,000. *Expenses in 1802*

6. It was at that period suggested that by introducing a reform and retrenchment in these expenses the Government of the Gaikwad might in four or five years be relieved from its distresses, with which view the following reductions were then suggested in the military disbursements: *Reform scheme of 1802*

(1)	A proportion of two-thirds of the Arab force, whence there would be a saving of ..	Rs. 24,00,000
(2)	Interest thereon, reckoning it at only 9 per cent per annum..	„ 2,26,000
	Total saving from proposed Arab reform ..	Rs. 26,26,000
(3)	A proportion of one-half in the silahdar paga establishments..	„ 10,00,000
(4)	A like proportion in the obliged charge of keeping up forts and garrisons ..	„ 7,50,000
(5)	A proposed saving of nearly half in the following articles of what may be called civil charges	
	1st, modikhana ..	Rs. 4,00,000
	2nd, house expenses, women, aswari, etc. ..	„ 10,00,000
	3rd, presents, charity and feasts ..	„ 3,00,000
		<hr/> 17,00,000
	To be reduced to ..	Rs. 8,00,000
	Results of the thus proposed saving in the expense of the Gaikwad State ..	„ 51,76,000
	Add Kadi and the other possessions of Malharrao ..	„ 5,50,000
		<hr/> Total Rs. 57,2

Deduct public charges that were contemplated to remain:

1st, English troops (since increased by nearly one-half by an addition to the force)	Rs. 8,00,000
2ndly, cessions to the Company in free gift	„ 2,50,000
3rdly, provision for Malharrao since reduced to	„ 1,25,000
4thly, for any future pensions etc.	„ 1,25,000
	<hr/>
	13,00,000
Net saving of expense including the increase of revenue in consequence of the annexation of Kadi to the Baroda territories	Rs. 44,26,000

Upon which plan the existing expense would remain as under:

First, Arabs (for the remaining third to be kept up of them)	Rs. 12,00,000
Secondly, silahdars and paga corps.	„ 10,00,000
Thirdly, forts and garrisons	„ 7,50,000
Fourthly, civil charges	„ 8,50,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 38,00,000

Sum, which it was supposed in the original rough estimate, above adverted to, might admit of still further reductions; and that, after the reforms thus deemed practicable, the Gaikwad expenses need not exceed thirty lakhs of Rupees per annum, including even the peshkash to the Peshwa; whence and in the improvement of the productive sources of the revenue it was computed that the general affairs of the Gaikwad State might ultimately be brought to yield a saving to the Sovereign of from ten to fifteen lakhs of Rupees per annum.

Approval 7. The reforms, above enumerated, were committed to the charge of Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, on his proceeding from Cambay to enter on his office in June 1802, and will be accordingly found to stand distinctly referred to as specific objects of reduction in the fifth article of the Resident's additional articles of agreement with the Raja Anandrao, of the 29th of that month and year, which stand noticed in terms of marked approbation in the 50th paragraph of the letter from the Supreme Government of the 15th December, 1802, as containing stipulations highly advantageous to the interests of the British Government in the State of the Gaikwad, amounting in fact to the placing its concerns and the security of its Sovereign essentially under the guardianship of the Company's Government, whence may accordingly be deduced the right and perhaps the duty of all the subsequent instances of our interposition for the reform of its administration as hereunder narrated.

Loan of 8. To enable the Gaikwad State to effect the first part of the projected reform by paying up the arrear of the quota of their Arab and
1802

other sibandi troops that were thus to be discharged, a loan of ten lakhs was under the approbation of the Supreme Government made to Raja Anandrao from this Presidency; but from circumstances narrated in Major Walker's letters of the 30th July, and of 8th September, 1802, communicated at the time to Bengal, the actual reduction fell short of that originally proposed and was limited to one-half of this sibandi as it had stood when the reform was undertaken.

9. In approving of the above-mentioned loan the Supreme Government signified in the 45th and 46th paragraphs of their letter of the 15th December, 1802, that the Gaikwad Government should be further assisted with an additional one or by the British Government to raise money (as had been suggested in a letter and accompaniments from this Government of the 11th September) for the purpose of reducing the Arab troops to the number entertained by Fatesing Gaikwad; the Governor-General-in-Council observing that the most eligible mode of affording that assistance would be to guarantee a loan to be made by bankers on sufficient territorial security, provided such a loan could be obtained on reasonable terms. The Governor-General however considered the reduction of the Arab troops an object of sufficient importance to warrant the negotiation of an original loan by the Government of Bombay for the purpose of effecting the desired reduction; adding that his Lordship's Council would be disposed to authorise a further pecuniary aid to the Gaikwad for the ultimate extinction of the Arab force at the earliest practicable period of time; for effecting which ultimate object one further loan was accordingly made to the Gaikwad State, of about 8 lakhs eighty-nine thousand Rupees; making all our advances up to the end of that year of account amount, inclusive of the war charges of the first campaign, to Rs. 42,42,131-0-12; from which after deducting the said war charges and fifty thousand Rupees, received within the same period, the balance due to the Company stood on the 30th April, 1803 at Rs. 30,92,131-0-12, which sum may be considered as constituting the aggregate of the Company's advance to, and demand on, the Gaikwad State and has since continued on uniform uninterrupted progress of liquidation. *Loan & debts*

10. In making the advances towards the relief of the Gaikwad State it was not however understood that they would alone suffice without the further aid of the country-shroffs or native bankers, who, as noticed in our Resident's before cited letter of the 4th June, 1802, would thereby be encouraged to come forward with a proportionate advance, concurrently with that of the Company, and sharing also in like proportion (as estimated in the 4th article of the treaty of the 6th of the same month and year) in the funds thereby reserved for the payment, as will be rendered clear by the following memorandum furnished by Major Walker, the Resident at Baroda, with his letter of the 19th March, 1803, of the first loan to the amount of ten lakhs of principal, as originally made to the Gaikwad State in view to the reduction of a two-thirds' proportion of the Arab and Sindhi sibandi: *Shroffs' help*

First loan to the Gaikwad by the soukars or shroffs:

1st, Trivedi including manoti...	Rs. 3,12,000		
2nd, Hari Bhakti	3,12,000		
3rd, Samal Beehar	3,12,000		
4th, Mangal Parekh	3,12,000		
		Rs. 12,48,000	0 0

By the Company including the loss by exchange and interest till 31st December	10,77,738	0 15
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Rs. 23,25,738 0 15

To be recovered in the month of June 1803	Rs. 4,31,600	0 0
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To be recovered in the month of October 1803	8,63,400	0 0
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Rs. 12,95,000 0 0

The above sum to be divided between the Company and soukars, viz.

	June	October	Total
Company Rs.	2,00,001 3 11	4,00,096 0 90	6,00,098 0 01
soukars & shroffs } ..	2,31,598 0 89	4,63,303 3 10	6,94,901 3 99
	Rs. 4,31,600 0 0	8,63,400 0 3	12,95,000 0 0

Estimate 11. It may be proper here to add that in transmitting this statement Major Walker described it merely as a rough estimate and not pretending to be quite exact in particulars, observing that it would however be sufficient to show pretty accurately the periods of repayment and the sum that each party might expect nearly to receive at each instalment.

Other loans 12. The subsequent loans for the payment of the Company's advance on account of Sindia's debt and of the 2nd loan for the final discharge of the Arabs from the service, as well as generally of all the Company's pecuniary advances to the Gaikwad State, together with the unliquidated part of the first year's subsidy (some part of which having been realised by varats assignments on the mulukgiri collections) stand ultimately secured on the preceding fund, which is certain and sufficient for their liquidation; and besides this, the Company guaranteed at the request of the parties the continuance of Parbhudas' security on the athavisi districts of the Gaikwad to the extent of about four lakhs per annum till his advance, as per the 3rd preceding paragraph on account of Sindia's claim and of the Company's war charges of the 1st campaign should with the unsatisfied amount of his former loan be liquidated; of which the Supreme Government were duly advised, as afterwards acknowledged in the 52nd paragraph of the letter of the 15th December, 1802.

Sitaram's plight 13. The concerns of the Gaikwad Administration proceeded thus without any more direct assistance from the British Government or

further reductions in its still overburthened establishments till the death of Raoba, the Diwan, which happened in July 1833, and [till] the succession to the office by his nephew and adopted son, Sitaram; with reference to which events it was observed by Major Walker in his letter of the 4th of August of that year that, considering the embarrassments this new agent must labour under, it was difficult to conceive how his administration could long support itself without some aid at first in money; observing that it was now necessary to determine whether we chose to support or leave it to struggle with its necessities. In the last case, although we should give it all our countenance, this would not (the Major added) probably be sufficient to save it; whilst in the former case we might, he remarked, run some risk, but with a good chance to reap solid advantage; and it was, he thought, for our reputation to maintain an Administration of our own appointment.

14. In reply to this letter it was signified to the Resident under *Financial* date 17th August, 1803, that, much as it was our wish to avoid any *policy* further outlay of money in the support of the Gaikwad Government, we were sensible that some pecuniary aid might prove indispensable in the outset of Sitaram's administration, and [that we] must therefore however reluctantly acquiesce in the same, in the reliance that the Resident would keep the amount thereof within as narrow limits as possible; of which reply and instruction the Supreme Government were on the same day advised, and a similar notice was submitted when on a further application from Major Walker of the 1st November, 1803, we agreed on the 18th February, 1804, to extend the Company's pecuniary aid to the sum of 2 or 3 lakhs of Rupees, by the help of which the Resident thought that Sitaram would be able to pay off or reduce, as the case might require, the unnecessary establishments of the Gaikwad Government, and [would be able] by degrees to introduce system and order into its departments; upon which occasion Government expressed its reliance that this aid, of which to the amount of 2,39,060 Rupees have been accordingly since advanced, might prove the full extent of the Diwan's calls on the Company's resources; and that the residue of the requisite funds might (as also communicated to the Governor-General) be raised on the credit of the Gaikwad State under the Resident's countenance and approbation or even *bhandari*¹ (as indicated by the already cited instructions from His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council in the 9th and 12th preceding paragraphs), taking that sort of security in the sense which the Resident had assigned to it in a former letter from him of the 29th of January, 1804, wherein he describes it as an obligation or guarantee which frequently occurs in the transactions of Gujarat, employing an intermediate power between the contracting parties, instituted principally to prevent the State [from] acting unjustly towards those with whom it enters into engagements. Both parties are (the Major notices) in some measure under the protection of the guarantee, who undertakes to see the stipulations on both sides performed. The guarantee is at liberty to transfer his engagement to another and to relinquish it altogether on giving due notice of his intention.

1. See Section *Straws in the Wind*, No. 2.

Company's bhandari 15. The bhandari system extends in Gujarat to the protection of persons as well as property, in so much that during Kanhoji's short-lived usurpation of the administration of Baroda in 1802 this Government was called on to vindicate its right of protection in favour of Muncherji,¹ a principal Parsi officer of that State, to whom the Company's bhandari had previously been extended, at the instance (or with the concurrence) of the late Raja Govindrao himself as connected with Muncherji entering at that period into the Gaikwad service; and in consequence of Kanhoji's violation of the British bhandari, which had been thus engaged, by seizing Muncherji and all his family and placing them under severe restraint at Baroda, we were called on to interfere and did so by demanding and ultimately procuring these parties' enlargement to the end that a fair investigation might be made into the charges against them, though Kanhoji demurred and procrastinated in yielding to our requisition, till the loss of his power gave the merit of complying with it to his successors.

Walker's bhandari 16. It was also under this form that (as remarked in Major Walker's letter of the 30th July, 1802, already forwarded to Bengal) it was usual for the Chiefs or others of the Arab soldiery during the prevalence of their power in Gujarat to become security when the Government and even individuals made engagements, and to undertake to see stipulations faithfully performed; and when their power ceased by their capitulation at Baroda, they were, in consistence with Major Walker's already mentioned explanation of the nature of this bhandari engagement, formally released from their responsibility by one of its articles; whence the performance of this long accustomed privilege or duty fell almost unavoidably to be performed by our Resident, the growing ascendancy of whose influence over that of the Arabs had indeed for some time before their final overthrow devolved upon him. that charge in respect to all such transactions, in so much that as early as by his letter of the 12th September (referred to in our Resident's minute of the 6th October, 1802, and communicated at the same time to the Governor-General) he announced that without the assistance of the Company's credit it did not appear that the Diwan (*i.e.* Raoba) possessed any means of satisfying Sindia; whilst the Marathas, now that we have taken the lead in the administration, will not make advances but under our security; all which having been duly communicated to the Supreme Government with the address from the Presidency of the 8th October, 1802, as already mentioned to have been acknowledged under date the 15th December following, its approbation is from the contents of that letter to be inferred to that mode of raising supplies for our ally's exigencies. The operation indeed of the bhandari system is (as remarked by Major Walker) to increase with the least possible risk the Company's consequence and influence; nor would it be in fact consistent with either, to allow of any other than the Resident to act in that capacity, in as much as such persons would become a separate party in the State and be able to exercise a proportionate influence over the Administration.

1. See *Gaikwads of Baroda*, Vol. IV, pp. 1-7.

17. Thus situated, Major Walker has assisted and become the *Bhandari*,
 bhandari for two general loans for the service of the Gaikwad State; ¹⁸⁰³
 the earliest, previously to the death of the Diwan, Raoha, in 1803, to
 the amount of 8,16,750 Rupees, secured generally on local funds, and
 of which notice was transmitted to the Supreme Government in the copy
 of Major Walker's report of the 2nd September of the same year, and
 of this whole amount the greater proportion or to within about 2 lakhs
 is already liquidated, as will appear by one of the papers hereafter
 noticed.

18. Another larger kotta or loan was under the urgency of pro- *Second*
 viding for the money of the Gaikwad troops, required by the Hon'ble *bhandari*
 Sir A. Wellesley to join the Bombay army in the field during the war
 against Jaswantrao Holkar, raised under the like countenance and
 general bhandari of the Resident to enable the Gaikwad sarkar to dis-
 charge certain arrears of pay due to these troops. The circumstances
 of this loan are fully narrated in the accompanying copy of Major
 Walker's report on the subject under date 22nd of February, 1805; and
 as the funds for the repayment of the eighteen or twenty lakhs in
 question were ascertained at the period of the contribution towards this
 emergency, the bhandari responsibility respecting it, is of course limited
 to the Resident's preventing their being prematurely applied to other
 objects; under which view of the case of the political urgency that led
 to the arrangement, we have not objected to the part that Major Walker
 was thus compelled to take in it, although with regard to all further
 bhandaris he has been instructed to give us previous notice of those
 he may see a prospect of being proposed to him, and in the meanwhile
 we refer to the vouchers for the present state of all the preceding
 bhandaris which he has thus contracted, several of which being of a
 date previous to our letter to him of the 13th of February, 1804, must
 have arisen out of his situation, which almost unavoidably exposes him
 to assistances of this description, but which will not now prove so
 frequent, nor at all recur without our sanction being antecedently
 obtained.

19. Inclusive of the 2 lakhs which the Company will appear to *Debts in*
 have ostensibly more than in reality contributed to this loan out of the *April, 1806*
 amount in expectancy from yet unrecovered assignments from the
 Kathiawar mulukgiri, the principal and interest of the debt from the
 Gaikwad State to the Company may be taken up to the end of April last
 as at about 18,50,000 Rupees; and as the sum of 6,61,093-0-50 Rupees
 is annually applicable to the reduction of its principal and interest,
 the whole may be considered as likely to be completely paid off in the
 year 1809 at furthest; or as Major Walker thinks by the month of
 November 1808, which earlier liquidation depends however on the
 Company's realising annually the further contingent sum of 2 lakhs of
 Rupees from the assignments on the Kathiawar mulukgiri levies; but
 whether or not, there is no doubt but this whole debt must be extin-
 guished in the course of the year 1810, notwithstanding the postpone-
 ment of the current year's fixed receipt on the general grounds of
 amelioration suggested in Major Walker's accompanying address of the
 1st of January last. [1st January, 1806].

1806 *Baroda, 9th September, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 190)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Temporary respite 1. The plan of reform in the Gaikwad expenditure, which I had the honour to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council on the 1st January last, was founded on the expected distress of the Administration by the usual clamorous demand of the military for their arrears.

2. This event was not however of so early occurrence as was at first supposed, but the delay was unavoidable and arose from accident.

3. The marriage of Fatesing Gaikwad, it was expected, would have taken place in March; but the delay, which preceded the departure of the bride for Baroda, of necessity protracted the conclusion of the nuptials until the month of June.

4. During the celebration of the ceremonies attending this event, the troops out of respect restrained their demands; but as soon as it was concluded, indications of the approaching dharna began to manifest themselves by the assembly of the several jamadars and their moneyed agents at Baroda.

Baroda request 5. The Administration however had anticipated their difficulties, and, as I supposed they would be, were early in intimating their expectations of receiving from the friendship and liberality of the Company the necessary pecuniary relief.

6. It is unnecessary on the present occasion to detail the particulars of the several conferences which I had with Sitaram and his brother, the Diwanji, on this subject, as they uniformly ended in the same result.

7. The Administration were invariably taught to relinquish all hope of receiving from the Company any assistance, if its object was partial or limited to suspend until a future period the evils which threatened them; but, if they were determined to attempt their final eradication, they then might rely upon receiving the support and aid of the Company.

Walker's demands 8. The Administration, having assented with apparent sincerity to the truth and propriety of these observations, wished to obtain a specific statement of the objects of reform, which the Hon'ble Company were desirous that they should undertake.

9. In reply to this it was only necessary to refer them to the several written memorials, which I had already presented to them, and which had also received their assent; but I informed them, if they would deliver in a statement of their receipts and expenditure, with a schedule of the reduction and statement of the amount necessary to enforce it, I would give the subject my consideration and my advice.

10. After repeated conversations on the subject the Diwan assented, and these accounts have since occupied the attention of the Diwan. They have just been delivered to me; but, until they are translated, I shall forbear any observation upon them.

11. In the meanwhile the clamour of the troops began to increase, but a small advance to some of the principal jamadars induced them to suspend their proceedings, under the assurance that the Administration were concerting measures with me, by which their demands might be satisfied without resorting to the violence of dharna.

12. A long experience of the character and disposition of Sitaram *Sitaram's failure* had convinced me of his inability (arising, not from a deficiency of talent or spirit, but from an easy and indolent mind) to carry into execution the proposed reforms to the rigid extent which circumstances require, and of the consequent necessity of the experience and vigour of Babaji's character to give energy to the counsels of his nephew.

13. The difficulty however, which would have attended the bringing of this person to Baroda, was fortunately obviated by Sitaram *Babaji called* himself, who wrote a letter requesting Babaji to repair to Baroda, to assist him with his advice. In reply to this communication, Babaji with my concurrence informed Sitaram of his intentions to proceed to Baroda, and he will probably arrive here by the 20th of this month.

14. The delivery of the accounts and expected arrival of Babaji being two events of some relative importance in showing the progress of the impending plan of reform, I conceived a brief report of these circumstances might prove acceptable to you, Hon'ble Sir, and I shall continue from time to time in a similar manner to notice the prominent features of my progress, and reserve any detail for a future occasion and report.

Baroda, 11th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 197)
Dispatch from the Resident at Baroda.

1807

1. I concluded my last dispatch in this department under date the *Babaji appointed* 20th November last¹ with apprising you of Sitaram having executed the makhiasi of Babaji Appaji's appointment to the office of Khasgi-diwan to the Raja, Anand Rao, and had also consented to the 1st of Paus Sudh or 9th January being fixed for the termination of the arrangements necessary in the impending reforms.

2. This period having now elapsed, you will be anxious, Hon'ble Sir, to have my report of the further proceedings on this subject, of which I shall proceed as herebefore to submit the prominent features.

3. Past experience of Sitaram's dispositions apprised me of the *Ultimatum* necessity in matters of importance of strictly defining the extent of the co-operation which I was desirous of obtaining from him in the impending reforms. In order therefore to remove all doubt and misunderstanding, I drew up and presented to Sitaram on the 25th November a translate of the accompanying kalambandi comprising in 16 articles the heads of the principal objects to be effected, and to which I required the consent of Sitaram.

4. The due understanding of the subsequent paragraphs of this *Baroda* dispatch renders it necessary here to observe that the etiquette of the *etiquette*

¹ See *Important Personages, Sitaram*, entry 20th November, 1806.

Darbar has assigned to each of the officers of Government, under the denomination of Darbar, the annexation of a certain formality of office to every public document.

The mode, which had for a long period been sanctioned by precedent in the Gaikwad Darbar, had left no other method by which Babaji would in virtue of his new appointment become an active sharer in the duties of Government, than by assigning it to be his duty to prepare all yads or memoranda of public business.

5. While the etiquette of the State required the concurrence of the Khasgidarak upon every public act, it may also be observed that without this concurrence, that appointment would be a sinecure and afford no means of controlling illegal or corrupt proceedings, which it was intended to derive from the institution of this office.

Sitaram's opposition 6. It will therefore be difficult to account, from any motive springing from public spirit, for the strenuous opposition which Sitaram made to the 3rd article of the enclosure No. 1.

7. Sitaram pretended to found his objections upon the proposal being novel, and unusual, and detrimental to his character. To these arguments it was observed that the novelty of a practice was no objection to its adoption if intrinsically good, but that it was not a novel proposition, as it was distinctly and specifically mentioned in the memorandum communicated by Kamal-ud-din; and in respect to the character of Sitaram, every assurance was given him of every just support from the Company's Government.

8. Shortly after this I received verbal assurances of the Diwan having consented to the 3rd article upon condition of not affixing his written consent to the kalambandi.

9. To this sacrifice to his personal feeling I communicated my consent, requiring however to receive his verbal declaration of his accession to the kalambandi, and that the tenor of it should be acted up to; particularly in the indispensable articles of all public yads being prepared by Babaji, and public business being performed at the bhaddar [*old palace*].

10. I was therefore much surprised to receive on the 22nd, at this stage of the business, a verbal message from the Diwan, communicated by Banduji, refusing to transact public business at the bhaddar, on the grounds of this being also a novel proposition resulting from Babaji's suggestions, which precluded attention on the part of Sitaram; and that it was inconsistent with the character of the latter to resume a practice which had been so long discontinued.

11. These observations were answered, and the Marathi version of the 56 articles of advice was put into Banduji's hands to prove that the advice was not novel in its nature.

12. No further communication of importance took place until the 2nd January, when I learnt from Kamal-ud-din that, having communicated in a note to Sitaram the substance of a conversation which the

former officer had held with Gangadhar Shastri, he had received a note in reply, denying ever having expressed or authorised a message conveying any disinclination to transact business at the palace.

13. While Kamal-ud-din was with me, Banduji arrived, but I deemed it proper to prevent a formal and intricate discussion of this subject, which could only at this period have retarded the progress of more important business, and I confined myself to inquire of Banduji what were Sitaram's intentions.

14. Nothing further however occurred until the 3rd instant, when I received a message from Sitaram, requesting that Mr. Carnac and Captain Greenwood might be deputed to call upon him.

15. The summary of these gentlemen's conference with Sitaram will preclude the necessity of any detail, in this place, of the communication he made to them, and which was continued on the 4th of January. With a view to obviate miscomprehension on some parts of Sitaram's communication contained in the enclosure, I have annexed a few remarks which may be useful in leading to a correct estimate of the force of his arguments, which are more plausible than accurate or solid.

16. The subject however of this communication is of importance.

17. The reluctance of the Diwan disclosed throughout the whole of this communication to admit Babaji to the exercise of an official formality, which would afford him a control in the affairs of Government, arises from a secret and family motive of a very delicate nature,¹ but which it would not be proper to discuss in this place.

18. An aversion also, notwithstanding his assertions, might prevail against the execution of the reforms; and he might hope to find some pretext for delaying their execution so long as he deferred his consent to the 3rd article of the kalambandi.

19. Whatever however might be the sentiments of the Diwan, I deemed it expedient that he should be aware of the decided intentions of the British Government to act up to the tenor of its engagements with its ally, the Gaikwad.

20. With this view I directed Mr. Carnac and Captain Greenwood *Memorandum* on the 7th to wait upon Sitaram with a translate of the accompanying memorandum.

22. In transmitting this paper it may only be necessary to observe that it affords to Sitaram every opportunity of evincing the sincerity of his declaration by proceeding immediately to the execution of the plans of the reform.

23. From past experience and present indication I do not expect *Company's* that Sitaram will comply. In this event it may be satisfactory to remark *kindness* that the utmost latitude and extent of indulgence has been granted to Sitaram, consistent with our public engagements.

1. See Section *Important Personages*, Anandrao, entry of the 9th of February, 1807, accompaniment No. 2.

24. The delay, which has ensued, has been of no material consequence, or tended in any degree to embarrass our proceedings, while in other respects considerable advantages have attended it.

25. The sincerity of our views has been established and proved, and our forbearance and impartiality will have been disclosed, and it must be evident to all that it has ever been in Sitaram's power to have retained by a vigorous exertion of duty the credit which may attend the successful execution of the necessary reforms in the State of his Master.

*Progress
of reforms*

26. Having now submitted to your consideration, Hon'ble Sir, this report of the present state of circumstances at Baroda, it may be necessary in conclusion to inform you that the preceding occurrences have passed with order and tranquillity, and that the ensuing reforms are generally viewed with approbation.

27. The necessary measures are therefore in forwardness to proceed under the tenor of the instructions of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, conveyed in the 31st and 32nd paragraphs of their letter of the 15th May, 1806; in respect to which, I shall have the honour as heretofore from time to time to report the result.

No. 1. Kalambandi or memorandum from Major Walker to Sitaram for the complete reform for the Gaikwad State, proposed to be carried into execution by the 1st Paus Sudh or 9th of January, 1807.

*Measures to
be taken*

1. A complete and accurate account of pecuniary concerns with the Company's Government from the first period of those transactions to be produced.

2. All guarantees, rendered by the Company's Government as may have been discharged, shall be cancelled; besides, such others as it may be practicable now to discharge shall also be annulled, keeping only such deeds on record for future settlement, the period for the adjustment of which has not yet arrived.

3. All memoranda or yads of public business shall be prepared by the Khasgidarak, Babaji Appaji.

4. All the moneys of Parbhudas Seth in the athavisi shall be accounted for.

5. An account of the whole of the mahals shall be rendered for 3 years, commencing from 1860 to 1862 inclusive.

6. A complete account of all dues to the pagadars, silahdar's and sibandi to be produced.

7. To frame an account of one year's total receipts and disbursements, including Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar.

N. B. Kachcha accounts.

8. To frame an account of the sibandi, silahdars and pagadars, exhibiting opposite the name of each what amount such individual receives or is entitled to. Under the head sibandi come fort-soldiery and

horse; and under pagadars come bargirs and silahdars and sowars. This arrangement will facilitate the ends of the reforms in question.

A memorandum is also to be furnished of the customs observed amongst the pagadars, silahdars and sibandi in the time of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, besides exhibiting the forms of payment when their dues became to be discharged.

9. That to all written deeds the signature and seal of the Raja must be affixed, whose goodwill and assent must be obtained by waiting for a few days, but by any means to obtain his pleasure; for this purpose all knitcheries (public audiences) to be held at the palace for transaction of public business.

10. An exact statement of all arrears, due from the whole of the mahals, countries and Kantha, Kathiawar, to be recovered in the present year 1863, to be prepared.

11. An account of the revenues of the State with its disbursements reduced to a correspondent scale (inclusive of the sum of Rupees 17,55,000 given on the mahals rased) to answer various demands therein. This account must be framed after such manner as to prevent detriment to the power, credit, or respectability of the State.

12. In the course of the intended reforms of the State it is necessary that all parties concerned, in whatever circumstances or situation they may be, should be unanimous in promoting the interest of the State, and that the darakdars, sardars, mamlatdars and sonkars should assist in the completion of the intended momentous reforms both with their good understanding and money in any concern connected therewith and to the utmost of their respective means.

13. In prosecuting the intended momentous reforms no individuals shall suffer any oppression or injustice; neither shall any individuals in like manner be considered exempt from the end of justice. In the course of this work it will occur to observation that many individuals have been long attached to the service of the sarkar, for whom as well as those of latter date it will be necessary to provide in some manner agreeable to circumstances; a certain line of conduct must however be prescribed.

14. The charge of all forts and other fortified places, situated within the various mahals, shall be invested in persons fit for such charge, of chosen character, credit and integrity; and for the immediate duties thereof a killadar and sibandi shall be sent, composed of persons direct from the seat of Government.

15. A complete set of accounts for one complete year of the reign of Fatesingrao to be given in to the Company.

The impending reforms must proceed gradually, commencing with the sibandi, and proceeding in regular progress to the mahals, pagadars, and silahdars. The progress will then be certain without confusion or disturbance.

No. 2. *Memorandum of conversation with Sitaram and Mr. Carnac and Captain Greenwood.*

Conversation See *Important Personages, Sitaram*, entry of the 3rd and 4th January, 1807.

No. 3. *Translated extract of a letter from Sitaram Raoji to Babaji Appaji.*

Letters See *Important Personages, Sitaram*, entry of 21st July, 1806.

No. 4. *Memorandum from Major Walker to Sitaram.*

Memorandum See *Important Personages, Sitaram*, entry of 7th January, 1807.

1807 *Bombay, 22nd January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 197)*

Jonathan Duncan to G. H. Barlow.

Difficulties We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st December respecting the measures in progress and those proposed to be adopted for the amelioration of the affairs of the Gaikwad State, and transmit, in continuation of the former communications on the same subject, a copy of a further report from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 11th of this month, descriptive of the jealousies that have arisen in the mind of Sitaram against his uncle Babaji's introduction into the Administration, which may nevertheless be considered as essential to the accomplishment of the salutary objects in view; whence we need here only [*express*] our hopes that through the exertions of Major Walker the reforms, now depending, may, with the assistance derivable from your acquiescence, Hon'ble Sir, in the mulukgiri expedition as last professed by the Resident, be brought to a fortunate and desirable termination in one or other of the modes adverted to in Major Walker's letter of the 7th January, 1806, which [*modes*] are understood to have received your approbation and general sanction in as far as any recourse to them may prove requisite.

1807 *Baroda, 20th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)*

No. 1. *Memorandum of the official formalities practised among the darakdars of the Gaikwad Government in the transaction of public business.*

Policy of yads 1. The preparation of the yad or memorandum of the business to be transacted is first necessary.

This was usually any person's duty, or those to whose department the business, to which the yad related, belonged.

On the institution of the office of Khasgidiwan, it was necessary to assign this officer his specific duty, and the preparation of the yad was fixed upon as the least objectionable, as it afforded no power, but only gave the Khasgidiwan an opportunity of knowing to a certainty the transactions of the Darbar.

2. On the yad the Diwan usually affixes his *makhlesi*, which repeated that part of the yad intended to be granted or confirmed, concluded with the word *dyaven*, a precative imperative, may it be pleased to be granted.

During the times of Damaji there were 4 persons who annexed the *makhlesi* indifferently; Haripant Daji, Ramchandra Buswant, Balaji Emmaji, and Shivram Bhasker. In the reign of Fatesing the *makhlesi* and *dehwawen* were affixed by Govind Mama, and afterwards the Diwan used verbally to represent the matter of the yad, on which the Raja himself affixed his *makhlesi* with the word *karar* or *dana*, signifying respectively "consent" and "let it be given," which was also the case in the reign of Manaji.

During the reign of Govindrao, Mangal Parekh, in whose hands was almost the whole power of the State, affixed his *makhlesi*, without any other formality, to such acts as he pleased, which Raoba however also practised in the same cases.

3. The *karar* and the *dana* of the Raja is then affixed to the Diwan's or others' *makhlesi* as the case may be.

4. The yad having now passed through its formalities becomes an instrument which enables the other officers of Government to act upon. It is sent by the Diwan to the munshi or the fadnavis. Yads relative to mere correspondence are sent to the munshi, those which relate to finance are sent to the fadnavis.

The letters, orders, or papers being prepared in consequence of the yad, are brought to the next Darbar, or at least ought to be, where the fadnavis dates them, the majmudar writes the word *mortab-sood*, a Persian phrase signifying, "it is prepared," just where the small seal, bearing that name, is applied. The sikkenavis applies the seals, and the Raja signs at the top with the word *Mhalasa Kant*.

5. The *dehwawen*, which is a signature, or word of less imperious tenor than either *dana* or *dyaren* but of similar import, has hitherto not been practised in the Gaikwad State.

The precedent for it is to be found at Poona, during the minority of Madhavrav Narayan, when Sakharam Bapu affixed his *dehwawen*, and Nana Fadnavis his *dyaren* to public acts.

6. It has already been observed, that the *makhlesi* was formerly exercised either by the Rajas themselves, or their private diwan. To have assigned this to be the duty of Babaji would have been more grating to Sitaram's feelings and more hurtful to his dignity than the less exceptionable course pursued in making Babaji write the yads.

In the former case he would in a manner have confirmed the representations of the Diwan, in the other he is evidently subordinate.

Baroda, 26th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)

1807

Memorandum of arrangements to relieve the embarrassments of the Gaikwad State, to be conjointly made by Sitaram Raoji Diwan and Babaji Appaji Khasgidarak.

1. Babaji Appaji will make the memoranda of public business, *Dumwira* and on the same document the Diwan will make his *makhlesi*. On this let the *dehwawen* of the next relation to the masnad be affixed, and

the memoranda will afterwards be confirmed by the sarkar and shall be obeyed by all persons. The affairs of the State are to be transacted at the palace with all the darakdars, and all public business of whatsoever nature must be transacted by, or directed in, the name of the sarkar.

2. The income and receipts of the State..., to be examined, and the sum of Rupees 17,55,000 (rud khareh) appropriated to relieve the burthens of the State. Let the remaining moneys be appropriated to meet the current expenses of the sarkar, the latter being settled and determined as shall appear consistent and proper. Yet that in this measure any detriment to the credit and character of the sarkar or to that of the essential arrangements of the State is to be provided against. An examination to be made into all the accounts of the mahals and country, &c.

3. In regard to the accounts of the forces, viz., silahdars, pagadars and sibandi, let the most efficient examination in every respect be made of the same, further making most careful deductions for all receipts, and then to borrow money for the discharge of what shall eventually appear the balance due to each individual. Again, in regard to the pay of individuals who shall be entertained in the service, the same to be determined upon on the most mature consideration and with due regard and reference to the persons and their characters, and without favour of affection.

Be it also most effectually exacted that all individuals constituting the army be obedient to the orders of the sarkar, without demur and, mustering at all times their full complement, be ready to perform any service.

4. In regard to the arrangements to be made, calculated to establish the welfare of the State, in the prosecution thereof all the darakdars of the State, together with all persons, whether great or small, are required to conduct themselves according to your advice, the same being just; besides, that all sardars, darakdars, soukars and mamlatdars &ca. be ready to assist in the objects of their government to the utmost extent of their respective means; also to promote with you the transaction of the orders you have received.

5. In regard to the management of the mahals the same to be conducted with a due reference to the interests of the State. Every person wishes to promote the interests of the sarkar. However should any individual be dissatisfied, considering the good of the State, he shall not be supported.

6. The Hon'ble Company's Government having always afforded assistance to the Gaikwad State, and under full confidence that their friendship will be continued, therefore let all business be conducted in few communications, without default with that sarkar. Dated 7th Zilkadah, 17th January, 1807.

In the handwriting of the Raja Anandrao: According to the above, "Let it be fulfilled," *mortab-sood*.

Baroda, 26th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)

1807

Memorandum of arrangements to relieve the embarrassed state of the finances of the Gaikwad State.

1. The duties of the Khasgidarak of sarkar, being of a most confidential nature, have been conferred upon Babaji; yet the same shall not interfere with, or involve the rights and dignities of the Diwan Sitaram Raoji, or cause injury to the State. In such manner shall Babaji Appaji conduct those duties: Babaji Appaji will make the memoranda of public business, and on the same documents the Diwan is to make his *makhlasī*; on this let the *dehwawen* of the next relation to the masnad be affixed, and the memoranda will afterwards be confirmed by the sarkar and shall be obeyed by all persons. *Financial policy*

The affairs of the State are to be transacted at the palace with all the darakdars; and all public business of whatsoever nature must be transacted by, or directed in the name of, the sarkar.

2. The income and receipts of the State, together with that of the country being examined, and the sum of Rupees 17,55,000 (rud kharch) appropriated to relieve the burthens of the State, let the remaining moneys be appropriated to meet the current expenses of the sarkar, the latter being settled and determined as shall appear consistent and proper; yet in this measure any detriment to the credit and character of the sarkar or to that of the essential arrangements of the State is to be provided against. An examination to be made into all the accounts of the mahals and country, etc.

3. In regard to the account of the forces, *viz.* silahdars, pagadars, sibandi, let the most efficient examination in every respect be made of the same, further making most careful deduction for all receipts, and then to borrow money for the discharge of what shall eventually appear the balance due to each individual. Again, in regard to the pay of individuals, who shall be entertained in the service of the same, to be determined upon, on the most mature consideration, and with due regard and reference to the persons and their characters, and without favour or affection. Be it also most effectually exacted that all individuals constituting the army be obedient to the orders of the sarkar without demur and, mustering at all times their full complement, be ready to perform any service required.

4. In regard to the arrangements to be made, calculated to establish the welfare of the State, in the prosecution thereof all the darakdars of the State, together with all persons, whether great, or small, are required to conduct themselves in concurrence with your advice, the same being just; besides, that all sardars darakdars, sarkars and mamlatdars be ready to assist in the objects of their government to the utmost extent of their respective means; also to promote with you the transactions of the orders you have received.

5. In regard to the management of the mahals, the same to be conducted with due reference to the interests of the State. Every person

wishes to promote the interests of the sarkar; however should any individual be dissatisfied, considering the good of the State, he shall not be supported.

6. The Hon'ble Company's Government, having always afforded assistance to the Gaikwad State, and under full confidence that their friendship will be continued, therefore let all business be conducted in full communication without default with that sarkar.

7. These orders are directed to you in order that you may prosecute the arrangements of the State according to the above written purport. In the prosecution thereof many will be displeased with you; therefore, for your own satisfaction, the Hon'ble Company have rendered unto you their guarantee. Be therefore actuated with one impression, to promote the interests of the State in conducting its duties.

1807 *Baroda, 28th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 193)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

*Tackling
reforms*

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant with its enclosure from the Supreme Government.

2. I request you will have the goodness to communicate to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the receipt of this important dispatch has necessarily made considerable alteration in the sentiments contained in 21st and 25th paragraphs of my letter of the Secret Department of the 26th instant.

3. The approval of the Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council, conveyed in his letter of the 31st December, 1806, to the introduction of Babaji Appaji into the executive administration of the Gaikwad Government and to the modified plan of the expedition into Kathiawar has placed the disadvantage of any further delay in a more prominent point of view and rendered it more than ever expedient that my intentions of prosecuting with firmness and moderation the reforms of this State should proceed.

4. This intention derives additional strength from further conferences which I have had with some of the principal members of the Administration.

*Dealing
with
Sitaram*

5. The effect which I expected to arise from a formal intimation of the intentions of the British Government, I trust, may be realised in a considerable degree by the arrival of the sentiments of the Supreme Government, and I shall make accordingly a further effort to prevail upon the Diwan to accede to that line of conduct which I have so often and so earnestly impressed upon his attention.

6. Should he still withhold his concurrence when apprised of the sentiments of the Supreme Government, as conveyed in your letter now acknowledged, I shall endeavour to give that turn to the present measures which may have the effect of reconciling all parties at Baroda to as cordial a co-operation and assistance as circumstances will admit.

7. This result would be considerably forwarded, if the Hon'ble the Governor would have the goodness to address letters to the Raja, Anandrao, and to Sitaram, explanatory of the intentions of the British Government, and impressing upon the latter the advantage of pursuing that line of conduct required of him at the present juncture.

8. This probably may convince the Diwan that the object of his brother's journey was unnecessary and preclude the danger of the precedent, to the interests of the Company, of permitting of an appeal from any native Administration to the superior authorities of the British Government for an explanation of their intentions, conveyed through their authorized agent and established medium of communication.

9. A further letter to the address of Babaji Appaji Khasgiwala would have salutary effect in confirming him in his confidence and encouraging him to proceed in the Gaikwad reforms according to the principles of moderation and forbearance which have so often been the subject of discussion.

10. Under the preceding explanations I request you will have the goodness respectfully to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that I shall with every due precaution proceed; and I trust the object in view will be accomplished without an interruption of public tranquillity, against which I shall at all events provide.

Remark in the Diary.

However much the Board may regret the occurrence of the dissensions in the family of Raoba, to which the measures requisite for the indispensable reforms in the affairs of the Gaikwad State appear to have given rise, they are sensible of the expediency of giving effect and extending their support to the course that is now for that purpose in progress, and which has received the sanction of the Supreme Government, of which the Secretary is accordingly to advise the Resident, furnishing him at the same time with copies in the original and translate of the above recorded letter from Sitaram Raoji; to whom, and to the Raja, and to Babaji letters will be written by the Governor to the purport which Major Walker has suggested in the view of their contributing to promote as far as possible a beneficial operation of the measures for introducing economy into the disbursements of Anandrao Gaikwad and for keeping them in future within its receipts, consistently with the attainment of which important object the British Government must always desire to respect and uphold the situation and dignity of Sitaram Diwan, without at the same time admitting that the present temporary over-ruling of his inclinations can in anywise admit of being construed into the slightest deviation from the letter and spirit of any existing engagement, considered with reference either to the State of the Gaikwad itself or to the assurance of general protection afforded to Raoba in behalf of himself and family, as long as they shall continue to prove themselves worthy objects of it by a faithful discharge of their duties to the Government which they serve, and by continuing to evince a grateful sense towards the Hon'ble Company of that countenance and encouragement which they have hitherto so liberally enjoyed.

1807 *Baroda*, 1st February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 199)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Plan of letter 1. The [preceding] letters to your address will from time to time have submitted to your consideration such leading circumstances as might be useful in giving a general idea of my progress in promoting the reforms of the Gaikwad State.

2. These reforms being now on the point of execution, it may be useful to take a review of those past occurrences, which have brought circumstances into their present state, and proceed with a prospectus of our future views and intentions.

Letters written to Bombay 3. The first letter above referred to [9th September, 1806] apprised you, Hon'ble Sir, of the occurrence of the dharna, which in report of the 1st January, 1806, I gave reason to expect; and that Sitaram had obviated the difficulty, which I anticipated of bringing Babaji to Baroda by any communication on our part alone, by himself writing an invitation to that Sardar.

4. I have now the honour to submit to your consideration a complete translation of the letter which Sitaram wrote to Babaji upon that occasion, accompanied by a translate of Babaji's answer; but I shall reserve for the subsequent part of this address such remarks as may be necessary to offer on this communication of Sitaram.¹

5. My letter of the 31st October² was intended to afford you that knowledge of Babaji's professions and intentions which I conceived necessary and satisfactory; the documents contained in that letter render any comment in this place unnecessary.

6. It may be equally unnecessary to detail the subject of my letter of the 20th November. It related principally to the discussions which took place relative, and previous, to the investiture of Babaji Appaji with the office of khasgiwala and concluded with intimating that the 9th of January had been assigned for the period by which Sitaram was to have finished the reforms of his Government.

7. In my letter of the 11th and 26th January respectively, I apprised you, Hon'ble Sir, of the expiration of that period, without an attempt on the part of Sitaram to carry the reforms into execution, and of my having deemed it advisable to suspend all further proceedings until this Government had received some formal intimation of the decided and final intentions of the British Government.

8. The objections to the kalambandi on the part of Sitaram having rested principally on the 3rd article, I did not think it necessary at that time to trouble you with a translate of his answers to the whole document in details. In this place, I have the honour to supply this deficiency and to accompany it by some general observations upon each of Sitaram's replies.

1. See *Important Personages, Sitaram*, entry of 1st February, 1807.

2. See *Important Personages, Babaji*, entry of 31st October, 1806.

9. The discussions, treated of in the two letters last quoted, being those on which my present transactions with this Government rest, it may be proper to consider the subject with some attention.

10. In the letter first referred to, I intimated that a long experience of Sitaram's character and disposition had convinced me of his inability to carry into execution the proposed reforms to the rigid extent which circumstances required. The grounds of this conviction on my part will be more fully disclosed in the course of this letter. In this place it may be only necessary to mention that it had early induced me to look round in search of that agency by which the salutary view of both Governments could be effected. *Sitaram useless*

11. The mature age, vigour, and capacity of Babaji would have pointed him out as the most likely person to go through with the reforms, and his experience in the affairs of the Gaikwad State rendered his agency particularly desirable. *Babaji useful*

12. By Babaji's directing the reforms the execution would be ensured; by his concurrence they would be materially assisted; and by his presence at Baroda during their execution he [Sitaram] was disabled from exhibiting more than a limited degree of opposition to their progress.

13. It will be remembered that Babaji Appaji commanded a large body of Gaikwad troops in Kathiawar, who might be ready to support the sentiments which he might profess; and there might be both danger and difficulty in reforming this part of the Gaikwad establishment without the concurrence of their Chief.

14. His presence in Baroda would have prevented the eventual apprehensions which might have been entertained, had Babaji been averse to the measures in progress; on the other hand, if favourable, there was a material advantage in exhibiting a cordial concurrence in opinion among the chief officers of the Government, while Babaji's private and personal influence among the money interests at Baroda, afforded a very strong and urgent reason for his presence.

15. Having well weighed these considerations, and being confident that Babaji would reject every proposal from his relations at Baroda to repair thither, unless supported by the countenance of the British Government, I entered into an intercourse with his agent at this place through a confidential medium; and it was satisfactory to discover an earnest appearance on Babaji's part to realise the plans of reforms projected for the Gaikwad State. *Babaji ready*

16. Babaji's sentiments being ascertained, the general outline of the reforms was discussed and approved, through the same medium; and the only difficulty remained how Babaji should proceed to Baroda without this appearing to have been the result of any premeditated design. *Sitaram's letter*

17. At this period, I received a communication from Babaji of that part of Sitaram's letter, by which he had been invited at Baroda.

18. This letter is conceived in such confidential terms, expressed in such earnest language, and so warmly desired the personal advice, assistance and direction of Babaji that it superseded the necessity of any attempt on my part to promote the object which Sitaram had thus anticipated; and I hoped for the happiest effects from this appearance of cordiality between Sitaram and his uncle.

19. I readily attached the more credit to this letter as a sincere exposition of the sentiments of Sitaram, when I learnt that it had been written by him without any communication with his brother. It also contains such internal evidence of the state of Sitaram's mind as will preclude the possibility of his attempting successfully to pass it over as an ordinary letter, which he was in the constant habit of writing; and Sitaram has not produced, nor have I been able to obtain a copy of any letter from Babaji, that bears any affinity in style or language to this communication. Should any further letters of this description be produced, they must exhibit an additional proof of the earnestness of the Diwan to obtain the assistance of Babaji.

Babaji's coming 20. In consequence of this letter Babaji with my concurrence replied as already reported, and proceeded to Baroda.

21. I had hoped, Hon'ble Sir, that Babaji's natural superiority over Sitaram, his seniority as a relation, and general influence would have been the means of imperceptibly, without exciting jealousy, acquiring such an ascendancy as would have enabled him to have guided Sitaram and to have corrected the abuses which now prevail.

Diwanji's opposition 22. Some symptoms of the opposition, which was to be expected on the part of the Diwanji to Babaji's introduction into public business, had been early manifested and foreseen; but I did not accurately estimate the extent of his influence over the mind of his brother.

23. The exertion of this influence was natural. Independent of a secret and delicate cause of dissension between Babaji and Sakham, the latter must have expected that the establishment of Babaji would cause his power and influence, which he derived from being the executive agent of Sitaram, to decline.

24. I still however expected that Sitaram would have acted according to the tenor of his letter, and my hopes were increased by the conversation between Sitaram Mairal Bhao and the Diwanji, and again between the two former and Babaji. In this conversation, Sitaram distinctly repeated his intentions of acting up to the tenor of the letter which he had written to Babaji and of his being guided by his counsels.

25. It is difficult to account for Sitaram's hesitation in not proceeding according to his written and verbal assurances, from any other cause than the instigations of his brother.

1. See Section *Important Personages*, Anandrao, entry of the 9th February, 1807, accompaniment No. 2.

26. From whatever cause however the hesitation proceeded, it *Sitaram* was necessary to bring the delay in the reforms to a decision, and *yields* with that view I delivered the memoranda to Sitaram.¹

27. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the discussions which ensued previous to the institution of Babaji in the office of khasgiwala, as they were decided by his investiture.

28. It may however be necessary to point out to your particular notice that the preparation of the yads by Babaji Appaji is one of the articles in the memorandum communicated through Kamal-ud-din; and that Sitaram, under a full conviction of the impolicy and impossibility of dismissing Babaji, consented to his investiture.

29. It is not improbable however that Sitaram expected that his compliance in this instance was a personal concession to me, and might have hoped that Babaji should not have had the power in any way to inspect his proceedings.

30. I should have been earnestly desirous of consenting to have *Babaji* gratified Sitaram's wishes; but I saw the urgent necessity that existed for *chosen* placing the administration of Sitaram under some wholesome restraint.

31. It is a difficult and a delicate task at all times to place any kind of control over any person who has been accustomed to the exercise of more extensive powers. In Sitaram's situation the difficulty existed in the choice of an agent, and there is not probably any person within the Gaikwad territory in whom this control could have been invested with more propriety than Babaji.

32. As the senior of Raoba's family, the protection of the Company to that [*family*] [*is*] manifested in making Babaji the agent to restrain the errors of its younger branches.

33. No one but a person of his influence would have been able to have combated the odium, which an opposition to unpopular measures, supported by all the weight of Sitaram and his adherents, would have occasioned.

34. Another person would be forced to recede from his duty, or would most probably become a partner in their measures, which would be adding strength to the abuses which are required to be corrected. On the other hand the very dissensions in Raoba's family are advantageous to the public cause. The one party forms a counterpoise for the other, and each must feel itself interested in following that course of moderation and propriety, a deviation from which would deprive them of the Company's support.

35. The nature of the control, which it was necessary to place *Nature of* over Sitaram, was a subject of peculiar delicacy and consideration. I *control* was desirous of making it as light as possible, and to preserve to the utmost to the Diwan the just exercise of the prerogatives of his office, as exercised by his predecessors.

1. See *Important Personages, Sitaram*, entry of the 20th November, 1806 and accompaniments.

36. In my report of the 1st January, Hon'ble Sir, I stated that the office of khasgiwala was hitherto not usual in the Gaikwad State, but the instance of Mangal Parekh is an exception [*He affixed*] his *makhlesi* to public yads.

37. Since however the time of Mangal Parekh the Diwan has annexed this formality, and I could not propose to him to relinquish it in favour of Babaji. All that was required was that Babaji should have the means of ascertaining the public business which was transacted, and that none might be secretly or unformally performed to the detriment of the State.

38. By this model, the Hon'ble Company would have the means of obtaining that intimate knowledge of the proceedings of the Gaikwad Administration, which their public engagements with the State entitle them to claim, and their deep responsibility in its interests require.

Sitaram
opposed to
3rd article 39. It was with this view that I introduced the 3rd article of the kalambandi, requiring that Babaji should write all yads of public business.

40. It is not intended to conceal that it was foreseen that this condition would be unpalatable to Sitaram. I am not surprised at his opposing it, but I did not expect his opposition would have been so obstinate.

41. This opposition has reduced me to the necessity of explaining my motives.

42. I had hoped that the penetration of Sitaram would have spared me this necessity, and that a conviction of there being abundant cause to place his administration under wholesome restraint would have induced him to have submitted to it.

43. I have reason to suppose however that the objections, which Sitaram produces, are not the real foundation of his dissent. The plea of novelty against the introduction of a salutary regulation cannot be admitted.

44. Nor do I conceive that the formation of the yads by Babaji can be more detrimental to his character, private or public, than if framed by any other person. It must also be observed that the operation of the control, as it originally stood on the third article of kalambandi, was reduced or almost removed by the modification proposed to Sitaram in my memorandum of the 7th January, which merely left the Hon'ble Company the means of knowing through Babaji what was performed. It limited his right of interference, but enabled the Company's Resident to expostulate upon the transaction of any improper business.

45. It is not the yad, it is the control, in whatever manner it may be imposed, which it is the desire of Sitaram to avert. In order however that this Government may be conducted on the rigid principles of economy, it is necessary that the lavish hand of Sitaram must not continue uncontrolledly to conduct this administration, and I shall now proceed to explain to you Hon'ble Sir the grounds of this opinion.

46. In the memorandum addressed to Sitaram and his brother in February, 1805, they were forewarned of the distresses to which they *Need of control* would be reduced.

47. Shortly after the marriage of Fatesing the dharna commenced, and as I reported in my letter of the 9th September, the Administration were early in their applications for relief.

48. Although they were repeatedly and expressly desired to relinquish all hope of assistance from the Company, until they carried into execution some plan of reform calculated to relieve the burthens of the State and to enable the Administration to act without recurring to foreign aid, it was not until September last that I received from Sitaram an estimate of the receipts and disbursements of his Government for the year 1863 (1803/4).

49. It was just previous to this that Sitaram opened his mind to Babaji in the exposition of his difficulties by the letter already submitted. If he did not wish for the assistance of Babaji, it is an instance of insincerity; and there was still abundance of time to have completed every object; yet the delivery of the above and of another account of their debt and arrears due to the troops was the only progress which has yet been made by Sitaram in an object of the first importance to the welfare of the State, his family and himself.

50. A strong proof of the little impression, which his situation made upon Sitaram, is that a slight dharna for the arrears of the sibandi and modikhana has been for some time upon him; and even during these discussions, at a period so late as the end of December, the aid of the Company was solicited to relieve the very difficulties of the Administration against which they had been forewarned.

51. It must be evident that the person, who could permit this system of procrastination and delay thus to continue, while each month added two lakhs of Rupees to the accumulated burthens of Government, could not be expected to perform the rigorous retrenchments which were required to save the State from ruin.

52. But it is not merely the non-performance of the reforms, but the ill-judged conduct of Sitaram increasing the burthens of the State.

53. The enclosure [No. 2] will disclose some instances of this conduct, which have taken place ever since the necessity of reduction has been the almost constant theme of discussion.

54. Hence, Hon'ble Sir, has arisen the necessity of seeking an agency by which this propensity may be corrected, and that the resources of the State may be applied to their proper object, at least until such time as its finances may permit liberality to be followed without injury. The professions of Sitaram therefore are controverted by the result of experience; but, were he really to exert himself and to give the most satisfactory proof of his ability and intentions to execute the reforms, it would be still impolitic and imprudent to recede from the condition of all yads of public business being prepared by Babaji.

55. This observation is exemplified in the subsequent paragraph; but I must previously beg leave to solicit your attention, Hon'ble Sir, to the sentiments expressed in the 72 and 73 paragraphs of my letter of the 1st January, 1806.

56. An exposition of the errors or mismanagement of the Administration I would willingly avoid as an ungrateful and unsatisfactory task.

57. For a considerable period after the death of Raoba business continued to be conducted with the same regularity, but public cutcherries then began to be discontinued at the palace. Business was conducted at the house of the Diwan, and the name of Sitaram Raoji was frequently used instead of Anandrao Gaikwad.

58. The disregard and inattention of Madhavrao Tatya and of his advice has caused that old and faithful adherent of the deceased Raoba to secede from public business, which left the Administration still less controlled.

59. The enclosure [No. 3] will disclose some instances of errors and misconduct. On these it may be unnecessary to offer any comment; they will speak for themselves and may probably produce a conviction of the necessity of the control of all yads being written by a person independent of the Diwan, in order to ensure the reforms as well as preserve them after they have been effected.

Way of proceeding 60. My letter to the addresss of the Secretary to Government under date the 28th January, will have apprised you, Hon'ble Sir, of my intention to proceed according to the orders from the Raja, Anandrao, directly in Babaji's name alone.

61. The report of the 1st January, 1806, and the enclosure No. 3 to my letter of the 31st October¹ contain the principles of my intended proceedings, and also apprise you of the concurrence of Babaji in every object of reform.

62. The absence of Sitaram from the Darbar is provided for by the personal attendance and signature of the Raja and the *dehwawen* of Fatesing Gaikwad.

Fatesing 63. In respect to the introduction of this young Prince into the duties of the Darbar, it may be necessary to offer a few observations.

64. Fatesing being at present under age, it may be observed that the control of Babaji will cease or diminish as he attains a more advanced period of life.

In the meanwhile we shall have leisure to observe the opening disposition of Fatesing, while his present participation in business will improve his capacity and uphold his hopes.

1. See *Important Personages, Babaji*, entry of the 31st October, 1806, and accompaniments,

65. The knowledge, which he will obtain in the affairs of the territory to which he may one day succeed, will afford him the means of correcting the errors of administration or of interposing a counterpoise to the influence and power of his servants.

66. Until however Fatesing arrives at years, when he may be entrusted to his own management, it will be proper that he should be placed under the guidance of some respectable person, who might afford him wholesome counsel and advice.

67. For this duty, no person appears more qualified than Madhavrao Tatya, either in experience or principles.

On the other hand, the age and correct demeanour of Madhavrao Tatya would excite the respect of Fatesing.

68. Since my report of the 1st January, 1806, the conduct of the Administration has much changed in respect to Fatesing. It does not appear that greater attention is paid to his improvement than before, while their conduct is less conciliatory than heretofore.

69. The parade and ostentation, with which he formerly used to appear in public is much diminished; he is more circumscribed in his liberty and watched with a jealousy which must be far from impressing him with any favourable bias.

70. I have not, Hon'ble Sir, failed to remark these changes and alterations as they occurred, and their tendency has been pointed out. The interference however of my advice was of course gradually discontinued, as I found it less palatable and effectual, and more likely to create aversion to the reforms than promote their operation.

71. The conduct and constitution of His Highness the Raja is much the same as it was when I had the honour to address my letter of the 1st January. His disposition and capacity may be guided by the attention and assiduity of an able minister to be the means of promoting his own benefit, while the publicity and formality with which it is intended to conduct business must have a favourable operation. *Anandrao*

72. Among other objects connected with, or subsidiary to, the reform of the Gaikwad State and finances is that of promoting the tranquillity of Gujarat by assigning an adequate provision for those members of the Gaikwad family who are in exile. *Kanhoji & Malhar*

73. Among these Kanhoji Gaikwad takes the lead.

74. The past conduct of this person excludes him from any claim whatever upon the Gaikwad State, except what may arise from policy; claims, founded on this ground, must vary of course according to circumstances.

75. Considering therefore every circumstance connected with Kanhoji, I should conceive that, were an arrangement made by which he might be admitted to reside with his family in some degree of affluence and splendour, his expectations and comforts, as far as they in justice or policy could, would be amply provided for.

76. During the course of these arrangements every attention shall be paid to provide for the other exiled and expelled members of the Gaikwad family, and every endeavour shall be used to ameliorate the condition and increase the comforts of Malharrao and his family.

Hope of success 77. If in the course of the impending arrangements all the preceding objects should be effected, the expenses of the State reduced within its income, and the army of the Gaikwad organised so as to afford a disposable force for preservation of internal tranquillity and the defence of Gujarat, every view will be realised, and in the course of a few years the Gaikwad State will be relieved of its encumbrances and acquire a disposable revenue.

Babaji & Sitaram 78. The first advance to these important points is the execution of the measures now in course, through the agency of Babaji; and I trust I have fully and amply disclosed and justified the necessity of resorting to that agency, as essentially requisite to the success of our measures.

79. When however the reforms, which are immediately necessary to be executed at Baroda, are finished, it is then proposed, Hon'ble Sir, again to relinquish the reins of Government into the hands of Sitaram.

80. Justice to Babaji requires me to mention that this proposal is his own, and that during the whole progress of these measures he has always expressed himself of Sitaram in terms of the utmost friendship and regard.

81. While however the justice of all our proceedings will have been thus manifested, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will not have failed to remark that urgent necessity, founded upon the evidence of past experience of the conduct of Sitaram, will require that he must not be permitted to fall into those errors which have marked his past administration, of which this letter has submitted examples.

82. The exercise of Babaji's functions must be continued by his agent; the influence and intelligence of the Hon'ble Company's Resident must be employed to prevent any relapse into former usages. Public business must be continued with the same formality, publicity and regularity in which Babaji will leave it. Economy must be rigidly enforced, and the generosity or weakness of Sitaram controlled.

83. These essential regulations must be scrupulously observed as indispensable to secure and render permanent those advantages, which the reforms are intended to acquire, and without which they will have been undertaken in vain.

No. 1. Translation of a memorandum comprising the answers of Sitaram Raoji to the kalambandi sent by Major Walker.

Article 1. 1

Accounts Sitaram's statement: It is proposed that the account of the Hon'ble Company, commencing from the first period up to the year 1862

1 The articles here commented on by Sitaram are mentioned in the kalambandi, see entry of the 11th January, 1807, No. 1.

inclusive, be examined into. The proposition is laudable; for, if the respective accounts of the two Governments are examined into and settled, it will be equally advantageous to each Government.

Walker's Comment: Article 1st requires no remark.

Article 2.

Sitaram's statement: The Company's guarantee is extant in many *Bhandaris* instances; it is therefore proposed that the seals shall be taken off such documents as have been settled, and [off] further settlements as may be practicable; keeping only such on record as necessity shall dictate. Accordingly in regard to the papers in question, where settlement of the same has been made, what is to be apprehended in withdrawing them, whereas such as are still in use, it is necessary to preserve them. In all cases where the seals can be withdrawn with the goodwill of the parties concerned, let it be so.

Walker's comment: The primary object of this article of the *kalambandi* was to bring the transactions, in which the Hon'ble Company are *bhandaris*, to a decision, as well in justice to the obligation we have incurred as to cancel and obtain a settlement of these which are adjusted. This it was necessary to fix by the precise conduct of the Administration and thereby to obviate the strange propensity almost systematic, which prevails, of permitting accounts and business to be nearly settled, but never finally cleared. This remark will account for many of the Company's *bhandaris* not being withdrawn, but which must of necessity be soon effected.

Article 3.

Sitaram's statement: It being proposed that all memoranda for *makhhlasi* be prepared by Babaji Appaji: that all memoranda for *makhhlasi* should come prepared by one hand, is a proposition not only novel in its nature, but has never been seen or heard of either in this or in any other State, including the Peshwa's. The parties connected with the spirit of the memoranda in question should prepare it, and bring the same forward. In regard to all public memoranda connected with the sarkar, affairs of State, of districts or of country, the same is prepared for the objects alluded to, by the darakdar or officer to whose department the business belongs upon which the *makhhlasi* is rendered. These are the forms of the State in use; and to annul the same for new forms of similar purport, nowhere existing, appears to me [my] point of view [not] advisable. However in respect to this, your will is to be paramount, although this arrangement will be the source of difficulty and delay to public business, it will become obvious to your understanding if you give the matter due consideration and inquiry. However still your will is to be considered paramount.

Walker's comment: The draft of my answer to Sitaram relative to this article is as follows:

It probably may not be usual for the *khasgidarak* alone to prepare the *yads* of public documents in other places; but on the approaching reforms of this State it is necessary for its welfare, for the

friendship of the Company and for the necessary publicity of business. It is not however any part of the duty of the darakdars to prepare the memoranda for the immediate business of the sarkar; but if so, why should there be any more difficulty or obstruction to public business in these memoranda being prepared by the khasgidarak than when prepared by any other darakdars?

The yad would still continue to originate with Sitaram; or, in other words, the nature of the business to be transacted having been weighed by the Diwan in his own mind and [*the Diwan*] having determined upon its execution, he directs the khasgidarak to prepare a yad, on which the *makhlesi* of the Diwan being rendered, it is in a state to be submitted for the signature of the Prince.

While therefore the *makhlesi* or power of all business remains as heretofore with the Diwan, it does not appear that Sitaram ought to have any further objection to the yad being written by the khasgidarak alone than he has to the *mortab-sood* being annexed by the majmudar only, or the date by the fadnavis.

Both of these were formalities of office invented and intended as a check upon each other; but, when they have ceased by improper influence to have their intended effect, their deficiency must be supplied, and the loose texture of the Maratha Constitution admits of these salutary regulations.

If the Prince chooses, he assumes the whole management into his own immediate or khasgi direction; the Diwan would not in that case affix a *makhlesi*. This was nearly the case with Mangal Parekh, and Raoba annexed his *makhlesi* to all yads that Mangal Parekh directed.

During the minority of Madhavrao Narayan, the Peshwa, the *dehwawen* and *dyawen* were respectively annexed by Nana Fadnavis and Sakharam Bapu. All of these instances will serve to prove that the control, which it is intended to place over Sitaram, is, always excepting his personal sentiments, unobjectionable; it is not derogatory to his character; it is necessary for the welfare of the Gaikwad State and fully accords with the spirit of the Maratha Constitution.

The control, intended to be invested in Babaji, would have been equally obtained, provided he affixed his *makhlesi* to the yads, but this could not be required without in fact reducing Sitaram's power in reality and leaving him nothing to do.

Article 4.

Parbhudas Seth *Sitaram's statement:* It is proposed to make account of the moneys of Parbhudas Seth in the athavisi. Accordingly, in regard to this point, the account in question was made last year; and in regard to later receipts of the concern, the same will be examined into, and a correct account thereof be exhibited.

Walker's comment: The Company being the blandari for Parbhudas's mortgages on the athavisi is the cause of this article; and it may be useful to remark that Sitaram never communicated the circumstance

of any adjustment for the past year having taken place with Parhbudas, notwithstanding the Company's connection with the transaction. This affords an additional proof of the necessity for the interposition of an agency by which the Company may obtain the information, their deep responsibility in the Gaikwad concerns requires.

Article 5.

Sitaram's statement: That the total accounts of all the mahals for the year 1860 to 1862 be forthcoming. The kamavisdars of the various mahals have been called upon for this purpose. The accounts of some of the mahals have already come, and some are still wanting; but the kamavisdars have been particularly reinstructed to this purport. *Mahals' accounts*

Walker's comment: This answer exhibits either irregularity in the public accounts and neglect in the servants of Government, which ought to have been corrected, or an unwillingness on the part of the Administration to produce them. Their production is necessary to convince the Company's Government that the Gaikwad State has due credit for its receipts, or that those receipts are faithfully applied. I have information that the fadnavis's office cannot produce an account regularly delivered in, in detail; nor have I been able to find out any order or trace of an endeavour to cause the production of the account required.

Article 6.

Sitaram's statement: It is described that the account of the silahdars, pagadars and sibandis be forthcoming, accordingly formerly a memorandum comprising the whole of the accounts of the silahdars, pagadars, sibandis and the dues of soukars was given in. *Army accounts*

A particular account also to this purport has now been prepared from the records of the darakdars and is now ready.

Walker's comment: Requires no remark, except that the latter part of the preceding is again applicable

Article 7.

Sitaram's statement: That an account be next framed, exhibiting the receipt and total disbursements of the State, including also the Kantha Kathiawar concern. *General account*

An estimate account of the various receipts and disbursement of the several mahals, has already been prepared. The mulukgiri receipts and disbursements are not specified in particular detail.

Article 8.

Sitaram's statement: Requires to exhibit in detail the real dues of the silahdars, sibandi and pagadars, viz. in sibandi horse and foot, paga, bargirs and silahdars, sowars, exhibiting the same opposite the names of each individual thereof, in view to promote the execution of the impending reforms. It is also required to specify the transaction of these concerns in the time of Fatesingrao Gaikwad, to show also how these various items were paid when they came to be discharged. *Further army accounts*

Accordingly, as in the time of His Highness the late Fatesingrao Gaikwad these transactions of the troops of the pagas and sibandi and the accounts have been conducted in the same manner; as also in the times of Manajirao and His Highness the late Govindrao Maharaja; and the same forms are those now practised; yet, owing to the heavy pecuniary concerns discharged to the Peshwa's sarkar at Poona by the late Govindrao Maharaja, besides owing to the expenses of a warfare for the subjugation of Shelunkar, the enemy of both States, as well as serious obligations of a similar nature during the civil commotions with Kanhojirao Gaikwad on the demise of the late Govindrao Baba, when by additional sibandi and an increased establishment of Arabs the expenses and debts of the State became excessive; to these also may be added the Kadi warfare with Malharrao Gaikwad, actuated at the instigations of certain rebellious subjects in the employ of the State; and it was to check the consequences of that dissension that the late Raoba Baba, my father, did cultivate an increase of the relations of amity and friendship, with the Hon'ble Company's Government, and the point was carried, Sir, by your own hands.

To these evils are to be super-added the turbulent proceedings of the Arabs, whose pay was irregularly increased to a serious amount; and to all these circumstances as well as many others equally pernicious to the nearest interests of the State, is to be attributed the reason why the troops and sibandi, etc. have not, as they ought to have done, received their dues agreeably to custom; whereby, as the public debt has been increased, they necessarily become the more embarrassed, and the dues of all at this crisis, so heavy. The number of the sibandi, silahdars and pagadars do not exceed their respective establishments, as they stood in the time of the late Fatesing Gaikwad; as they were then, in numbers they are now.

In the meantime some individuals have been fulfilling their duty to their Government, whereas others again have been acting to the contrary. In such cases, and agreeable to the merits of the parties, the pay of some may have been increased, and the pay of some again may have been reduced. The accounts of former times are still in existence.

Walker's comment: The object of this answer is to excuse and to account for the establishment being expensive, and to prove that, although the expenses of the military establishment may have increased or varied, the numbers of the sibandi are the same as they were in Fatesing's time.

From this reply Sitaram intended to draw an inference that in consequence of this coincidence in numbers any reduction would be unnecessary. If this is his meaning, his attentions in respect to the extent of the reforms could not be comprehensive; and he must have overlooked the circumstance of the employment of the subsidiary force rendering a corresponding reduction even from the standard of Fatesing a necessary part of these reforms; notwithstanding however the assertion in this answer, it must not be implicitly admitted.

During the reign of Fatesing musters were taken, and the army was obedient; at present musters are discontinued; and that the troops are disobedient and disorderly is a fact which does not require proof.

Article 9.

Sitaram's statement: That on all documents be affixed the sign *Gaikwad's* and seal of the Sovereign, and in order to obtain the pleasure of the *consent* Raja waiting 4 or 5 days, or otherwise effecting his good wishes by any means or contrivances, and holding public audience for the transactions of affairs of state.

Accordingly this measure affords me the greatest satisfaction; for it is more than satisfactory to see duty not only carried on, but to see it carried on as it ought to be. The pleasure of the Sovereign is known to all. However, in object to the attainment of this end, the smallest possible difficulty will not be shown by me.

Walker's comment: The professions of Sitaram in this answer are proper and correct; they correspond with these I have ever verbally received; but they do not correspond with his actions. The translate of the *ajnapatra*, annexed to the case of Chimanrao in Sitaram's name, is an instance among many others where Sitaram has not evinced this anxious desire to obtain even the formality of the Raja's signature. The *ajnapatra* in the case of Chimanrao cannot be justified on the plea of necessity; no emergency required its immediate dispatch; but the transaction is one of those where formality could not be observed, which could only be privately performed.

Article 10.

Sitaram's statement: That is required to exhibit the actual *Revenue* balances due from the mahals, countries Kantha, Kathiawar; and *returns* accordingly in regard to this point, the rusud moneys of the several mahals are already appropriated to soukars and others, and are now going on after that manner. Exclusive of these concerns, whatever sum shall appear from Kantha, Katiawar, or any other immaterial balances from the various mahals, the same will be brought to account.

Walker's comment: Requires no remark.

Article 11.

Sitaram's statement: That the receipts and disbursements be *Expenses* made equal, continuing the sum of Rs. 17,55,000 as appropriated to the soukars for the discharge of debts and pecuniary encumbrances from the various districts; but that this measure shall not affect the credit or dignity of the State.

This is the wish I nourish in my own mind, that the two objects be reduced to an equality, and thereby to prevent deficiency of specie. Owing however to the demands of former dues, the State has become encumbered; and therefore it is, in order that the most efficient arrangement may be made of the state affairs, that the assurance of the Hon'ble Company's Government is given; accordingly, if after this manner the

Company assists not only in pecuniary matters but in every other respect, and thereby obtains a salutary arrangement of affairs, and establishes also the ends of justice, the authority and respectability of this sarkar will not suffer, but be ensured.

Walker's comment: Is a repetition of Sitaram's professions of readiness to undertake the reforms, but in respect to which the only progress which has been made, has been fully explained and consists in the delivery therein mentioned.

Even those two accounts are estimates only, and I have accurate information that the fadnavis's office does not possess the material to frame an account from actual documents.

Article 12.

Union *Sitaram's statement:* In order to promote the impending reforms, it requires the essential of unanimity to prevail amongst all individuals of the State, whether great or small, all wishing the welfare thereof, and to promote the ends of their Government in this momentous work by the exertion of their respective means, whether sardars, darakdars, mamlatdars or soukars. Accordingly, to the object of effecting the welfare of this State, no person should act a deficient part therein, but every individual should be ready to conduct with regularity and dispatch the duties of his situation. To all individuals acting under this laudable impulse it behoves that the sarkar, in the next place, should extend to them a suitable protection in all cases; whereas all individuals who may retard the ends of Government, should nowhere receive countenance.

Walker's comment: While Sitaram has consented to this article, it will be observed that he is the first person who has permitted his private feelings to operate to the prejudice of the public business, and who opposes by his personal conduct the progress of those affairs which are intended for the benefit of the State.

Article 13.

Justice *Sitaram's statement:* In the course of the impending momentous reforms it is written, let no individual be oppressed with injustice, neither that any individual should be exempt from the ends of justice, providing also, agreeable to circumstances, a subsistence for the various servants of the Government, whether of long or late standing, by pointing out some duty to each accordingly. It appears to me that no individual has been persecuted with injustice, and that no one should be exempted from justice is correct, but as dealing justly to all excites indignation, to this is to be attributed the defects of management hitherto, though it will now become necessary to alter the course of things. The oldest servants of the State are all possessed of situations, consistent with themselves. It therefore does not require to provide for them in the new administration of affairs. As for those who may have been employed in late times, it will be practicable to effect a similar arrangement, as may appear on reference proper and consistent with the persons themselves.

Walker's comment: Sitaram wishes to imply that the justice strictly administered would cause dissatisfaction, and that the abuses which prevail are to be imputed to the want of a proper and decided conduct.

Article 14.

Sitaram's statement: In regard to the several mahals of this territory it is written that to provide for a proper arrangement of the same, *Servants appointed* to let them be entrusted to the charge of persons of chosen character and integrity; and that for the same object, in regard to forts and other fortified places, the sibandi be detached direct from the seat of Government. Accordingly, so far in object to the arrangement proposed, *viz.*, of the country and forts, persons fit for the charge, as also adequate to promote the ends of sarkar, have been there employed; and should the defects of any individual thereof ever have come to light, it has ever been usual to rectify his errors. In whatever case the conduct of any individual may have been injurious to the State, it has never been overlooked, neither will it be so hereafter. By the efficient arrangements of the mahals and forts, etc., as here required, it is evident that the further aid of an additional force in those districts will then be rendered unnecessary.

Walker's comment: The case of Chimmanrao and others, noticed in the course of the letters and its enclosures, will exemplify the truth of the assertion contained in this reply. In respect to the sibandi it is manifestly erroneous. The misconduct of individuals, who still occupy their situations and are in high favour, has not been noticed.

If it was necessary to resort to proofs on so evident a subject, many instances of insubordination might be quoted, which have remained unnoticed.

Article 15.

Sitaram's statement: It is required in this article to exhibit the amount of one year's expenses in the time of Fatesing, also the receipts *Fatesing's budget* thereof. An account of this nature, within the total item of each united under one common head, will not be found on records. Accounts, containing the separate items of expenditure, also those of receipt, have been particularly called for, and the purpose in point will be obtained when the two documents shall be united into one form.

Walker's comment: Requires no remark.

Article 16.

Sitaram's statement: To the object of prosecuting the impending reforms it is written that first to commence with the sibandi, afterwards *Way of proceeding* with the mahals, pagadars and silahdars; after which manner to effect the points in question; which also will be continually removing the embarrassments of the State and be a guard against future difficulties.

Walker's comment: Requires no remark.

No. 2. Statement of increased expenses to the disbursements of the Gaikwad State, made since September 1806.

			Annually.
Engaged through the agency of Jaunrao			
Dhoria 20 horsemen at various rates of pay..	..	..	Rs. 25,000.
Engaged Bhawanrao and Sultanjirao Raja	..	..
Pandhre ..	..	Rs. 9,000	
1 diwan ..	Rs. 2,000		
1 diwan ..	.. 450		
8 aswars ..	.. 6,100		
3 karkuns ..	.. 1,200		
60 aswars ..	.. 18,000		
		27,750	
Engaged 10 horsemen ..		6,000	
			42,750.
			Rupees 67,750.

N. B. This composes a small part of the increase to the establishment of the Gaikwad, made by the Administration, since the subject and necessity of reform have been continual subjects of discussion; and these are merely sent to illustrate the fact stated in the letter.

The tainat jabta of these persons is dated in May 1805, which fixes their allowances to commence from that date, but the makblasi was executed only on the day preceding the arrival of Babaji at Baroda.

No. 3. Memorandum of Alexander Walker, referring to article 16 of the Kalambandi.

Defalcation

The case of Chimanrao, accompanied with the translate of the ajnapatra, which was copied in this office direct from the original, affords an example of the conduct of administration, which cannot be justified.

From sources of information I learn that the following instances of defalcation in the revenues of the parganas exist:

Teladi ..	..	..	Rs. 20,000.
Mint of Baroda ..	..	..	.. 10,000.
Mint of Petlad ..	..	..	.. 10,000.
Baroda pargana ..	..	..	.. 50,000.
Rajpipla ..	..	..	.. 19,000.
Sankheda ..	..	..	.. 10,000.

Rupees 1,19,000

In the course of the examination of the accounts the above instances will either be authenticated or disproved, and in the meantime there is reason to believe that they compose but a small part of the defalcation.

No. 4. Chimanrao's case.

Chimanrao Heranum is a respectable inhabitant of Baroda, whose father was Diwan to the late Fatesingrao Gaikwad.

This person has held the situation of kamavisdar of Wusrāi [Vasrai] from the year 1806. But during the month Vaishakh (May 1805) Haribhai, the desai of Wusrāi, came to Baroda and disclosed to Sitaram a peculation of Chimanrao's, causing a loss to the sarkar of 60,000 Rupees.

Sitaram required him to give security to prove his charge, which Haribhai accordingly did to the amount of 30,000 Rupees in the shop of Shiverdas Bhikandas, a respectable shroff of Surat, engaging to forfeit that sum if he failed in his proof against Chimanrao.

Sitaram's actions seemed to indicate his intentions of pursuing an investigation into the charge against Chimanrao, and he did not reinstate him in his situation. Yesterday however, notwithstanding the circumstances remained in the same state, the khilat of kamavisdar of Wusrāi, was given to Chimanrao, and orders and letters dispatched to the patels, and desais.

This order was given in his own name as per annexed translation.

Sri Shankar
(Mortab-sood)

Ajnapatra, proclamation of Sitaram Raoji Diwanji; know you of Wusrāi:

Goverden Desai, Madhavji Desai Patel, Jagdish Ruttonji, Ramsing Bahnah, Purvoo Kishen, together, all zamindars and patels inclusive, that having made settlement of jamabandi concern for the present year, Venkatraoji has accordingly been dispatched to your place. You will therefore continue to remain in his presence, to be obedient, and acting agreeable to his orders after that manner make due account of sarkar moneys, and provide for the tranquillity of the mahal.

Up to this day you have performed the sarkar's duties or business, and be alike at present actuated to the sarkar with satisfaction to yourselves, Haribhai having come to Baroda. Therefore on no account whatever entertain any doubts, but keep satisfied in your own minds, and make due discharge of the sarkar moneys. Dated 21st December, 1805.

Remark in the Diary.

The Board are fully satisfied, from the present and able exposition *Bombay* of circumstances, of the entire expediency of the measures now in *pleased* progress at Baroda, every part of which has their sanction in the course intended to be pursued; inclusive of the continuance of Sitaram in the exercise of the Diwanship after these reforms shall have been achieved in the manner which Babaji has so creditably to himself proposed, and [inclusive of] the appointment (which the Major will promote) of Mahadavrao Tatya to be Fatesing's Diwan, as well as [of] the interesting object, on the scale of humanity, of providing for the now dispersed members of the Gaikwad family, and of reconciling and healing as far as possible all existing differences according to the original intention of our interposition in the affairs of Gujarat in the year 1801/2.

1807 *Baroda, 3rd February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Reforms
 inaugurated*

1. I had the honour to apprise you through the Secretary, in a letter under date the 28th ultimo, of my intentions to proceed, in concurrence with the Khasgidarak and other members of the Administration, in the prosecution of the Gaikwad reforms.

2. Having made another unsuccessful attempt to persuade the Diwan to partake in these measures in progress, the necessary arrangements were made, and the first public Darbar was held at the palace yesterday.

3. The Darbar was attended by myself, and the Gentlemen of my family, Babaji Appaji, the fadnavis, majmudar, munshi, bakhshis, and all the darakdars and mutasaddis, except the Diwan.

4. The conduct of His Highness upon this occasion was such as corresponded with the tenor of my former reports. He went through the ceremonies and business of the day with a great deal of cheerfulness and much propriety and clearly and distinctly communicated his commands to his darakdars to attend and daily transact the duties in the Darbars, which were hereafter to be held.

5. The separate yad to Babaji, directing the reforms to be executed, was communicated, and the several darakdars prepared to perform their respective duties.

6. The first business, which was performed, was the production of a yad, framed by Babaji for the office of "pothdar" (potadar or treasurer) being conferred upon Samal Bhakti.

The yad being authenticated by the Raja, the munshi prepared the sanad, which passed in succession through the other formalities and received the seals and confirmation of the Sovereign.

7. In like manner the mamlatdari of Sinor was formally given to Mairal Narayan, both persons receiving in due course from the hands of His Highness the khilats of their respective appointments.

8. The Raja signed also an order or yad for the mamlatdars and kamavisdars, in charge of the several parganas, to send in their respective cachcha accounts for the three past years, in conformity to which the munshi prepared the orders to the persons in charge of districts, which, as they passed through the department of the fadnavis and majmudar respectively, received their signature and then the seal of the Raja.

9. I have been particular, Hon'ble Sir, upon this, the first occasion, in detailing for your information the circumstances attending the resumption of the practice of conducting further business in a regular and formal manner; and it will be also informed that the whole of the proceedings were conducted with propriety and decorum, and that the several darakdars went through their respective duties with alacrity and satisfaction.

10. A few remarks on the transactions of this day may be useful. *Remarks*

11. The firm of Hari Bhakti was anciently the established treasurer or pothdar of the State and was employed during the reign of Govindrao in every pecuniary transaction of that Prince.

12. The use of this office is to afford the sarkar the advantage of the wealth of a respectable shroff, who is enabled from the extent of his credit to discharge the drafts which the sarkar may draw upon him beyond the amount of the funds they may possess, belonging to Government.

13. This, Samal Bhakti engages to perform. He is in other respects unobjectionable, and his preference is sanctioned by his former services in this way.

14. Mairal Narayan, upon whom the management of Sinor was conferred, is one of the most wealthy shroffs in Baroda, and is also the principal silahdar in the service of the Gaikwad.

15. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will recollect that, when the Hon'ble Company received the parganas of Matar and Mondeh in jaidad, the assignment of the silahdars was transferred to Sinor.

16. For the last two years however Sakharam Chimnaji has assumed the management of this district into his own hands. He accounted to the silahdars for the amount of their assignment on the district, and the remainder ought to appear in his accounts as credited to Government.

17. Mairal Narayan is to manage this district on the cachcha system and, after defraying the thana of the silahdars, will account with Government for the net proceeds.

18. By these proceedings the assistance of the two most wealthy shroffs in Baroda is secured, and sufficient encouragement is given to those who wish well to the cause by evincing a certain degree of firmness and sincerity in prosecuting the present work.

Remark in the Diary.

In acknowledgment of the preceding letter the Resident at Baroda *Pleased* was on the 9th instant advised that Government were pleased to observe so favourable a beginning to the introduction of regularity in the transactions of the affairs of the Gaikwad Government.

Bombay, 25th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 199)
Bombay to the Court of Directors.

1807

14. Your Hon'ble Court will observe that the arrangements *Babaji's* [effected by Major Walker previously to entering on the grand system office of reform] consisted principally in a participation in the executive administration of the Gaikwad State in the person of Babaji Appaji, whose firmness of character and superior capacity, as described by Major Walker, promised to be an eligible counterpoise to the generosity and mildness, bordering upon weakness, of his nephew, Sitaram Raoji, the Minister and successor of Raoba.

15. It will be seen however that, if Sitaram Raoji persisted in procrastinating the execution of these reforms so indispensable to the welfare and even the existence of the State, the prosecution of them was to be carried on through the sole agency of Babaji Appaji, who, under the present secession of his nephew, the Diwan, from the Darbar, has voluntarily declared with a disinterestedness that claims our approbation his intention of relinquishing his present share in the administration of the Government into the hands of Sitaram whenever those reforms, which are immediately necessary to be executed at Baroda, shall be completed.

Fatesing's power 16. The next material measure to be effected was the introduction of Fatesing, the heir apparent to the Gaikwad gadi or seat of authority, into his appointed allotment in the duties of the Darbar; by which he may improve his capacity, obtain the requisite knowledge of the affairs of the State, to the government of which he may one day succeed, and acquire the means of correcting the errors of administration and of interposing a counterpoise to the influence and power of his servants.

Exiles 17. Another important object was to promote tranquillity of Gujarat by assigning an adequate provision for those members of the Gaikwad family who are in exile, which part of the subject will be more fully treated of in a subsequent paragraph of our present address to your Hon'ble Court.

Bombay policy 18. The last letter from the Resident at Baroda, dated 1st February, affords a general review of those past occurrences (detailed in his preceding communications), which have brought circumstances to the mature state alluded to in his present report, and then proceeds to give a prospectus of the future views and intentions of the British Government.

19. In reply to this last dispatch, dated the 1st of February, it has been intimated to the Resident at Baroda that we are fully satisfied, from his present able exposition of circumstances, of the entire expediency of the measures now in progress, every part of which has our sanction in the course intended to be pursued; inclusive of the continuance of Sitaram in the exercise of the diwanship after these reforms shall have been achieved, in the manner which Babaji has, so creditably to himself, proposed, and the appointment, which Major Walker is directed to promote, of Madhavrao Tatya, a respectable and long experienced civil officer under the Gaikwad Government, to be Fatesing's diwan. With respect to the interesting object, on the grounds of humanity, of providing for the now dispersed members of the Gaikwad family and healing, as far as possible, all existing differences according to the original intention of our interposition in the affairs of Gujarat in the year 1801/2, it will be noticed to your Hon'ble Court in a subsequent paragraph that the principle has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, whilst on the present occasion Major Walker has been informed that it has also obtained our full approbation.

20. It has been a pleasing part of our duty frequently to express to your Hon'ble Court our high sense of the merits of Major Walker; and we cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without intimating our opinion that our proceedings, transmitted to your Hon'ble Court by,

this dispatch, bear additional testimony to this officer's talents in forming these plans of reformation, and to the unshaken firmness with which he has persevered in surmounting the obstacles which have opposed their execution.

21. Having communicated to Major Walker your Hon'ble Court's approbation of his conduct, that officer has expressed in his letter dated the 8th July, 1806, the gratification he has derived from so distinguished a mark of your Hon'ble Court's approbation.

Baroda, 26th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 200)

1807

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1. Since my letter of the 3rd instant the Khasgidarak with the *First steps* other members of the Administration has been incessantly employed in the preparatory measures necessary to ascertain the resources of the State and the amount of the encumbrances.

2. I have also been anxious to submit to your consideration such information as might disclose the nature of our progress.

3. My wishes however have hitherto been frustrated, and the *Disorder* labours of the Darbar have been impeded by the unexpected state of *& delay* confusion in which the public documents and records of this Government have been found.

4. The daftar of the fadnavis could not produce a single account in detail exhibiting the actual state of the arrears of Government due from the mahals or of the moneys due to the departments of the military.

5. Everything has been conducted upon estimate (ajnas); and previous to making any reports of the state of the arrears due to the departments of the Government, it was necessary to revise the accounts. This has been a considerable drawback upon the proceedings of the Administration, as, instead of having accounts regularly kept and brought up, on which to proceed, this tedious job has necessarily fallen to the Khasgidarak.

6. In this duty he is assisted by the voluntary zeal and intelligence of Gangadhar Shastri; and the same talent and assiduity, which he has so frequently exhibited, is now equally usefully employed in giving a direction and assistance to the progress of the important work in which we are engaged. The benefit will more fully appear in the result, and will entitle the Shastri to the gratitude of the Gaikwad Government, as he has already merited the favour of the Company.

7. This labour has not however been without its advantages, and it has given that insight into the actual state of affairs, and has detected many inaccuracies and malpractices, which will materially tend, both at present and in future, to the welfare of the State.

8. It will appear in the course of the scrutiny that our interference has been well timed, and that the continuance of the lax administration of Sitaram would inevitably have plunged the State into difficulties, from which it could scarcely have been extricated.

Sitaram's deficit 9. Since my reports of the 1st January, the calculations in which were founded on the close of the year 1861 (1804-5), the encumbrances of the State have increased in the proportion in which the expenses exceed the income; yet I do not see any difficulty in realising the necessary funds.

10. The estimated account received from Sitaram, and referred to in my letter of the 1st instant, exhibited a balance due to the military to the end of 1862 and 63 respectively, equal to the amount in the margin [*i.e.* Rs. 94,73,854-1-56].

Silahdars	..	..	..	Rs. 2,90,000	0	0
				„ 19,72,009	1	56
Sibandi	..	..	..	„ 24,98,707	1	0
Pagadars	..	..	..	„ 13,69,892	0	0
				Rs. 61,30,608	2	56
				„ 33,43,245	3	0
				Rs. 94,73,854	1	56

11. I should have hesitated to mention these exorbitant demands, if they were not supported by the written documents of Sitaram, now in my possession.

12. These accounts however exhibit an instance either of Sitaram's insincerity of proceeding on the reforms, or of the little acquaintance he had with the duties of his government.

13. It is strange, after the repeated warnings he has received, that he should not have even prepared one account of the demands on his administration, or that he could have expected assistance to be rendered him to raise a loan of near a crore of Rupees to pay off debts, the actual amount of which was not even ascertained.

75 lakhs 14. These estimates however are extremely inaccurate; the amount required will be within 75 lakhs, and a considerable portion of this will even be discharged from the resources of the State.

15. The mode, in which these resources have been nearly disposed of for the current year, will hereafter be exhibited in a separate document.

16. The document to which I alluded is an abstract of all the makhlasis passed by Sitaram during the present year, including the drafts upon the mahals, and the purposes to which they have been appropriated.

17. This will disclose many instances of maladministration and improper appropriation, and shall in due time be submitted to your consideration, Hon'ble Sir, but my present object is to submit the immediate state of our progress.

Sibandi account 18. The amount due to the sibandi by Sitaram's estimate is Rs. 24,98,707-1-0. Babaji, however, by calculating the actual dates of the tainats or engagements and the period from which they are entitled

to pay, has already reduced this sum to 21 lakhs; and it will undergo a still further reduction on the final muster and settlement, allowing the sarkar due credit for those who have been discharged.

19. To facilitate this reduction it is necessary and advisable to advance to the sibandi to the amount of one half of their estimated arrears.

20. The advantage of this proceeding consists in relieving Government from the pressure of their accumulated demands. It renders it in a manner independent and enables the Administration to assume that tone of authority which it ought to use and possess.

21. By this proceeding the sibandi have no pretext for irregularity, and in the proportion in which the sarkar is able to satisfy their claim, do they fall into their proper sphere of submission and obedience.

22. Under these motives the Khasgidarak has prepared an account exhibiting one half of the arrears to the sibandi at present in the service, inclusive of the additional sum of Rs. 1,47,989-3-50 required for the full pay of those who have received their discharge from the service in the current year.

23. Of this payment, Hon'ble Sir, I have advanced, out of the current year's receipts from the mahals assigned for the payment of the loans, the sum of two lakhs of Rupees on behalf of the Hon'ble Company.

24. The proportions of this payment have been supplied as follows:

Trivedi	..	..	..	Rs.	2,00,000	0	0
Samal Bhakti and Mairal Narayan	..	..	..	..	7,41,665	3	25
Company	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	0	0
				Rupees	11,41,665	3	25

25. A similar mode of procedure is also intended for the silahdars *Silahdars* and pagadars; but of these I shall have the honour to submit a separate report.

26. The whole amount of the money required for the completion *Sum required* of these reforms has been estimated at 75 lakhs of Rupees.

Revenue of the Gaikwad 1863			Rs. 11,00,000	0	0
Varats on Mahi Kantha for 1863 and arrears of past years, and concealed revenues from the mahals.			„ 10,00,000	0	0
Loan					
	Company .. ..	.. ..	„ 6,47,500	0	0
	Samal Bhakti and Mairal Narayan .. ..	.. ..	„ 25,00,000	0	0
	Trivedi .. ..	.. ..	„ 8,00,000	0	0
	Ruttonji Kandas .. ..	.. ..	„ 5,00,000	0	0
			<hr/>		
			Rupees 65,47,500	0	0

27. It would be desirable that the remainder should be furnished by Parbhudas Seth, Samal Bechar, and Mangal Parekh; but these people have hitherto withheld their quota from their expectations or apprehension from the Diwanji's journey to Bomhay.

28. If these expectations or fears are frustrated, they will immediately subscribe their portion to the loan; but should they refuse, the opportunity left open purposely for them will be lost to their disadvantage and discredit.

Hopeful start 29. Upon the present occasion, Hon'ble Sir, I have given you but an imperfect abstract of our proceedings; but I was unwilling to permit an advance to be made without at the same time stating its object, as well as present circumstances will permit.

30. It may be satisfactory to remark upon the progress of these reforms that every appearance indicates a successful termination.

31. The principle laid down in the report of the 1st January, 1806, of a permanent reduction of the expenses of the State within its income, and the annual appropriation of the produce of the mortgaged mahals (Rupees 17,55,000) to liquidate its debts, will be acted upon; while every exertion of economy and management will be directed to increase the value of that fund and promote as early as possible their return to the available resources of the Gaikwad Government.

1807 *Baroda, 9th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)*
Alexander Walker to the Governor of Bombay.

Payment of servants In the course of a few days the accounts of the silahdars at Baroda will be settled; and as everything is in an advanced state of preparation, I conceive that there will be no material cause for delay in determining the final arrangements and placing the future establishments and departments of the State upon their permanent footing.

Those persons, who in consequence of these arrangements may take their discharge from the service, will accordingly have the full amount of their arrears paid off, according to the accounts which have already been ascertained and adjusted.

Those who remain in the service, will not be paid for the present, but await the termination of the current year in June next, when they will receive a complete liquidation of the whole of their arrears. This arrangement is necessary to afford time to recover all outstanding balances from the mahals.

With the accomplishment of the preceding arrangements it is hoped that every object at Baroda will be determined. It therefore demands consideration how the duties at Baroda should be conducted hereafter.

Rules of government The establishment of all the departments of the State being reduced, on fixed principles to writing, certain rules, or rather resolutions, prescribing the mode of administration in future, shall be drawn out and formally authenticated by all darakdars, Fatesing, and the Raja.

Sitaram may now have his option of resuming the duties of his diwangiri, provided he affixes his makhilasi to the above resolutions, and promises to obey them. If he does so, the reins of government may be relinquished into his hands, and Babaji return to Kathiawar. Babaji's agent will be left to prepare the yad or his darak under Sitaram's orders; but some arrangement of this nature will be comprised in the resolutions.

It is not supposed that either Sitaram's makhilasi or the writing of the yad by Babaji can be refused by either, when the object is just and necessary; and Fatesing and the discretion of the Company's agent must guard against the union of these two to gain improper advantages by mutual compromise.

Baroda, 9th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1807

The reforms of this Government have now arrived at that stage of *Reforms* proficiency that it becomes necessary to consider the means of providing *completing* for the future Administration of the State, and of preserving by permanent regulations the due efficiency of this Government and the restriction of its expenses within the limits of its income.

In order to provide for this important object, the first thing that appears necessary is to obtain from His Highness the Raja the investiture of Fatesing with such a controlling power in the Administration as may enable this young Prince to supply the defaults which arise from causes connected with the constitution of His Highness the Raja.

For this essential duty no person can be better calculated than *Fatesing's* Fatesing Gaikwad; and from the prudence and discretion of Madhavrao *future* Tatya no person could with more propriety be selected as his diwan.

He will in two months more have completed his sixteenth year. At this, or even at an earlier period, the minority of a Hindu ceases, and Madhavrao Narayan, the Peshwa, was at this age associated in the duties of Government.

As presumptive heir to the Gaikwad Principality, no person can be more interested in preserving its integrity and guarding its interest than Fatesing.

It is also extremely desirable that this young man should be early introduced into the transaction of the business of the Darbar and be enabled to acquire that knowledge in the affairs of his future inheritance, the want of which has been the cause of so much detriment to the Gaikwad concerns.

Under the eye and participation of Fatesing every arrangement will acquire that weight and consideration which the countenance of the presumptive successor and the senior rank of the Gaikwad after the Raja is capable of bestowing; the disinterestedness of the British Government will appear, and intrigue and suspicion be silenced in the evidence that the welfare of the Gaikwad State is the object of our views.

A more implicit obedience also is more likely to result from every public measure being sanctioned by the person who has so near an interest in their success.

Sitaram's future It is rather an unpleasing observation to make that the person, whose official situation ought to impose upon him the sacred duty of affording every assistance to the great object of reform, should be the person whose conduct has most impeded its progress.

In view however to the consideration and forbearance of the Hon'ble Company's Government towards Sitaram, it is proposed again to relinquish into his hands the reins of government on the terms which will be hereafter adverted to.

In the course of a few days the accounts of the silahdars at Baroda will be settled; and as everything is in an advanced state of preparation, I conceive that there will be no material cause for delay in determining the final arrangements and placing the future establishments under Sitaram's orders, but some arrangement of this nature will be comprised in the resolutions,

It is not supposed that either Sitaram's makhiasi, or the writing of the yad by Babaji can be refused by either, when the object is just and necessary; and Fatesing under the direction of the Company's agent must guard against the union of these two to gain improper advantages by mutual compromise.

Sitaram's power, it is granted, will be reduced; but only that power which enables him to act wrong. He will have every power to do good and service to the State, as his duty requires. He will possess all the power of his predecessors in the station, and all that a diwan ought to possess—the Company cannot sanction more—and the desire of Sitaram to possess it, would disclose sentiments which it would be improper in any case to support.

Alternative plans If Sitaram refuses, then Babaji must of necessity remain to conduct the duties at Baroda, and arrangements be made to prevent improper people having access to the Raja, and Fatesing proceed into Kathiawar.

Sitaram must then remain upon the simple enjoyment of his dayete and the title of Diwan. It is to be observed that Fatesing, as the representative of his brother, will require the Diwan to affix his makhiasi as above noticed. If he should refuse, his refusal cannot be supported or justified.

Another alternative may be observed in Fatesing, Madhavrao Tatya, and Babaji's agents being left at Baroda to conduct the Government, and Babaji himself proceed to Kathiawar. The former alternative however is the most advisable.

These considerations I have deemed it my duty to submit in due time to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, with a view to be honoured with their sentiments and such instructions as they may conceive expedient to issue.

Baroda, 17th April, 1807 (1807 S. & P. D. 203)
Letter from the Resident at Baroda.

1807

1. The last letter which I had the honour to address to you in this *Military* department, descriptive of the reforms in the State, was dated the 26th *reforms* February last.

2. Since that date the labours of the Administration have been incessantly employed in the laborious task of examining and adjusting the accounts of the silahdars and pagadars.

3. In this duty they have not met with less difficulty or obstruction than in the accounts of the sibandi.

4. In addition to the want of regularity in the Military Department of the State, which has opposed a great and prominent obstacle to our progress, many of the troops have been detached to Amliyara, which precluded the possibility of quickly obtaining that accurate knowledge of their effective numbers, which on motives of economy and regularity it was so necessary to obtain.

5. Under the particular and extraordinary circumstances of Babaji's administration it was also peculiarly necessary to proceed with extreme caution and circumspection.

6. The accounts of the sibandi, pagadars and silahdars are now settled, with the exception of those of the latter description of troops stationed at Baroda, which however will also be settled in a day or two.

7. These have been delayed to the last from their being more difficult to settle, owing to their generally consisting of these descriptions of persons who claim peculiar privileges or are sinecure establishments of non-effectives without horses or riders.

8. Certain females of the Gaikwad family have troops, and the relations of the Raja, of the Diwan and his dependants enjoy sinecures under the name of a certain number of troops or horses.

9. The settlement of these accounts requires some judgment and much delicacy, more especially under the present circumstance when every proceeding of Babaji is watched with jealousy and so liable to be perverted for the purposes of enmity and faction.

10. The amount of the arrears due to the pagadars, according to the estimate which I received from Sitaram, was 15,15,345-3-12 Rupees to the close of the year 1862. By the scrutiny which Babaji has introduced the full amount of their arrears is reduced to 11,01,326-3-35 Rupees, exclusive of Sitaram's and the Diwanji's pagas, which, until their accounts are settled, may be estimated at the amount in the margin [Rs. 1,41,017].

11. The settlement of their accounts has been delayed from the circumstances already generally noticed and from a desire to avoid an investigation at present which might embitter animosities.

12. It must however not be concluded that Sitaram's original paga has been increased without authority by the annual amount in the margin since the death of Raoba, and while the makhlasī in the tainat jabta or engagement directs that eleven months' pay shall be given for the twelve months' service and a deduction of 10 per cent batta take place from the remainder, yet Sitaram has hitherto caused himself to be paid without giving credit for the above deductions.

13. In a similar manner the Diwan's paga has been paid, and its establishment both increased and formed without authority.

14. The accounts of the silahdars have been calculated and ascertained with the exception of those stationed at Baroda to the amount to 14,13,453-0-75 Rupees.

15. This calculation however comprises five months of the year 1863, inclusive of the month of Asvin *i.e.* October.

The extension of the accounts of the silahdars to this period, when the pagadars and sibandi have been settled with to the end of 1862, arises from considerations of economy.

16. The silahdar establishment is the most expensive in the Military Department and liable to the greatest abuses; as the horses of the paga are the Government's property, it follows that in reducing the cavalry the silahdars must suffer the greatest reduction, and many of them be in consequence discharged.

17. Among other intricacies in the payment of the Gaikwad troops it is customary to make a deduction of two annas in the Rupee under the denomination of dana. When however the troops are discharged, they are by custom entitled to receive 15 annas in the Rupee, leaving a deduction in favour of Government of one anna only.

18. In order to render the period, for which those who may be discharged would be entitled to 15 annas, as short as was practicable, the payment at the rate of 14 annas has been brought down to the month of Asvin *i. e.* October.

19. The saving in the current disbursement by this procedure will not be large, but it is necessary that the utmost economy should in all cases be observed.

This mode would also have been followed in adjusting with the sibandi, but the interests of these people are more united, and their jamadars more turbulent and powerful.

20. The accounts of that part of the silahdar and pagadar establishments, which has been settled, is stated in the margin.

silahdars:	..	..	..	14,13,453	0	75.
pagadars:	..	..	..	11,11,326	3	35.

total: 25,14,780 0 05.

and it is proposed, as was done in the case of the sibandi, to advance them one half of this sum. I shall advance on behalf of the Company, out of the current year's receipts from the mahals, the sum of Rs. 2,00,000

Trivedi furnishes	..	..	..	2,00,000
Hari Bhakti and Mairal Narayan	..	..	..	8,59,235

Rs. 12,59,235

21. The modikhana account and those of the mahals are now *Modikhana* under investigation. From the latter it is hoped that some concealed revenue and excess collection will be brought to the public account and afford some valuable assistance in the current disbursement.

22. Notwithstanding the reduction which I reported in my letter of the 26th February, 1804, the modikhana branch of the public expenditure is increased even beyond its original amount.

23. In that letter its daily expenditure was limited to Rs. 619 per diem, it now amounts to Rs. 1,056 per diem, causing in the year (deducting the last year) the excess noted in the margin [Rs. 2,72,840], without adverting to a very considerable decrease in the price of grain.

24. Every department in fact exhibits instances of bad management and increased expenditure.

25. We are now however fast approaching to that period when the future disbursements of the State are to be permanently guided by a fixed establishment; and I trust I shall in a few days have the pleasure to submit a schedule of its intended future expenditure.

26. The intention of these remarks is to afford you, Hon'ble Sir, a general view of our progress; the details, I trust, will be more satisfactory; a great part of the drudgery is now over; and our future progress will, I hope, henceforward be more uninterrupted.

Remark in the Diary.

In acknowledging the above letter Major Walker was on the 13th *Pleased* instant informed that the Board were pleased to observe the progress making in the investigation of the account and reduction of the establishments in the Gaikwad expenditure, awaiting the Resident's general report for a fuller expression of those sentiments of approbation, which the judicious accomplishment of so salutary a work could not fail to merit.

Baroda, 21st April, 1807 (1807 S. & P. D. 203)
Francis Warden to Alexander Walker.

1807

The Governor-in-Council directs me to acknowledge the receipt of *Approval* your letter of the 9th of this month and to express the satisfaction with which the Board have perused the report therein conveyed of the very advanced progress that appears to have, in so short a time, been made in the great and urgent undertaking of a reform, in which you have been so laudable engaged.

It is no doubt essentially requisite that regulations of check and control on the future native Administration at Baroda should be introduced and enforced; and the Board are not aware that any can be concerned more applicable to the state of circumstances than those to which you give the preference in the report now before them; respecting which you will accordingly exercise your own discretion, satisfied as the Government is that your measures will always be directed to the most effective promotion of the salutary and indispensable objects of ensuring such an arrangement for the future government of the Gaikwad State as may finally retrieve and re-establish the efficiency of its administration and tend to perpetuate its alliance with the Hon'ble Company's Government on a footing creditable to both.

1807 *Fort William, 14th May, 1807, (1807 S. & P. D. 207)*
N. B. Edmonstone to Francis Warden.

Approval I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 21st ultimo, enclosing copies of a letter from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 9th instant, and of the answer to it, and to desire that you will signify to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the reply to Major Walker's satisfactory report of the state of the reforms in progress of Baroda and the plan for the future conduct of the affairs of the Gaikwad State appear to the Governor-General-in-Council to be perfectly proper.

1807 *Baroda, 27th May, 1807 (1807 S. & P. D. 206)*
Alexander Walker to the Hon'ble Governor.

*Final
silahdar
settlement* Under the date 5th April I had the honour to submit a short report of the settlement of the accounts of the pagadars, sibandhi and silahdars with the exception of those of the latter description of people stationed at Baroda. The settlement of the accounts of these latter has not been effected without difficulty, as much delicacy was required in their adjustment. The people consisted of those who were immediately connected with the Government or its members, or of sardars who possessed much individual interest and influence. The family of the Raja Pandhre, Mir Kamal-ud-din and Mir Husain were the silahdars who possessed the heaviest demands upon the Government, and whose accounts, from the rank of the parties and their influence, there was most difficulty in adjusting.

*Pandhre
claims* The Pandhre family's demand upon the Gaikwad State, amounted to about four lakhs of Rupees to the end of 1863. It was represented to these persons that they were original servants of the Gaikwad State (Ecogi and Murarji Pandhre were first partners in the invasion of Pilaji and Damaji in Gujarat), who had partaken of its success and served it with fidelity; but it was requisite in the present season of general distress that they should still further prove this their attachment. In order to preserve the advantages they possessed, to ensure regularity in the realisation of their future demands, and to enable the Government to clear off the arrears, it was necessary to proceed in the investigation of the accounts with strictness.

After some conferences, and as Babaji had privately directed his inquiries to ascertain the proper and just amount of their demands, and to save an investigation which could not be honourable or satisfactory in the result, they agreed to admit a 'sut' or remission in their total demands of one-fourth, which left a balance in their favour of 2,48,948-1-0 Rupees, including a present of 50,000 Rupees from the Government.

The information, which my several reports upon the establishments of the Gaikwad army contain, will have shown that the rate of pay is for the most part nominal, and that the several reductions, to which the original sum is liable, reduces to much less than a moiety. As arrears run on, the accounts become still more complicated. The soldier, in proportion to the accumulation of his arrears, borrows at a heavier rate of interest, and abuses are multiplied to enable him to satisfy his creditors. The service of the State suffers in proportion, and the comprehensive term of "sut" or remission brings down the demands of both parties to an equality.

Mir Husain's risalah also had a demand of 1,10,000 Rupees on this *Husain* Gaikwad Government, which by the application of scrutinising examination was finally fixed at 75,253-1-25 Rupees.

Mir Kamal-ud-din's demands amounted to 3,65,000 Rupees, *Kamal* which also underwent a public scrutiny, and were finally fixed at 1,33,841-1-0 Rupees, including a present of 66,000 Rupees as in the case of Raja Pandhre under the denomination of siwai.

The other Baroda silahdars did not require the same attention. *Others* This useless description of persons are inhabitants of Baroda, who never proceed on service, and who maintain no travelling equipment, while their establishments were non-effective and incomplete. The accounts of these people were settled at one-half of their demands, and they were happy to receive this, which would prevent a full exposition of the state of their respective establishments, while Babaji had managed his inquiries and inspections so as to ascertain the amount to which they might be upon an average entitled.

One jamadar, by name Abdul Kadar Surtia, however, who has a tainat of 25 horses, which was found to be more than complete, and who had kept his little troop in a state ready for any duty which he might be summoned to perform, this person's accounts were accordingly settled conformably to his full establishment.

These inferior silahdars were settled to the month of Asvin (October) in the same way as the silahdars in camp. The amount which has been given to these people, over and above the sum at which their accounts were settled, is 18,842-1-75 Rupees.

These gratifications to the sardars, over and above the amount at *Results* which their accounts were settled, are to be considered as an honourable mode of compromise. By this expedient the Government do not appear to yield to improper demands, while the persons concerned receive a handsome gratuity in lieu of advantages, which, though irregular in themselves, have been long sanctioned by the custom of the service and ancient practice.

Under this mode of arrangements a considerable advantage has resulted. The accounts have been settled with as much satisfaction as such a subject was capable of; a very considerable pecuniary saving has been effected to the State; and what is of great importance, as little disgust has been excited as the case would admit of.

Sitaram's paga It may be necessary, before I quit this subject, to mention that to Sitaram's paga there are certain individuals attached, under the denomination of ekandis or horsemen, who engage and skirmish singly, who are of a superior description to the common bargir and receive higher pay. These men are mounted on their own horses and are included in the silahdars' establishment. As they refused to accept the commutation of pay which was offered to them, they have been discharged from the service, and they will receive according to their accounts when duly ascertained.

New loan The accounts of the silahdars being now finally settled, a further advance is required to pay their ascertained demands, which has accordingly been advanced as follows:

Hon'ble Company ..	..	..	Rs.	1,00,000	0	0
Trivedi ..	..	..	"	1,00,000	0	0
Hari Bhakti Maitral Narayan ..	..	..	"	4,10,018	0	75
Total				Rs.	6,10,018	0 75

In the report, which this letter will have led you, Hon'ble Sir, to anticipate, I shall have further the honour to transmit a schedule of the future establishment of the State, reduced to the limits of its income.

Note P. S. It may be necessary to mention that the accounts of Bhavanrao Pandhre, a relative to that family (whom Sitaram engaged in the service last year at an annual expense of Rs. 37,000), have not been settled. They are however the last of the silahdars' [accounts] that remain; but, as they are not complicated and will be settled immediately, I did not seem it advisable to detain this letter to ascertain the exact amount, which may however be taken at Rs. 20,000 arrears.

1807 *Baroda*, 31st May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 206)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Paying off arrears 1. I have now the honour to resume subject of my letters of the 26th February, 5th April and 27th instant, and to submit to your consideration the details of the proceedings for clearing off the arrears of the military establishments and reducing these establishments to a footing more correspondent to the income of the Gaikwad State.

Sitaram's account 2. The first paper, to which I beg leave to solicit your consideration, is a translate of account received from Sitaram,¹ exhibiting a schedule of the demands against the State to the termination of the year 1862 or 1206 (June 1805/6).

1. Sitaram's account, to which allusion is frequently made here, runs from page 4203 to p. 4328 in *The Secret and Political Department Diary* No. 206, for the year 1807.

3. The intention of these accounts, which were only delivered to me in August last, was to exhibit a view of the public encumbrance up to the end of 1862 and the amount of the pecuniary assistance which would be required to enable the Administration to effect the reforms.

4. As no detailed accounts however were ready prepared, considerable time has unavoidably elapsed in preparing them; and our measures have been greatly impeded by the labour of adjusting the many accounts of an army so long in arrear.

5. This labour however has not been misapplied, and the result has been highly satisfactory, as the demands on the State have been by the judgments of Babaji, assisted by the zeal and intelligence of Gangadhar Shastri, reduced to a more moderate standard, the details of which will appear in the sequel.

6. The amount stated to be due to the					
sibandi in Sitaram's account to the end					<i>Sibandi</i>
of 1862 is	Rs. 25,13,707	1	0		<i>arrears</i>
They have been settled to the same period at ..	„ 20,80,107	0	31		
Leaving a difference of saving to the public..	„ 4,33,600	0	69		

above Sitaram's, notwithstanding that these accounts are of a whole year's latter date.

7. This settlement has been effected by the application of a rigid muster, by disallowing all non-effectives, by ascertaining the dates of casualties and of enlistment in the service, and making the calculations of arrears for broken periods accordingly.

8. This duty, it will be observed, required a considerable share of integrity in the officers employed, and firmness in the execution, as well as a large portion of judgment and intelligence; and probably it could not have been effected by any persons but those whose honour was intimately concerned in the success of the reforms.

9. The preceding remarks upon the sibandi accounts are equally applicable to those of the pagadars.

10. The amount due to the pagadars by					
Sitaram's account to the end of 1862					<i>Pagadars'</i>
or June 1866 was	Rs. 13,69,892	2	62		<i>arrears</i>
The amount at which it has been					
settled was	„ 11,56,319	1	62		
The saving to the State is	„ 2,13,573	1	0		

11. The last quoted enclosures will show the general means by which the Government has obtained credit in this establishment for the amounts of its abuses.

12. Considerable saving has been effected by the application of musters in this department and by checking on the accounts the number of rations for the non-effective horses, drawn from the modikhana.

Silahdars' arrears

13. The silahdars according to Sitaram's accounts inclusive of Kamal-ud-din's, amounted to Rs. 22,47,009 1 50

By the detailed accounts, which I have now the honour to forward, they have been settled as follows:

Camp silahdars .. 14,13,453 0 75

Baroda ,, .. 6,10,018 0 75

Rs. 20,23,471 1 50

Difference or saving Rs. 2,23,538 0 0

14. It will here be necessary to point out to your notice, Hon'ble Sir, that, although the preceding paragraph exhibits a very considerable saving, yet the apparent sum is but a portion of the actual benefit.

15. Sitaram's accounts are calculated to the end of 1862 or June 1806, but the account of Kamal-ud-din and Raja Pandhre are closed by Babaji to the end of 1863 or June next, and all the other silahdars to the month of Aswin or November.

16. The cause of this difference in the date of closing, it may be useful to repeat, is that such part of the silahdars, as may receive their discharges on the reduction, may have as little demand upon the Government as possible, it being customary to pay people who are discharged at the rate of 15 annas per rupee, and those who remain in the service at the rate of 14 annas per rupee.

17. The actual difference between the demands of the silahdars as stated by Sitaram and as settled by Babaji is exhibited on the accompanying abstract, and amounts to Rs. 6,51,638-1-6.

Pagas of Sitaram & Sakharam

18. Every military account of the Gaikwad State is now finally ascertained and adjusted, with the exception of pagas of Sitaram the Diwan, and of his brother, Sakharam Chimnaji.

19. The actual demands of Sitaram's paga, adjusted according to the tenor of the public documents on which his paga is sanctioned, are stated in the accompanying account.

20. Similar remarks are applicable to the paga of the Diwanji's, the accounts of which accompany; but for this, as has been before remarked in a former letter, there is no makhiasi or document whatever.

21. No pagadar in the Gaikwad service has ever received 12 months' pay and been exused from the batta deduction.

22. It has been conceived consistent with the impartiality of our present proceedings that the increase, which Sitaram had made, should be admitted, but that the accounts of both his old establishment and increase should be settled on the principle established by his father's makhiasi, which is also the most favourable in the Gaikwad service.

23. In like manner has it been thought advisable to proceed in respect to the Diwanji, although the establishment of his paga is unsupported by any document. This is however an extreme case.

24. According to this rule therefore these accounts have been made out, in which transaction every possible delicacy and consideration has been shown to Sitaram.

25. An abstract showing the amount, due respectively to the paga of Sitaram, and Sakharam, is enclosed, which will exhibit the amount payable as well with, as without, the deduction of batta, etc.

26. The only remaining demand is for the arrears of Hafiz *Arrears of Hafiz*
Gulam Husain.

27. This person has been settled with for the years 1202, 1203, 1204 (1801-2, 1802-3, 1803-4) in the risalah of Kamal-ud-din. For the three subsequent years 1205, 1206, 1207 he has been separated from Kamal-ud-din's tainat, and according to the rate of the former accounts there would be no difficulty in settling the account entirely, but this person possesses a makhlesi of Sitaram increasing his personal allowance to Rs. 10,000 per year.

28. This ill-judged piece of liberality to a person so little deserving of attention, and secretly bestowed, is reserved for future examination; and in the meanwhile Hafizji's accounts are settled according to his former tainat or engagement, which leaves him the debtor of Government.

29. The result of the foregoing proceedings is as follows: The *Summary*, same accounts have been settled by Babaji as follows to the same period.

Sibandi	..	..	..	Rs.	20,80,107	0	31
Silahdars	..	..	..	„	15,95,371	0	50
Pagadars	..	..	..	„	11,56,318	1	62
				Rs.	48,31,797	2	43

affording a clear and distinct diminution of the amount of military establishment's demands on the Gaikwad of Rs. 12,98,811-0-13.

30. The whole of this may be considered as an actual saving to the State, produced by the rigid investigation of the military accounts and the application of a faithful muster.

31. In the preceding part of this letter, having submitted to your *Future* consideration, Hon'ble Sir, the details connected with the adjustment *military* of all the arrears of the military, I shall proceed in like manner to *expense* transmit a prospectus of the mode of proceeding with a view to reduce these establishment to the amount at which it is intended they shall be permanently fixed.

32. The present annual expenses of the silahdars' establishment in the service of the Gaikwad, doing duty in camp, amounts to Rupees 9,31,212-2-0.

33. It is intended to limit the expenses to 6,00,000 annually. Mairal Narayan, who is the shroff of all the silahdars, and who is also the principal proprietor of the silahdars' horse in camp, has given his cordial consent to this arrangement and has engaged to effect this reduction, which is to commence from the 1st of the ensuing Mrigsal (June 1807).

34. Every explanation necessary to elucidate this part of the establishment will be found upon the face of the enclosure, which I have endeavoured to render as explanatory as possible.

35. The following enclosure contains the list of the reduced expense of the silahdars' establishment at Baroda, (inclusive of Kamal-ud-din, Mir Husain and Raja Pandhre's family) which is also limited to the amount of Rs. 4,00,547-2-0.

36. It will be observed that, with the exception of the sardars mentioned in the supplementary part of the last enclosure, every silahdar of both divisions of this establishment is reduced to one-third of his present tainat or engagement.

37. This is intended to exhibit an impartial mode of procedure to all. It is not expected however that the whole will agree. Many of the single horsemen and inferior silahdars will probably not be able to maintain their establishments upon the reduced allowance. These will necessarily, as well as some others who may conceive they can obtain better terms elsewhere, take their discharge, or as individuals they will be struck off the daftar records, and henceforward be included in the establishment of superior silahdars.

38. The enclosures are intended to exhibit the amount of the reduced expense. The organisation of that reduced establishment will form a subsequent detail and will take place, as already noticed, from the commencement of the ensuing Mrigsal or June next.

39. In like manner I have the honour to submit an account showing in a similar manner the present establishment, the reduction and the future amount of the establishment of the sibandi, accompanied also by such explanation, on the face of the document, as may be necessary to lead to a due understanding of it.

40. The annual amount of the silahdars for the year 1207 is as follows:

Silahdars' establishment as per abstract accompanying				Rs. 16,23,741	3	0
Sibandi .. ..	..	..	..	„ 9,49,062	3	0
Pagadars .. ..	..	..	..	„ 8,83,567	3	75
				Rs. 34,56,372	1	75

41. The amount, at which the military establishments are settled not to exceed from the 1st of the ensuing Mrigsal, is as follows:

Camp silahdars .. ..	..	..	..	Rs. 6,00,000	0	0
Baroda do .. ..	..	..	..	„ 4,00,547	2	0
Sibandi .. ..	..	..	..	„ 6,50,000	0	0
Pagadars .. ..	..	..	..	„ 624,968	0	0
				Rs. 22,75,515	2	0

Showing an annual future saving of Rs. 1,80,856-3-75 in the military establishment of the Gaikwad State.

42. It will be proper before this subject is dismissed, to advert to such differences as may exist between the records already submitted to Government and those now forwarded.

43. These differences are stated in accompanying enclosure and the explanations and will enable the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to trace the cause of the increase, which since the period for which the report of the 1st January was framed, has been made to the Gaikwad military establishment.

Baroda, 18th June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)
Letter from the Resident to Hon'ble the Governor.

1807

1. Under date the 1st February last I had the honour to address *Reforms* you a summary of the proceedings with this Administration, preparatory to the commencement of the reforms in the Gaikwad State. Since that period my several letters will have kept you apprised of the measures which have been adopted in carrying the reforms into execution.

2. It will be unnecessary to recapitulate the arguments for the *Reducing* necessity of the reforms, to detail the principles upon which they *expenses* were to be executed. Both these points have been so often discussed that no further argument is necessary to prove what has been so fully admitted. It will be sufficient generally and simply to observe that the reduction of the Gaikwad expenses to an amount commensurate with its income formed the basis of our proceedings.

3. The several details however which I had the honour to transmit *Purpose* with my report of the 1st January, 1806, it may be useful to remark, *of report* were intended only to show the practicability of executing the reforms *of 1806* by exhibiting the schedule of an establishment civil and military equal to all the purposes of this Government, with a considerable surplus applicable to the discharge of its past encumbrances, as well as those which the present proceedings would oblige the Government to contract.

4. The schedule was not intended therefore as a guide to be rigidly adhered to with all its details. In execution it was foreseen that it would be liable to several partial modifications, but these modifications were always to keep in view the leading principle of advantage to the State and the limitation of its expenses within the general aggregate of the sum assigned for that purpose. I shall hereafter have the honour to notice such modifications as may have been made under the above explanation.

5. The first grand object of attention in the general scheme of *Military* reduction was the military establishments. *expenses*

6. The amount of these establishments for the year 1861 (1804/5) as stated in the report of the 1st January 1806, is noted in the margin [Rs. 94,93,460-1-68].

7. My letter of the 31st ultimo exhibited and explained the cause of a subsequent and additional expense to the military establishments,

which, added to the preceding sum, will exhibit an annual expense for the Gaikwad military establishments of 34,56,372-1-75 Rupees.

8. Independent of this sum, there is also to be added an annual average 8,40,000 Rupees for the additional sibandi in the Kathiawar army, making together 42,96,372-1-75 Rupees annually disbursed by the Gaikwad State for its military establishments, exclusive of its subsidiary engagements with the Company.

9. This figured statement of the annual demands of the military exhibits the necessity of the reforms in its most prominent light, and the magnitude of this charge places in an equally prominent point of view the difficulty which is to be encountered in reducing this expenditure to a standard commensurate with the income of the State.

Co-operation 10. The expectations [were] entertained that these reforms would be executed without resistance or opposition to the measure. The persons, who were concerned, soon saw that everything was to be lost, and nothing gained; and reason and interest co-operated in causing the reforms to pass into execution without more dissatisfaction than the loss of advantages hitherto enjoyed was calculated to create.

11. Even this sentiment of regret was tempered by the reflection of the necessity that urged the reforms, and every person was sensible that large sacrifices were necessary to secure a moderate portion of advantages with punctuality.

Kasim Kalla 12. To this observation however there was one exception in the person of Kasim Kalla, a jamadar of a disposition notoriously troublesome and mercenary, and whose conduct had been solely guided by motives of self-interest. This person refused to accede to the just proposals of Government in settling his accounts and his future establishment; upon which he was discharged.

13. The amount of his tainat was about Rs. 46,000 per year, and this leaves a handsome disposable sum in the control of Government, [which] may be applied to facilitate the general and final organisation of the military establishments.

Real difficulty 14. In reforming the military therefore it was not so much the fear of opposition or resistance that demanded firmness and conciliation.

15. It was the difficulty of reconciling the various claims on the State, which required that these reforms should be impartial, and unbiassed, and not to be diverted by any individual consideration from the steady pursuit of the object in view. It was necessary that partialities and enmities should be suppressed, and the same hand be equally rigidly applied to every establishment, however supported by merit, interest or family affection.

16. Notwithstanding that the most submissive sentiments everywhere prevailed in respect to the general idea of reforms, yet it was easy to observe that every person concerned expected particular favour or partiality, which expectations were founded on the several pretensions of ancient or faithful service, particular merits, family, private connections, or public influence.

17. A system, operating equally rigidly upon all, naturally *Fair play* destroyed those sources of private hope, and it required address to cause that system to operate.

18. Under the considerations it will probably to you, Hon'ble Sir, appear a fortunate occurrence that the Administration has been placed in a state where its conduct has been necessarily guided by public principles, and where that line of action could not be departed from without relinquishing those pretensions to the Company's support on which commenced the reforms.

19. The result of this state of things has been proportionally *Savings* advantageous to the State and, as far as respects the military establishment, has caused their reduction from the amount stated in the preceding part of this letter to that in the margin, which (inclusive of the annual charge of the Kathiawar sibandi) affords an annual saving of 20,20,856-3-75 Rupees in the military department.

Account in the margin:

New amount: silahdars ..	..	Rs. 10,00,547	2 00
sibandi ..	..	„ 6,50,000	0 00
pagas ..	..	„ 6,24,968	0 00
		Rs. 22,75,515	2 00
Old amount: ..	..	„ 42,96,372	1 75
Saving: .. ..	..	Rs. 20,20,856	3 75

20. Great as the saving is, I have reason to suppose that, on organising the troops which the above amount is to maintain, a further increase may be made to it; but at present I can only repeat my assurances that every vigilance will be exerted to give the utmost effect to the principle of economy.

21. Before I leave the subject of the military reforms of the *Causes* Gaikwad, it may be necessary cursorily to allude to the causes which *of delay* have delayed their execution.

22. The state, in which the accounts were found, has already been fully brought to the notice, and it will be unnecessary to revive any discussion connected with the division in the family of Raoba, but there were other material causes of delay proceeding from the other sources.

23. Considerable caution was required to be observed to prevent the occurrence of any serious cause of dissatisfaction, which might involve any breach of the public tranquillity.

24. Some saving in point of time might have been made, but none probably that could have compensated for a departure from the great principle on which these reforms were undertaken, and which required that they should pass into execution as much as possible like an ordinary occurrence of Government, without violence and without attracting public notice.

25. The protracted duration of the visit, made by the Raja Anandrao to the pagoda of Khanderao, afforded a very serious obstacle to our progress and threatened under the malicious agency, which had procured access to him, to oppose still greater difficulties.

*Fatesing's
power*

26. Fortunately however this obstacle was surmounted; and the attention of the Administration was then directed to a point of equal importance, the investiture of Fatesing with a share in the government.

27. Until this was effected, there was some delicacy and peculiarity in the situation of the Administration; and it was in the power of any artful and designing person, by abusing the confidence and influence he might improperly acquire, to impede and thwart our proceedings.

28. By the investiture of Fatesing Gaikwad however the intrigues of the designing have been prevented, and the proceedings of the Baroda Government have acquired not only an additional degree of weight and consideration in public opinion, but the principles of integrity and public good, on which they had been founded, have been fully manifested to the world at large and the Gaikwad family in particular.

29. To enlarge further upon the topic will be unnecessary; the object is to bring generally into one point of view what has been hitherto effected in the general object of reform.

*Revenue
accounts*

30. With the reforms of the military establishments the most serious and weighty part of the work is finished. What remains to be performed involves question of hazard and requires but the application of industry and perseverance.

31. The details of this part of the Baroda proceedings are in a progressive state of adjustment.

32. These details consist of an accurate and rigid examination into the accounts of all the districts and mahals or revenues from whatever source arising.

33. This duty involves two important points; the first to discover and retrench unnecessary expenditure, and to reduce the revenues establishment to a fixed standard equal to the purposes of punctual collections and an improved state of government, and to discharge all useless or superfluous expense; secondly, an improvement of the revenues by an examination into the sources of income, and giving the State credit for those emoluments and advantages which have hitherto been enjoyed by private individuals.

34. Neither of these objects can be effected without considerable inquiry and scrutiny, the whole of the revenue account especially being in a state of arrears for a series of years. No delay however will ensue on these points, as the accounts of the mahals are ready for inspection, the production of accounts by all persons entrusted with the public collection having been called for at an early period.

35. To ensure a due observance of integrity in these documents every individual has been likewise called upon to execute an engagement upon good security to pay double the amount of any embezzled part of the public resources. *Effective means*

36. This has been attended with extensive advantages, and peculations in some mahals to a considerable amount have been confessed, to avoid the penalty; and it is hoped it will operate equally effectually in preventing peculation in others.

37. Although the final establishment, which it may be found necessary to maintain, must ultimately depend upon the result of those investigations, yet it is not difficult to estimate the amount of the revenue establishments; and although the interior details may vary, yet the general aggregate may be fixed with some degree of precision. *Final savings*

38. It is not intended that the mahal mazkur shall exceed 5,50,000 Rupees at the utmost, and at this rate it will exhibit a saving of Rs. 3,84,917-2-93; and I have reason to hope that even this amount will be reduced in execution.

Old mazkur	...	...	Rs.	9,34,917	2	93
New mazkur	...	...	„	5,50,000	0	0
Saving	...	...	Rs.	3,84,917	2	93

39. The most considerable department, in which abuses exist, is the modikhana, and this will come under revision in its due course. The Administration estimate the amount necessary for this department at 3,00,000, affording an estimated saving of one lakh. *Modikhana*

40. In like manner, Hon'ble Sir, will the Raja's household the dumali-gaons and each department come under revision; but in order to show in one point of view the result which, I trust, the termination of these labours will exhibit, I have the honour to enclose a statement of the income of the State, contrasted with the expenses as they formerly stood, and the reformed establishment; the latter framed partly from what has been done, and the remainder from what is intended. *Success achieved*

41. I have adopted this mode, as some period must necessarily elapse before I can have the honour again to address you on any point of detail; and the statement may afford you the means of forming a comparative estimate of the progress of this work.

42. While however these reforms have been in progress, the Administration have not been inattentive to the means of preventing a recurrence of the disorders which have threatened the dissolution of the State. *Regular payment*

43. Two of its most prominent disorders were permitting the arrears of the military to accumulate and the credit of the State to suffer by inattention to the demands of its creditors.

44. Both of these have however been provided against for the future, and I shall proceed to submit to your consideration the outlines of the plan for keeping the establishment regularly paid and for liquidating the loan which had been raised for the execution of the reforms.

45. The expense of the military establishment of the Gaikwad upon the reformed plan amounts, as above stated, to .. Rs. 22,75,515 2 0

Of this amount there will be in landed jaidad to the principal officers about.. ,, 5,50,000 0 0

Leaving to be paid in cash a sum of .. Rs. 17,25,515 2 0

46. This sum is to be regularly paid without any deduction whatever at the end of every six months at which period the accounts of the military are to be adjusted and settled.

47. It was originally intended to have made these payments regularly every month, but this mode has been prevented from an obvious cause.

Mode of Payment 48. For the realisation of funds in my report of the 1st of January it was intended simply to have caused the persons, who were interested in the receipt of the revenue of the mahals assigned for the payment of former loans, to have forgone their receipt from these mahals for one year, and to have appropriated the revenues of Kathiawar for 1861-62 for the remainder of the sum required; which, it was calculated, would have raised a sum sufficient to have discharged the computed arrears of the military establishment.

49. These arrears however were computed only to the end 1861 (1804-5). Since that period two years more have nearly elapsed, and they have amounted at the periods to which they have been settled by the present Administration to Rs. 73,42,528-2-18, as will be hereafter set forth.

50. The payment of these arrears required a larger sum, which could only be raised by loan; and to repay this loan a larger amount than Rs. 17,55,000 must necessarily be assigned, which could only be done by appropriating those resources, the recoverances of which it was intended to have exclusively applied to the regular payment of the Gaikwad army.

51. Probably however a settlement every six months, and free of all deduction, is as advantageous an arrangement for a native army as could be conveniently adopted, and infinitely preferable in respect to the irregular and scanty payments which they have hitherto been in the habit of obtaining.

52. Until therefore the present loan is finally cleared, it will be necessary to take up from the same shroffs the annual sum regulated for the money payments of the troops in equal half yearly portions.

53. This is necessary to enable the Government to have funds at their call to keep their engagements with the army, and that no delay may take place in the payments with the troops.

54. On the other hand the loan now raised, including the accumulation on the above account, will be in an annual and progressive state of liquidation, as it is intended to increase the mahals, already

assigned, by Rs. 2,45,000 more annually and to appropriate the whole of the Mahi Kantha and Kathiawar revenues to the same purpose, forming an aggregate sum, applied to the discharge of the loan, of Rs. 34,63,853-1-50.

Paying off the Loan:

Assigned mahals:	Rs. 17,55,000	0	0
Additional mahals:	„ 2,45,000	0	0
Kathiawar mulukgiri:	„ 11,37,712	0	50
Mahi Kantha mulukgiri:	„ 3,26,141	1	0
	<u>Rs. 34,63,853</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>50</u>

55. The sums to be liquidated by this loan are comprised in the following summary, the particulars of which are detailed in my letter of the 31st May. *Loans to be paid*

Sibandi to the end of 1862	Rs. 20,80,107	0	31
Pagadars	„ 11,56,319	1	62
Silahdars	„ 20,23,471	1	50
	<u>Rs. 52,59,897</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>43</u>

Add sibandi arrears for 1863	Rs. 9,49,062	3	0
Deduct estimated landed assignments	„ 1,00,000	0	0
	<u>Rs. 8,49,062</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

Pagadars for 1863	Rs. 3,83,567	3	75
Deduct estimated landed assignment	„ 2,00,000	0	0
	<u>Rs. 6,83,567</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>75</u>

Silahdars in camp for 1863	„ 3,50,000	0	0
Baroda silahdars' balance of 1860 from Asvin, and including discharges	„ 2,00,000	0	0
	<u>Rs. 73,42,528</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>18</u>

56. The loan to pay this sum has been raised in the following *Loan* proportion.

One year recoveance from the Mahals	Rs. 6,47,500		
Furnished by Trivedi	„ 3,52,500		
	<u>Rs. 15,00,000</u>		
Hari Bhakti and Mairal Narayan	„ 25,00,000		
Parbhudas Seth	„ 5,00,000		
Samal Bechar	„ 5,00,000		
Mangal Parekh	„ 5,00,000		
Ratanji Kandas	„ 5,00,000		
Kirkul shroffs or sundry inferior shroffs, who advance this money on varats on the Kathiawar and Mahi Kanta being given them for	„ 13,50,000		
	<u>Rs. 73,50,000</u>		
Total	Rs. 73,50,000		

Repayment 57. This sum will be discharged on the principle, stated in the preceding part of this letter, in annual instalments; and it is satisfactory to add that this mode of payment has been settled in consultation with the creditors of this State, who have expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements.

58. Deducting the military arrears, the Company's debt and the loans under their guarantee, [all other claims] are for the most part fictitious; and the parties concerned, who have real claims, are the more satisfied at the above arrangement, which afford them a reasonable prospect of obtaining an adjustment of their demands.

Conclusion 59. In framing the foregoing calculations, Hon'ble Sir, I have used and referred to actual data, when the same were in my possession; and when this has not been the case, I have made the most accurate estimate in my power.

60. Having now, Hon'ble Sir, submitted to you a statement of what has been done, with the best estimate of what is still to be effected, I have only to notice that these details will be gradually effected under the superintendence of Babaji during my absence in Kathiawar.

61. To assist Babaji in the investigation of the accounts of the mahals and in the adjustment of the past debts of the Government, I have at his request consented that he may for a limited period avail himself of the valuable service and intimate acquaintance which Gangadhar Shastri possesses of these departments of the Gaikwad State, who will therefore remain at Baroda, until the best part of this intricate business is over.

Comparative statement of the old and reformed expenditure of the Gaikwad Government contrasted with its income.

I.	Amount of old expenditure:	..	Rs.	94,93,460	1	68
	Amount of income	..	..	74,94,663	1	00
	Excess of expenditure	..	..	19,98,779	0	68
II.	Amount of certain heads of expenditure for the old establishment	..	..	88,14,290	0	68
	Amount of the same heads of expenditure in the reformed establishment	..	..	63,58,515	2	0
	Saving:	..	..	24,55,774	2	68
III.	Amount of income	..	..	74,94,663	1	0
	Reformed establishment expenditure.	..	..	70,37,685	3	0
	Excess of income:	..	..	Rs.	4,56,977	2 0

1807 Camp at Guta, 9th September, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 212)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

New document I have the honour to enclose this document [See account accompanying the letter of 18th June, 1807] in its corrected state, which

causes the available resources of the State to be of more value by 50,000 Rupees.

Amount of Income
Rs. 74,94,663 1 0

Excess of old expenditure over income

Rs. 94,93,460 1 68 (A)

„ 74,94,663 1 0

Rs. 19,98,797 0 68

Amount of saving on
certain expenditure
old establishment Rs. 88,14,290 0 68 (B)
Reformed „ 63,58,515 2 0 (C)

Annual saving „ 24,55,774 2 68

Surplus revenue per year

Rs. 74,94,663 1 0

„ 69,87,685 3 0 (D)

Rs. 5,06,977 2 0

[i.e. 4,56,977 2 0 + 50,000]

N. B. For (A) (B) (C) (D) refer to the following table of statistics:

Old and Reformed Expenditure

<i>Old</i>			<i>Reformed</i>		
Inams and jaidad to the Company					
Rs.	14,28,000	0 0	Rs.	14,28,000	0 0
Pagadars					
„	8,83,567	3 75	„	6,24,968	0 0
Silahdars					
„	16,23,741	3 0	„	10,00,547	2 0
Sibandi					
„	9,49,062	3 0	„	6,50,000	0 0
Kathiawar Sibandi					
„	8,40,000	0 0			
Mahal Mazkur					
„	9,34,917	2 39	„	5,50,000	0 0
Territorial assignments in mortgage to pay off debts					
„	17,55,000	0 0	„	17,55,000	0 0
Modikhana					
„	4,00,000	0 0	„	3,00,000	0 0
Rs.	88,14,290	0 68 (B)	Rs.	63,08,515	2 0 (C)
Other expenses					
Rs.	6,79,170	1 0	Rs.	6,79,170	1 0
Rs.	94,93,460	1 68 (A)	Rs.	69,87,685	3 0 (D)

1807 *Bombay, 2nd July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)*
Board to Alexander Walker.

Gratified The Hon'ble the Governor having laid before us your letter to him of the 18th last month, we have considered its contents as justly calling for an answer and direct acknowledgment from the Board at large in testimony of the great satisfaction we have derived from the very successful progress you have hitherto been able to effect in the salutary work of the reform of the Gaikwad establishment, our sense of which you will find further expressed in the enclosed copy of a letter, which we have addressed on the occasion, to the Supreme Government.

Jaidad as pay We are satisfied that there must have existed very serious difficulties against the complete introduction of the desirable system of paying in future, in ready money, all the reformed military establishments of the Gaikwad State, or otherwise you would not have yielded to the less desirable medium of continuing for that purpose assignments of land to any of the native commanders, as adverted to in your 45th para; respecting whom it must still be an object to resume their landed tenures and to pay them from the Gaikwad treasury as speedily as circumstances may admit, without which they will never be in that state of subordination and of due dependence, which is essential to render those corps duly efficient and serviceable to the State by which they are maintained.

Monthly pay The monthly, instead of half yearly, payment of the Gaikwad forces is still an object, not to be lost sight of, as soon as circumstances may admit. The saving now in prospect from giving a preference to the latter system can prove a gain to the State of the Gaikwad of only the difference between a more or less protracted accumulation of the annual interest on the borrowed advance of the pay for the army, which must in either mode be raised through such a medium for some years to come; and it may perhaps be doubtful how far the increased expense thus incurable may not be desirably compensated by the proportionate improvement arising out of more frequent and regular issues of pay to the troops under proper and efficient checks as to muster, and the consequent regular accounts to be thereon passed and paid—points on which your sentiments will accordingly be expected, accompanied by an explanation of the degree of control which you may find it practicable to introduce into the system of the future expenditure of the Gaikwad army, such as being extended substantially to all other departments, appears indeed quite indispensable to afford any well grounded hope of that Government's being able to extricate itself from its accumulated burthens within any reasonable lapse of time, as to the probable period of which you will also submit your sentiments.

1807 *Bombay, 2nd July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)*
Jonathan Duncan to George H. Barlow.

Reductions effected We have the honour to transmit for the information of the Supreme Government the copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda, under date the 18th of June, conveying the satisfactory information of the

accomplishment of the military reforms in the State of the Gaikwad, inferring a saving in that department of Rs. 20,20,856-3-75 per annum.

That so great a reduction, amounting to very nearly one half of their accumulated army expenditure, should have been effected so quietly, constitutes the best proof of the general conviction of the necessity of the measure, as well as of the judgment and impartiality with which it has been conducted, so very much to the credit of the Resident, without excluding Babaji from his due share of merit in having under the peculiar circumstances of his situation applied, as well as the Resident's principal servant, Gangadhar Shastri, their joint exertions in so arduous and useful an undertaking, which appears thus far to have been crowned with the desired success.

The measures, which Major Walker announces as being in prospect for the amelioration of the civil and revenue branches of the same Government, will, as indicating a further annual saving of about five lakhs of Rupees, appear, it is not doubted, to be highly judicious and expedient, and such as must materially contribute, in concurrence with the larger military retrenchments, to retrieve the affairs of the Gaikwad State and to place it ultimately in the situation of a useful ally to the Hon'ble Company.

Of the Resident's views in this respect some judgment may be formed from the following statement derived from the information he has furnished.

The gross amount of the present Gaikwad Government's estimated income, inclusive of the former territory held by Malharrao and of those that have been ceded to the Company:				Rs. 74,94,663	1	0
Deduct the territorial cessions to the Company:				„ 14,28,000	0	0
Remains of available resources				„ 60,66,663	1	0
Estimated reformed establishment				„ 56,09,685	3	0
Remains of surplus				Rupees 4,56,977	2	0

Which amount will be considerably increased in the event of a strict adherence for a few years to the plan for the gradual liquidation of the general debt, as more fully adverted to in the Resident's report.

For such further information as may appear requisite on the subject of this important dispatch from the Resident at Baroda, we beg leave to refer to the accompanying copy of our answer to Major Walker.

Camp at Palri near Rajkot, 13th January, 1808 (1808 S. & P. D. 220) 1808
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. In prosecution of the Gaikwad reforms and the reduction of its army within a certain standard of expense it has been necessary to discharge at different periods a considerable body of its forces; which has already been reported. This measure was, with respect to the

silahdar establishment, extended to the army in Kathiawar, before I left Baroda; but it was judged prudent to defer its full execution in this reduction of the Gaikwad army until the completion of the present service, as any great diminution of the Arab forces especially might encourage the blumias to a refractory conduct and resistance.

2. The reduction and discharge of the Arab forces in the Gaikwad service has long been a measure in contemplation with that Government, and it is unnecessary to repeat the causes and obstacles which have until this period rendered it impracticable.

3. The enclosed statement will inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that this measure has now been carried into effect with regard to the sibandi establishment by the discharge of 19 beymeks of Arabs and several smaller bodies of horse and foot, amounting altogether to 1,246 persons.

Arabs to be
retained

4. On this occasion I beg leave respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the inexpediency and perhaps the impolicy of viewing the remnant of Arabs, that remain in the Gaikwad service, as objects of particular persecution.

5. They are excluded from every situation of power and influence and are too few in number to become dangerous. Some of their jamadars are of respectable and moderate character; and if we were to insist on the discharge of the whole sibandi, it would be necessary to entertain another sibandi in their room.

6. It is also contrary to the principles and practice of the Hon'ble Company's Government to proscribe any class of men; and in consistence with this liberal and impartial system it may not appear under the circumstances, which I have stated, any longer expedient to point our resentment against the residue of Arabs in the Gaikwad Service.

7. A contrary conduct would raise the Arabs into greater importance; and as they more or less compose the military force of all the petty States in this quarter, they would by this appearance of a systematic persecution become naturally interested to thwart every measure of the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad.

8. I beg therefore respectfully to recommend under these various considerations that the remaining portion of Arabs in the service of the Gaikwad may be merely tolerated by permitting them to continue unnoticed; and should circumstances require their discharge, that this may be effected at such convenient opportunities as may from time to time offer.

No. 1. *Memorandum of sibandi discharged.*

Total men discharged 1246.

No. 2. *Memorandum of the strength and pay of a baida.*

1 jamadar	...	...	...	...	Rs. 142
6 havildars	...	...	...	...	„ 90

13	Arabs	...	...	...	Rs. 130
16	Hindustanis	...	...	...	„ 80
1	Vakil	...	...	...	„ 15
4	Shagird pesha	...	...	...	„ 18
5	tattoos	...	...	...	„ 75

Total expense Rs. 550

Camp at Palri near Rajkot, 12th January, 1808 (1808 S. & P. D. 220) 1808
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. I have the honour to report the arrival of the detachment and *Rajkot* the Gaikwad troops at this station on the 10th instant.

Baroda, 17th February, 1808 (1808 S. & P. D. 225) 1808
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to transmit a statement of the Arab sibandi in *Arabs* the Gaikwad service; distinguishing those who are natives of Arabia from the sepoys of this country attached to the risalahs.

No. 1. Memorandum of the Arab sibandi.

	Arabs	Hindustanis	Total men
Muhammad Bilamur	133	56	189
Muhammad Ben Ali, Arab	28	44	72
Alami Ben Husain, Arab	28	45	73
Sheikh Abdullah, Jamadar, Arab	53	47	100
Syed Sullum Allas, Arab	28	44	72
Taiscore Ben Ali, Arab	28	44	72
Budder, jamadar, Arab	106	88	194
Total	404	368	772

Remark in the Diary

In acknowledging the preceeding letter the Resident is to be *Policy* informed that the Governor-in-Council has to remark on the list of names presented that the exclusion of the Arab forces from the Gaikwad service constituted the leading motive for the Company's first and future advances to the Gaikwad State to enable it to pay off their arrears and to discharge them; nor was it unobjectionable in the Gaikwad ministry to retain any in their service after a compact so well understood; and however innoxious the few hundred that still remain, may at present appear, they are in the way; and will, if allowed to remain, be ready some day to betray us; under which circumstances it is to be announced to the Resident, as a desideratum that he is not to lose sight of, both to prevent the increase of their numbers and even to cause the first object of the agreement with the Gaikwad State to be carried out as soon as possible into effect, by their dismissal.

Baroda, 23rd July, 1808, (1808, S. & P. D. 258) 1808
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1. Under date the 18th June, 1807, I had the honour to address *Reforms* you a letter generally descriptive of the progress of the Gaikwad

reforms, ending with the military establishment. I have now the honour to submit with reference to that letter the result of the labours of this Administration in reforming the revenue abuses of the State.

Revenue 2. All the revenue departments of the State would have been long since adjusted, were it not for the difficulty of coming to an arrangement for those which have been held by Sitaram and his immediate connexions; and which has only now been effected after some difficulty and much delay, the cause of which will be explained in the sequel.

Abuses 3. The 69th paragraph of the letter of the 1st January, 1806, generally adverts to the abuses which were supposed to exist in the administration of the Gaikwad revenues.

4. These abuses rendered it a measure of indispensable necessity, with a view to detect malpractices, that every person without exception should execute a kalambandi or engagement, the object and nature of which will be more fully exhibited in the accompanying translate, which is also followed by a translate of the security engagement they were required to execute.

New rules 5. Rules and regulations for the prevention of abuses in the collection of the revenues are familiar enough to the Government of the Hon'ble Company; but the engagement, which I have now the honour to submit, is the first attempt in the Gaikwad Government. It appears therefore under the disadvantage of an innovation and, I trust, will therefore meet with every indulgent consideration.

Purpose 6. The reforms in the revenue department embrace two objects: an increase to the jama and a diminution of the expenses of collection.

Revenue abuses 7. It has long been supposed that the Gaikwad mahals did not produce by some lakhs what they were capable of producing, or rather that the fair produce of the mahals was not brought to the public account.

8. There were several causes for the abuses, the principal of which arose from the very defective system adopted for the management of the public resources.

9. The system of forestalling and mortgaging the revenues by receiving them in advance or by rusud for which an annual charge of 2,26,701-3-0 Rupees was incurred by Government, was one of the earliest acts of reform on our arrival in Gujarat, and the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council is too well acquainted with this subject to require a repetition.

10. The necessities of Government however continued other abuses, which, in proportion to their own weakness or dependence on the shroffs for supplies of money, were difficult to be removed.

11. The principal mahals were divided among the family of Raoba and the moneyed men of Baroda, and it was the interest of each party to prevent a disclosure of resources which would diminish their own profits.

12. Since the death of Govindrao scarcely one single account of the mahals has been delivered in; and the jamabandi being annually settled on the average of the past year, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe the facility with which a very considerable part of the public resources could be embezzled or converted into private profit.

13. The recovery of as much as possible of these past malversations will form the subject of a separate address. The present intention is to exhibit the immediate improvement of the Gaikwad resources; with which view, I respectfully beg leave to submit to your consideration the accompanying abstract of the Gaikwad revenues, showing the increase and produce of 1864 (1807/8) contrasted with the revenues of the year preceding. *Measures taken*

14. In the report of the 1st January, 1806, the amount of the annual deficiency in the mahals is estimated at 3,50,000 Rupees only, but from this paper the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe that there is an actual increase of 4,14,433-1-00 Rupees to the revenue of the State for 1864 actually realised and brought to the credit of Government.

15. It is also necessary to remark that this increase was made on a general estimate of the capability of the districts; and from partial inquiries, when the resources of the districts are investigated with that accuracy and minuteness which the importance of the subject demands, I have strong reason to believe that one lakh of Rupees more may be brought to the public account.

16. It also requires observation that, while the State has obtained this benefit, no additional assignment has been levied on the districts. The improvement has been produced by causing the native managers to give credit for an amount of realisations, which the district was presumed to yield (for in the absence of all documents presumption was the only ground of proceeding); and the readiness, with which these terms were acceded to, is a sufficient evidence of the extent to which private speculation was carried on in the public revenues of the Gaikwad State.

17. In engaging for the revenue of the year 1864 (1807-8) the several managers were called upon to execute the engagement forming the enclosure No. 1, a few observations upon which may be useful to exhibit the abuses which it was intended to obviate or prevent.

18. It was a frequent excuse among the mamlatdars or managers on the termination of the year, with a view to retain a portion of the revenues in their own hands, that they had large balances outstanding in the district, either from takavi or advances made to improve cultivation, or from the difficulty of collection. The object of the first article is to prevent this abuse and to cause either necessity to be reported, as it may arise, to the karkun, who will remain in the district on behalf of Government.

19. To understand the nature of the 2nd article, it is necessary *Explanation* to premise that, on all occasions of public rejoicing at the marriages of

any of the Gaikwad family, or the passage of any man of rank through the district, it is usual to levy an additional cess or patti. This afforded an opportunity for abuses and peculation; but under the prohibitory tendency of the 2nd article, by causing all levies of this description to be made only with the knowledge of the karkun of the Government, the kamavisdar is prevented from carrying the surplus to his private account. He has therefore no motive for imposing these additional levies, which will accordingly in future be limited to public occasions of avowed propriety.

20. The 3rd, 4th and 5th articles are sufficiently explanatory in themselves; the last, it will be observed, provides for the due production of accounts within a reasonable period after the termination of the Mrigsal.

21. The 6th article is calculated to prevent the kamavisdar from retaining the public money in his hands after its collection, and the seventh is usual in all revenue agreements.

22. The due performance of these articles is ensured by the security forming the enclosure No. 2.

*Duty of
karkuns*

23. The karkun, who is referred to in the above agreement, is a person dispatched into the districts on the part of Government; and his duty will be to superintend the accounts and the due execution of the revenue arrangements.

24. This karkun, it is to be observed, is dispatched direct from the Presence; his orders and influence are derived immediately from the Administration; and he is therefore not only a control over the local manager, but in the distant districts this arrangement must have the effect of increasing the influence and authority of Government.

25. With these general remarks on the revenue arrangements of the mahals I proceed to submit to your consideration an abstract of the mahal mazkur for the 1864 (1807-8).

*Objections
answered*

26. I anticipate the inquiries, Hon'ble Sir, which, with reference to article II of the appendix of the report of the 1st January, 1806, and of the enclosure to the letter of the 18th June, 1807,¹ you will be inclined to make to the amount of this item of the Gaikwad charge.

27. Previous to explanation however it may be expedient to repeat the tenor of a general remark, which I have before offered to your notice, that the schedule which I had the honour to submit in my report of the 1st January, 1806, was generally to exhibit the possibility of the Gaikwad reforms, and not as a guide to be rigidly adhered to in all its details. That in its execution it would require several modifications, it was easy to conceive; but the important objects of the Hon'ble Company's Government will be fully obtained, if the general result shall exhibit the expenditure of the Gaikwad reduced to a scale commensurate with its income.

1. See *Plans of Reform*.

28. It was easy to foresee that few points of the Gaikwad arrange- *Difficulties* ments would involve more delicacy and difficulty than reducing to a standard of propriety the amount of the disbursements which were made by the family of Raoba.

29. The mamlats of Ahmadabad, Patan, Kadi, Petlad, Sankheda, Galha, Viramgam, and the Surat athavisi are held by the family of Raoba, and their influence and interest had a natural tendency to prevent the reduction, which might otherwise have been effected.

30. To execute the reforms in this department with proper rigour, the authority of a master of a vigorous turn of mind and inclination for business would be required. It is probably expecting too much from human nature to conceive any person would at once relinquish the habits of his past life and voluntarily destroy the sources of his own emoluments.

31. The column of retrenchments in the abstract No. 4, will *Savings* however show that much important saving has been effected in almost every mahal, and that the actual reduction in 1864 (1807-8) from the mahal mazkur amounts to Rupees 2,51,852.

32. Although however this is an actual reduction from the expenses of Government, yet the result will not have that favourable appearance which this reduction would seem to indicate, and it is therefore proper that the documents, which were formerly submitted, should be reconciled with these which I have now the honour to submit.

33. It is necessary however here to remark that the enclosure article I, of the report of the 1st January, 1806, was not the official report of the mahal mazkur from the office of the fadnavis for the year 1861 (1804-5), but the mahal mazkur of the year 1858, modified to that year.

34. At that period, Hon'ble Sir, Sitaram's power and influence in this Administration was at its most uncontrolled height. No accurate information could be obtained from the fadnavis' office at that time, both from the deficiency of the necessary documents in that office, and the indisposition to afford information.

35. In consequence the mahal mazkur was assumed on the latest documents which were procurable, and article I was submitted to your notice as the most accurate statement of the revenue expenses of the State, that could at that time be obtained.

36. I am greatly concerned however that the more progress we *Need of* make in the reforms of this State, the necessity for them is rendered more *saving* evident. The expenses were increasing in a much greater proportion than had even been estimated, and it is impossible to foresee what would have been the end of a system of connivance at such lavish expenditure.

37. These remarks, Hon'ble Sir, have necessarily been produced 1804-5 by the regret with which I proceed to submit to your notice a *statement mazkur*

of the mahal mazkur for the year 1861 (1804/5) drawn out from actual documents, which have fallen under observation in the course of current business.

38. You will observe with concern that this document instead of Rs. 9,34,917-2-94 amounts to Rs. 11,63,395-3-81.

It is not therefore from Rs. 9,34,917-2-94 but from the larger sum of Rs. 11,63,395-3-81 that the reductions have to be made. It is to be observed also that every statement of the Gaikwad receipts and disbursements, wherein the above sum of Rs. 9,34,917-2-94 is entered as the amount of mahal mazkur, will require due consideration to be given to the correct document now submitted, whereby the expenses of the Gaikwad Government are increased for 1861 (1804/5) by the difference between the two sums.

39. It is however proper to point out the principal points of difference in the mahal mazkur, which the enclosure No. 5 exhibits beyond the amount of article I of the appendix of the 1st January, 1806.

The amount of mahals entered in detail in that document was	Rs. 5,97,187	2	94
Add the amount of the following, estimated only, but now ascertained per account:—			
Sankheda	Rs. 22,901		
Kadi	„ 2,38,576		
Bhyel or Dchgam	„ 42,980		
Galha	„ 8,000		
		3,12,457	0 0
Add mahal mazkur of Karode omitted by accident in article I.		3,212	0 0
Mahi Kantha as before		13,500	0 0
Kathiawar mulukgiri		31,150	0 0
Sarsubah of Navsary: the account of this department not being yet received, the mahal mazkur is still included at its estimate		15,000	0 0
The killadari of Salar and Condeh Vazpur.		25,000	0 0
Charges for additional sibandi engaged in consequence of the Arabs being discharged in the year 1859.		1,05,382	2 0
Increase in varshasans, palankeens and asamis		60,506	2 87
		Rs. 11,63,395	3 81

Comment 40. In the preceding statement, Hon'ble Sir, you will see much to condemn. The limited amount at which the mahal mazkur of Kadi and Dehgam was formerly estimated, has already attracted your notice. I would therefore willingly anticipate the remarks which the increased amount exhibited in the documents, now forwarded, may produce.

41. The existence of great abuses in these mahals cannot be doubted in common with every other department, and they are not

excluded from the reform. The extent of the abuses cannot be ascertained until the kachcha or detailed accounts, into the general examination of which we are now proceeding, are scrutinised.

42. I have reason to believe however that Babaji will disclose some considerable sources of unauthorised emolument, and in the meanwhile the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe that the reductions from Kadi and Dehgam amount to Rupees 59,718:

From Kadi	Rs. 44,718
„ Dehgam	„ 15,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 59,718

43. It will also be observed that the discharge of the Arabs has afforded the pretence of one considerable addition to the charges of the State and may admit of some justification, but the same indulgence cannot be extended to the increase of the varshasans and other expenses amounting to Rs. 60,506-2-87.

44. As the letters quoted in the 26th paragraph, may have led the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to have expected a larger reduction *Mazkur explained* than has been effected in the mahal mazkur, its present amount may require explanation.

45. In estimating the mahal mazkur at 5,04,150 Rupees, that sum was intended for those charges that were exclusively of a revenue nature; it was exclusive of the varsharans and darakdars which were contained under separate heads.

46. To the amount therefore of the actual revenue expenses as estimated as sufficient [*i.e.* Rs. 5,50,000] the amount of the varshasans, etc. [assamidars, dayete], as now ascertained, required to be added [*i.e.* Rs. 1,45,189-1-0]; as does also the revenue expense of those mahals which have reverted to Government in consequence of the reduction in Kamal-ud-din's and Amin's jaidad [Kheralu, Rs. 7,000; Attarsumba, Rs. 5,500; Kapadvanj, Rs. 2,904; Umreth, Rs. 3,721—Total Rs. 19,125] [Rs. 5,50,000 and Rs. 1,45,189-1-0 and Rs. 1,925 = Rs. 7,14,314-1-0, *i.e.* the estimated revenue] [the mazkur of 1864 is Rs. 8,97,939-0-50; the excess is Rs. 8,97,939-0-50—Rs. 7,14,314-1-0 = Rs. 1,83,624-3-50]; and the excess must be considered as a subject of future reduction, which, for causes already detailed in the 28th and subsequent paragraphs, cannot at present be effected. By the termination however of the next Mrigsal, I trust this reduction will also be effected to the amount of above one lakh of Rupees; and this I believe is the utmost extent to which it will be practicable to reduce this department.

47. The items mentioned on the margin of the preceding paragraph [varshasans, Rs. 53,148-1-0; assamidars, Rs. 49,183; dayete, Rs. 42,858; Total Rs. 1,45,189-1-0] are the fixed amount of the varshasans and assamidars, which in article II of the report of January, 1806, are estimated at 50,000 Rupees and 64,240 Rupees respectively; and the dayete, which is included in the mahal mazkur, forms a deduction from the amount of the mutasaddi or civil expenses of Government, which is estimated as necessary for this department.

48. To the more regular system of the Hon'ble Company's Government the retention of the varshasans' asamidars', and darakdars' dayete, in the same document with the revenue charges of the State, may appear somewhat anomalous, but the term mahal mazkur is of very indefinite meaning; it is not simply confined to charges purely revenue, but will also extend to every description of authorised disbursements within the mahals.

49. As these charges are kept under a separate head, they are not liable to confusion; and it did not appear that they could be more appropriately disbursed than where the incumbents reside. A similar remark is also applicable to the foot sibandi.

50. Although however the reductions in the mahal mazkur fall considerably short at present of the expectations which I had formed, and are actually short of the amount to which it is capable of reduction, yet the produce of the revenue exhibits a larger proportional increase, which is more in favour of the general result.

Causes of delay 51. It will now be proper to advert to the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the execution of the reforms in the revenue department.

52. It was evident that so long as those mahals, which were held by Sitaram and his adherents, were unsettled, that no satisfactory adjustment could be expected from others; and owing to this circumstance the sarkar karkuns could not be dispatched to perform their intended duties in the districts.

53. To have exempted those mahals under Sitaram and his dependants from the general operation of this inspection, would have been a precedent of dangerous tendency, and [*would have*] materially implicated our success in other instances.

54. While however I was absent in Kathiawar, Sitaram evaded every adjustment of the revenues under his charge.

55. At this time he was still buoyed up with hopes of ultimate success from the mission of his brother to Bombay, or he hoped that the restoration of his authority in the Administration would afford him the means of evading altogether the reforms and arrangements, which it was intended to carry into execution in the districts under his charge.

56. Upon my return I was concerned to find that there were still obstacles to the adjustment of this important subject. The increased jama, which was required from the mahals under his charge, the reduction in the mahal, the introduction of a sarkar's karkun to superintend mazkur, the collection and the production of security were severally points of discussion.

57. Upon each of these points Sitaram evinced much pertinacity, and it was not without some sacrifices that an adjustment was at last effected.

58. The realisations from the districts under the charge of Sitaram, Sakharam and Kakaji amounted for the year 1864 (1807-8) to the sum

of Rupees 8,64,511-3-0; and it was an object to bring this sum to the public account, but Sitaram produced some every exorbitant counter-demands against the Government, the payment of which was ensured by his personal possession of the funds.

59. The mazkur of 1864 (1807-8) for certain of the mahals in Sitaram's charge is entered in the margin [Patan, Rs. 1,56,819; Sankheda, Rs. 14,596; Bhycl or Dehgam, Rs. 28,080; Ahmadabad, Rs. 1,10,085]; but Sitaram and his adherents required credit to the additional amount of Rs. 1,38,047-2-37.

60. That the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may estimate the nature of these charges, I enclose an abstract of the same. They arise at least from a lavish profusion and great want of economy in managing the resources entrusted to his charge; and nothing probably can exhibit in a more forcible light the incapacity of Sitaram to effect, or the little inclination he could have seriously to enter into, these reforms, when in the midst of their prosecution he exhibits in his own person so prominent an instance in preventing them.

61. In this case, Hon'ble Sir, however there was no remedy but to submit to some partial sacrifices on the part of Government. These charges therefore, which had been actually expended, were admitted; which accordingly increases the charges of 1864 (1807-8) by Rs. 53,801.

62. Notwithstanding this extension of indulgence, much difficulty was still evinced to be subjected to the inspection of the sarkar's karkun, and the check which this agent would prove was not relished. Many objections were also made to the provision of security (but for which his own conduct probably afforded the most convincing proof of its necessity), and it was not until Sitaram was offered the option of relinquishing these possessions to others, who were ready to accede to the terms proposed, that he also gave his concurrence.

63. Security chits were accordingly received on the 18th instant for all the districts under Sitaram's control, with the exception of Galha.

64. This district was formerly appropriated as the jagir of Nana Fadnavis, upon whose demise it reverted to the Gaikwad. Govindrao gave the management of this district to Sakharam Chimnaji. About 6 months after this transaction Govindrao died.

65. In a list also of the several mamlats of this Government, produced by Raoba on our arrival in Gujarat, the pargana of Galha is stated as included in the jagir of Sakharam Chimnaji and Raghunathrao Mahipat Kakaji, in lieu of pay to a silahdar establishment of 100 horses.

66. It was therefore with some surprise that I found Sitaram maintained pretensions to this district as an inam or gift of Govindrao.

67. With the preceding documents in our possession the additional evidence of so many years of his own power having elapsed without

any measure to confirm these pretensions by a more authentic document, they were too weakly founded to be maintained or to be subscribed to by the Government.

68. This mahal was given to these people at the value of 40,000 Rupees exclusive of 8,000 Rupees for the mahal *mazkur*.

69. If however the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will have the goodness to examine the present produce of this [Rs. 70,001], he will discover the cause of the reluctance to relinquish a fruitful source of emolument.

70. It is also necessary that I should mention that the silahdars for the maintenance of whom this assignment was made, were mere noneffectives, not a man of whom was forthcoming for public service.

71. Whatever course of measures lenity or policy may dictate in respect to the past, nothing could justify a connivance at these abuses in future.

72. To avoid however every appearance of harshness it has been determined that, instead of reducing this silahdar establishment one half, it should only be reduced one fourth. The sum of 30,000 Rupees therefore still continues appropriated in jagir; but the silahdars are to be effective and subject to muster and inspection in common with every other military department, and security to be furnished for the balance, the same as for any other mahal.

73. I have received indications of Sitaram's acquiescence in these terms, but in future the district will be attached by the Government and given in charge to another mamlatdar.

74. From the preceding details the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe that the execution of our wishes has been attended with much difficulty.

Result achieved 75. In consequence of the want of an efficient and vigorous head to the Government, with penetration to discover his interests, and capacity to act up to them, all that might have been effected in other circumstances, has probably not been done, but the result is nevertheless extremely satisfactory.

76. To have introduced any degree of regularity and method into a department, so pregnant with abuse as the Gaikwad revenue establishment, is an advantage well worth all the labour and difficulty it has occasioned.

77. Henceforward the public revenues of the State are secured upon the responsibility of wealthy and respectable shroffs. The mamlatdars are restrained from any extra disbursement beyond their fixed establishment without the previous consent of Government. The expenses of management, instead of varying at the pleasure of the mamlatdar, are fixed and ascertained; and Government may now calculate with some degree of accuracy on the amount of its disposable resources.

78. A karkun on the part of Government is now introduced into the district. The baneful effects of the uncontrolled power, which the mamlatdars possessed, is counteracted. A channel of communication with the inhabitants of the districts and Government is opened, whereby the errors of management or the embezzlement of revenue may be prevented or detected.

79. In detailing the advantages of the improved mode of management we must not omit the immediate benefit which has resulted. The *Actual* *saving* actual increase to the revenue of the State for the year 1864 (1807-8) is Rs. 4,14,433-1-0, and a reduction has been effected in the mahal mazkur to the amount Rs. 2,51,852, which united, cause a permanent benefit to the State of the annual amount of Rs. 6,66,285-1-0.

80. I trust therefore that the general result will prove satisfactory to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, to whose consideration I now beg leave respectfully to submit.

No. 1. Translate of a kalambandi or articles of engagement for the management of the several mahals of the Gaikwad State.

Article 1: Having settled with the sarkar the jama amount, *Management of mahals* therefore you will pay that sum accordingly. Let no balance remain in the mahals. In all cases of arrears, whether from takavi or from impoverished circumstances, let the same be done with the knowledge of the karkun.

Article 2: In all cases of recovery of money from the mahals beyond the jamabandi for public purposes and expenditure the sarkar must be duly apprised of the same; and you will of course collect and disburse to the extent only which you may receive orders so to do.

Article 3: You have been granted a nemnuk; this you will apply to the purposes of your mamlat, making due payment of the balance of your jamabandi to the sarkar. For this balance having afforded security, its expenses will be allowed at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee per cent. to be paid from the kharaj ankera or excess produce with the concurrence of the sarkar's karkun.

Article 4: Agreeable to the amount the sarkar shall determine for ain makta (or regular jama) kharaj makta (or excess jama) and other realisations, you will collect the whole, with every custom included, but without endangering the tranquillity and peace of your district. In all cases of excess recoveries, let the same be shown in the sarkar's accounts.

Article 5: In the management of the mahal let the same be done under the inspection of the sarkar's karkun, and in the course of one month after the termination of the year you will give in a true and faithful statement of your management without default.

Article 6: The sarkar having so arranged to recover the excess moneys of each mahal on Asvin Sudh 1st, (October), therefore in any case where delay shall occur, interest will be exacted at 1 per cent. per mensem.

Article 7. You will in all cases be allowed for afat fitur (public disturbances) according to the customs of the country. In any case where such ill may have only occurred in any one particular mahal, the circumstance will be duly investigated and adjusted.

No. 2. Translate of a security bond, executed by all the mamlatdars of the Gaikwad State for the year 1864.

The writing of (.....), kamavisdar, to the sarkar, viz.

That for the mamlat or management of the pargana of (Baroda) for the year of 1864 I have agreed to the specified amount jama (Rupces 12,50,000), and for the management thereof a separate memorandum of seven articles has been executed, which shall be duly acted; on and in case any deviation shall appear, (Hari Bhakti and Lakshman Mairal soukars) will answer to the soukar accordingly.

Here follows the signature of the shroff security.

1808 *Baroda, 2nd August, 1808 (1808, S & P. D. 258)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Karkuns With reference to my letter of the 23rd ultimo on the revenue accounts of the Gaikwad State, I have now the honour to inform you that the measure of deputing the karkuns into the districts has been carried into execution, and they severally received their instructions and dismissal in public Darbar of Fatesing yesterday.

The above quoted letter will have sufficiently apprised you of the nature of the duties which each person has to perform in the several districts; but it may be proper to submit to your notice the accompanying translate of the separate instructions which these persons have received, the nature of which is sufficiently obvious to render explanation unnecessary.

Translation of a memorandum of instructions to the karkuns deputed into the mahals.

Directions Karkuns being appointed to the several mahals, they will there according to the orders of the sarkar closely investigate as per the following articles:

Article 1: They will keep accounts of the entire realisation of the jama under its dates, and in what currency the money is paid, reporting the same monthly to the sarkar.

Article 2: The kamavisdars have been granted nemnuks by the sarkar, which they are not to exceed without the orders of the sarkar, and they are not to cause any additional expense. These are the orders. Proper notice is therefore to be kept of all expenditure on this score, and all excess therein must be duly reported to the sarkar.

Article 3: Due report to be made to the sarkar of the increase or decrease of improvement or cultivation in the mahals.

Article 4: An establishment having been appointed for you by the sarkar, you will therefore only receive your provisions from the kamavisdar, and refrain from all kind of requisition, whether for money or any kind of articles, from the mahals.

Article 5: You will make frequent reports to the sarkar for its information as to the conduct of the kamavisdars and zamindars and as to what manner they carry on the duties of the mahals, and you will report to the sarkar any instance of unjust oppression by the kamavisdars and zamindars in all such cases.

Fort William, 4th August, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 211)
Calcutta to Bombay.

1807

The late Governor-General-in-Council has repeatedly had occasion to express his admiration of the zeal and ability manifested by the Resident in the execution of the arduous duty committed to his charge. The energy and success, with which the Resident has continued to prosecute this difficult and laborious undertaking, have established an additional claim to our recorded approbation and applause; and we discharge a satisfactory part of our duty in acknowledging the distinguished merit of those exertions, to which the success of our interference for the reform of the expenditure and the administration of the State of the Gaikwad is principally to be ascribed.

Praising Walker

We request that you will be pleased to communicate these sentiments to the Resident at Baroda. We have the honour to express our entire approbation of the tenor of your instructions to the Resident of the 2nd ultimo, a copy of which forms an enclosure in your despatch.

Camp at Gutu, 22nd August, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 230)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1808

1. I beg respectfully to assure the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that every practicable attention has been shown to reduce to the utmost the amount of landed assignments which must still continue to compose part of the payment to the Gaikwad army.

Payment of Gaikwad army

2. These landed assignments are principally occupied by the Pandhre and Ghorpade families and Kamal-ud-din, all of whom have performed services to the State, which deserve every reasonable indulgence, and the former have spent three generations in the Gaikwad service.

3. It is not possible to deprive these respectable officers of what they conceive due to their character and services. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe from this statement that these indulgences have been continued to persons whose fidelity has been proved in a series of years, and whose troops have ever been the most active and obedient in the Gaikwad army.

4. The insubordination of the Gaikwad army has not proceeded from the establishments of the old servants of the State. The Maratha sardars and Kamal-ul-din have always supported the cause of Government. It is the Mussulman mercenary officers and troops who have been the most troublesome and disobedient.

5. While however these landed assignments have been continued, the abuse of them has been prevented; they have not been given at a fictitious undervaluation; but a scrutiny into the amount of these

jaidads has been instituted, and the State receives credit for the full value of the districts thus permitted to remain assigned to the military.

6. The necessity of adopting half yearly payments, instead of the more eligible mode of monthly payments, to the troops, was not guided solely by the saving of the difference between a more or less protracted accumulation of interest on the borrowed advances for the pay of the army.

7. The principal objection arose from the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of relying with any degree of punctuality on the funds being always forthcoming at a period so continually recurring.

8. The Government have no funds or resources of their own, on which to rely for these monthly payments; nor would any shroff at Baroda be able to undertake the responsibility of providing a sufficient sum to answer these monthly demands. Nor would it be perhaps prudent to introduce too suddenly a system of which there may be any doubt respecting its being observed with regularity.

9. Regularity of payment will preserve and ensure obedience; but its interruption would be dangerous. When pay is issued by regular monthly instalments, the troops acquire a habit of relying upon receiving it with punctuality; and in the Company's service, with resources applicable to this purpose, many advantages result. Where however this punctuality cannot be observed, the safest course probably that remains is to determine the issue of pay according to the means which the Government may possess of ensuring exactness.

10. For some time we must be content to see that the soldier receives his dues with punctuality at a period which puts him to considerable inconvenience and is infinitely preferable to the system to which he has hitherto been accustomed.

11. These observations are not however intended to clude the wholesome directions of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council; on the contrary, I beg to offer my respectful assurances that the introduction of regular monthly payments for the Gaikwad army shall still continue an object of solicitous attention, to be adopted whenever circumstances admit.

Clear of
debts 12. It will be difficult with any degree of exactness to comply at present with the commands of submitting my sentiments on the probable period at which the Government may be relieved from its accumulated burthens; but I consider the late loan [and] the Company's and the shroffs' debts contracted under the Company's bhandari to compose nearly the aggregate of the Gaikwad encumbrances or at least those the amount of which presses.

13. The principal of these burthens will, I conceive, be cleared in 6 years or by the year 1813, and the principal attention will therefore be required to reduce the interest by throwing into this fund every available resource.

14. I should have been happy to have accompanied this observation with a figured statement; but the preparation of this document

depends upon more minute information, resulting from the progress of the present proceedings at Baroda, than I now possess, I will however take as early an opportunity as possible of satisfying the inquiries of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council on this head in a more detailed form.

15. The sum of Rs. 11,37,712-0-50, which is stated in the margin of my letter of the 18th June as the future receivable amount of the Kathiawar revenue, I state from recollection to have been produced by adding to the amount of the Gaikwad's share [Rs. 4,15,622] the saving by the reduction of the expense of Babaji's sibandi [Rs. 8,40,000] [Total Rs. 12,55,622].

16. From this total [Rs. 12,55,622] there falls to be deducted the permanent cession of the Bhavnagar revenue [Rs. 70,000] to the Hon'ble Company, and the amount of the mahal mazkuri or civil establishment [31,150], leaving a sum of Rs. 11,54,472 applicable to the debts of the State. [Rs. 12,55,666—70,000—31,150=11,54,472].

17. This does not exhibit the result the same as formerly stated; but the difference arises, I believe, from the former sum of Rs. 11,37,712--0-50 having been calculated at Baroda from better data than the estimate of Babaji's sibandi, which my present situation obliges me to have recourse to; but while the mode of procuring this result may be relied on, I shall have the honour to transmit the actual calculation by a future opportunity.

18. If Babaji's conduct, since we came into the management of public business, may be received as a just criterion by which to estimate his future intentions, I have every reason to hope that his accounts of the Kathiawar collections and expenditure will be accurate and just.

19. In conclusion I beg leave to express a respectful but warm hope that the completion of these reforms in the Gaikwad State will neither disappoint the expectation of the Hon'ble Company's Government nor that of their ally, although it will undoubtedly be necessary, to render these benefits permanent, that the Company should continue their superintending care, and that the native Administration should be strictly confined to the observance of a system of order and frugality.

Remark in the Diary.

In acknowledging this letter, Major Walker is to be informed that Government will be glad to receive the additional information adverted to in its 15th and 19th paragraphs, which is necessary to enable Government and the Court of Directors fully to form a satisfactory judgment on the parts of the general reforms therein alluded to.

Baroda, 3rd September, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 258)

1808

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Reduction in the Military Establishment of the Gaikwad State.

The estimated amount to which it was intended to reduce the military establishment according to the prospectus of the reductions contained in my letter of the 31st May, 1807, were as follows:

Camp silahdars	Rs. 6,00,000	0	0
Baroda ,,	Rs. 4,00,547	2	0
	Rs. 10,00,547	2	0
Sibandi	Rs. 6,50,000	0	0
Pagadars	Rs. 6,24,968	0	0
	Rs. 22,75,515	2	0
<i>Actual Settlement</i>			
Silahdars: Actual settlement	Rs. 10,40,213	1	0
Estimated settlement	Rs. 10,00,547	2	0
Excess	Rs. 39,665	3	0
Pagadars: Actual settlement	Rs. 6,39,574	1	0
Estimated settlement	Rs. 6,24,968	0	0
Excess	Rs. 14,606	1	0
Sibandi: Actual settlement	Rs. 7,20,235	2	0
Estimated settlement	Rs. 6,50,000	0	0
Excess	Rs. 70,235	2	0
Total excess of actual over estimated settlement	Rs. 1,24,507	2	0
The actual expenses of the Gaikwad Military Establishment according to the reformed system is	Rs. 24,00,023		
The actual reduction is	Rs. 15,56,349	1	75

1808 *Baroda, 5th September, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 258)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Scrutiny of accounts 1. In my several reports on the progress in the Gaikwad reforms I have often mentioned that an accurate scrutiny into the accounts of the revenues of the several districts of this Government formed one very important part of our proceedings. I have now the honour to report the result.

Appeal to Fatesing. 2. This important object was intended to have taken place at an earlier period; but on a point, which involved the interests of so many people, it did not on further consideration appear likely to be conducted with that strict impartiality, which the subject demanded, unless transacted in open cutcheri at Fatesing's.

3. As the performance of this duty was also favourable for introducing Fatesing into a knowledge of the most important branch of his public duties, the occasion was taken for assembling the public Darbars with regularity at his residence, the first of which was held on the 28th July last.

4. Upon this occasion, the darakdars and Babaji being assembled, I embraced the opportunity of publicly addressing Fatesing. I briefly explained to him the objects of reform and the purpose for which he has been introduced into the Administration of his elder brother's affairs. The trust was delicate and important, and the Hon'ble

Company's Government, the ancient ally and protector of his family, expected that he would administer it with rectitude. Henceforward a principal share of the Administration would rest with him; and that much was expected from his personal attention, I recommended him to consult the experience of Babaji, from whose exertions the Gaikwad Government had already derived so much benefit. I intimated my own intention of leaving Baroda very shortly, which rendered it desirable that the bhandaris of the Hon'ble Company should be adjusted; to discharge these, an accurate scrutiny into the balances of the mahals and the demands of the Gaikwad creditors was necessary.

5. Since the above date, Hon'ble Sir, the members of the Administration have been actively employed in the execution of the above points of duty; and in order to give every possible weight and solemnity to the important objects in progress, I have since the above period passed the greatest part of each day at the Darbar. *Work done*

6. It may be useful to premise that since the death of Govindrao no account has been taken from the revenue officers of the extra produce and extra charges of the mahals.

7. The general mode of settling for the revenues was on a suppositious estimate of their ability; the nemnuk or revenue establishment was fixed on similar principles, and the surplus silently enjoyed by the parties who managed the districts.

8. As the districts thus administrated were not let but on farm, the surplus available to Government depended on an examination of accounts. This never having been performed, the amelioration of the finances of this State and the detection of the several abuses in the revenue department depended in a great measure on the successful execution of this duty.

9. The paper¹ which I have now the honour to submit is a *Concealed* general abstract exhibiting no less a sum than Rs. 21,36,423-0-62 of *revenue* concealed revenue in the mahals, respectively detailed from the years 1857 to 1863, (1800-1, 1806-7).

10. It is to be observed that all this surplus amount of collection has been entered in the accounts of the respective managers, as expended in various charges. The three first columns of the enclosure accordingly exhibit those charges which have been admitted as just (Rs. 4,17,814-0-62), those that have been wholly retrenched (Rs. 1,61,799-1-56), and those which remain for future consideration (Rs. 19,53,978-3-06).

11. The fourth and fifth columns are the details of the third, divided into separate heads of fazil and what is to be investigated; the term fazil, in this sense, implying demands on the pargana by the mamlatdars for authorised charges within the amount of revenue agreed to be paid by them. For instance, a district is to pay 10 lakhs of Rupees, the charges are estimated at one lakh, but their actual amount

1. This paper is not published here; its general significance can be sufficiently gathered from what is said in paragraphs 9-13.

is to be allowed on settling the accounts. The expenses may amount to 1,50,000 Rupees, but the sarkar having drawn the 9 lakhs of revenue, there remains a demand of 50,000 Rupees revenue against the district in favour of the manager, this balance is called fazil.

12. The sibandi and takavi are also charges to be defrayed from the regulated revenue, but inclusive of the nemnuk; and the last column exhibits a total of 25,97,722-2-92 Rupees expended by the respective managers without any account or examination and by their own authority alone.

13. I have no hesitation in declaring that nearly the whole of this enormous sum has been solely appropriated for private emolument; that the charges, which have been made, are fictitious; and that under a regular system of government and administration this sum of nearly 26 lakhs of Rupees ought and would have been applied to the exigencies of the public service.

Culprits found out 14. When you, Hon'ble Sir, may cast your eye over the managers of the several Gaikwad districts, and see that they comprise the names of the most powerful and wealthy men within the Gaikwad dominion, you will readily admit that this rigorous scrutiny was a duty of great delicacy and invidious tendency; and nothing but the purity of the motives and the public spirit that dictated the measure, could have carried us through with vigour and success.

15. Although it is neither my inclination or wishes to screen Babaji Appaji from a full participation in the abuses which the enclosure exhibits, yet it is but justice to give him credit for impartiality in this tedious investigation; but it is no less an act of justice than my duty to mention that this result has been produced solely by the zeal and intimate acquaintance of Gangadhar Shastri in these intricate details.

16. Every object that I expected in this scrutiny has been realised even beyond my most sanguine hopes. It has at least discovered a source of peevishness and defalcation in the public revenue, of which the Government will hereafter enjoy the benefit. The malpractices and misappropriations have been detected and exposed, and the necessity of a more vigorous superintendence has been demonstrated. The presumptive heir to the Gaikwad gadi is fully awakened to a sense of his own interests and to a necessity of a constant attention and investigation into his own affairs.

17. Were these the only advantages, they would amply have rewarded the labour, but the benefit is more immediate. I shall have the honour to notice it in the sequel, and in the meantime proceed to report another result of his investigation little less important.

Secret emoluments 18. In my report of the 23rd July on the revenue arrangements I noticed the engagement which each mamlatdar had executed to disclose his secret emoluments on the penalty of paying double the amount of any which might be subsequently detected.

19. The only memoranda of these secret emoluments yet received are contained in the enclosure.

20. It was only from those who fear detection that these memoranda were expected, but there is scarcely a manager of a district but should, were he really honest, deliver in a similar memorandum.

21. The success of this part of the reforms however was not suffered to rest on the simple operation of conscience. It is intended gradually to change the managers of the several districts; and the karkuns and zamindars will, it is hoped, by comparison of accounts, be able to disclose these concealed sources of private emolument; and the continuation of this system of control and examination must infallibly tend to the progressive increase of the revenue of the very valuable districts which this Government possess.

22. Indeed it may here be appropriately remarked that the very *Resources* great advantages, which this Government have derived from a discharge of all military arrears and from an improved revenue by a detection of the more gross abuses, compose a part only of those benefits which may yet be anticipated. The labours of Government have as yet been directed to the detection and remedy of abuses; its attention must hereafter be directed to improve the cultivation and numerous resources in its power.

23. Resuming the subject of this report it will be observed that, *Losses made good* inclusive of the actual amount of concealed revenues, and the avowed secret emoluments, and the further detections which may be expected by the investigations of the several karkuns in the mahals, the total loss of this Government in the past 8 years will amount to upwards of 30 lakhs of Rupees.

24. The greater proportion of this is irretrievably gone; but I am happy on this occasion of paying a new tribute to the meritorious exertions of Gangadhar Shastri, whose spirit of investigation and laborious assiduity in the arduous task of inspecting and auditing these numerous, voluminous and intricate accounts has disclosed a source of peculation beyond example, and actually made these sources of private emolument the means of discharging a very considerable portion of the public burthens of the State.

25. Varats to the amount of 10 lakhs of Rupees will accordingly be drawn on defalcators. If but one half of this amount should be ultimately realised, every expectation, held out in my letter of the 1st January, 1806, will be completely answered. But I have every reason to presume from very strong grounds that nearly the whole of the 10 lakhs will be realised, and that by this measure every pecuniary bond, for which the Hon'ble Company have become bhandari, will by the exertions of this faithful agent be cancelled, and the Gaikwad Government relieved from a corresponding amount of encumbrance.

26. For the further details of this measure, so interesting in its general appearance, I respectfully beg leave to refer you, Hon'ble Sir, to a separate report on the loans debts of the Gaikwad Government which will speedily follow.

1808 *Baroda, 26th November, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 258)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Babaji's 1. Having recently received from the fadnavis' office a correct
sibandi statement of the expenses of Babaji Appaji's mulukgiri silbandi in
expenses Kathiawar, I deem it proper to submit an abstract of it for the years
1801-1805 1861/62/63/64 (1801/2, 1802/3, 1803/4, 1804/5.)

2. In consequence of the information forwarded in this letter the marginal calculation of my letter of the 3rd September last will stand as follows.

Old establishment per letter 31st May, 1807.

Silahdars	..	..	..	Rs. 16,23,741	3	0
Pagas	..	..	..	„ 8,23,567	3	75
Sibandi	..	..	..	„ 9,49,062	3	0
				Rs. 39,75,772	1	75
Kathiawar sibandi per abstract enclosed	..	..	..	„ 5,19,400	0	0
Reformed establishment per letter 3rd September 1808..	..	..	..	„ 24,00,023	0	0
Total annual saving in the Gaikwad military establishment alone, in consequence of the reductions	..	..	..	„ 15,75,749	1	75

Abstract of the Kathiawar Sibandi under Babaji Appaji.

Year	Monthly		Kusur		Balanec	Yearly
1861						
(1804/5)	59,937	1 25	17,937	1 25	42,000	5,19,400
1862						
(1805/6)	55,220	3 25	16,520	3 25	38,700	4,78,590
1863						
(1806/7)	59,458	3 25	17,858	3 25	41,600	5,13,067
1864						
(1807/8)	24,894	2 50				3,06,750

1808 *Bombay, 26th December, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 257)*

Jonathan Duncan's Minute.

N. B. Among the correspondence accompanying this minute is the following document.

No. 20. Memorandum of Articles to regulate the transaction of public business at the Darbar of the Gaikwad.

Transaction of business Let it be generally understood that all public business must be transacted with the concurrence of His Highness Fatesing Gaikwad, or such will be considered inadmissible.

At present much inconvenience arises from the multiplicity of orders. It will be the duty of Fatesing to prevent this occurring, and to notice any deviation from this regulation. Those who require the services of mechanics, tradesmen, etc. will obtain them on proper application. It is however to be understood that these people, who live by their industry, are not to suffer molestation.

Fatesingrao being invested with the office of mutalik, it is the duty of the Diwan and darakdars to be obedient to his orders, and all orders and parwangi or passports at the jhampas etc. will be made by him.

A person on the part of the Company will always attend in the Darbar, and all pecuniary affairs must be transacted in communication with him. The reason is that the Company are creditors and bhandaris also to the shroffs, and are answerable for the discharge of their dues. It is proper therefore that no measure of finance should be conducted without the assent of the Company's agents.

The Diwan, khasgivala and other officers will in common with every other person deliver in their accounts regularly to the Government for their mahals, pagas, silahdars, etc.

The jamadarkhana account, that is the private and petty expenses of the sarkar, and the usual charities will be managed by the mutalik.

The Diwan, darakdars, etc. being in the Darbar, whatever public business is to be transacted will proceed from the head of the department to which it may belong, whose duty it will be to represent the same to the Sovereign, who will give orders to the khasgivala to prepare the yad or memorandum, to which the regular formalities will be annexed.

For any business in the department of the khasgivala he will solicit the permission of Anandrao or his representative, previous to executing the yad, which will subsequently undergo the necessary forms.

Should any measure arise with Fatesing, the khasgivala will execute the yad. But considering that Fatesing is yet but a youth, should he inadvertently propose any measure which may be prejudicial to the interests of Government, the Resident on behalf of the Hon'ble Company will interpose his advice and assistance. *Resident's power*

Private and unauthorised emoluments are to be strictly prohibited. By the abolishment of this practice unjust partiality will be prevented. *Emoluments*

The due administration of justice is an object of the first consequence in every well-regulated Government. It is the right of the subject to expect it and the duty of the Government to afford it. There cannot be a better and more impartial mode of deciding disputes, whether of a criminal or civil nature, than by causing the subject to be investigated on oath by 5 or 7 honest respectable and disinterested men, who should commit their proceedings to writing and deliver in their public report to the Presence, where it should be decided under the public seal. *Justice*

The kotwal should not have the power of fining unlimitedly. When fines are made a source of emolument, there can be no justice. Let him daily attend and report those who have been apprehended in commission of crimes, and let an immediate investigation take place; and such punishment as is awarded by the law of the caste of the parties, let that be inflicted by an order from the Presence; this is the most important of all duties. This system can be extended with evil.

advantage to all the dependencies of the Gaikwad Government; and it will entirely prevent those numerous complaints, which come in from the dependencies, of improper and arbitrary conduct.

Yearly accounts Yearly accounts of the mahals, military establishments, jamadar-khana, etc. are to be delivered unto the sarkar and examined in the public kachahri. An engagement of seven articles has this year been exacted from every mamlatdar with security for its due performance. Let this custom be continued, and a sarkar karkum be regularly deputed into the mahals. In all matters of account no partiality can be shown.

Troops Annual relief of the troops should take place, and all musters should be taken in the Presence. At this time useless persons may be discharged, and effectives engaged in their places. But it is to be understood that the standard of reforms established by Government is in no case to be exceeded.

Reforms In effecting the reforms of the Gaikwad State some reductions still remain imperfect. These should be executed with all possible dispatch. By undeviating economy for a few years the numerous encumbrances of the State, which now press so heavy, will be relieved, and the revenue now appropriated for the liquidation will become an available part of the public resources.

Servants There are many ancient and faithful servants of the Gaikwad State, who are at present out of employment, and want even the means of subsistence. It would be highly creditable to provide for these people by bestowing employments on them according to their ability, which might be done by depriving those who possess more than one employment, of their extra office.

Debts The debts of Government, which have been contracted by Govindrao since his coming into Gujarat and previous to his death, should be examined and an adjustment effected. When the loan, recently contracted for the relief of Government, has been liquidated, it will be proper to proceed immediately to the liquidation of other claims.

Gaikwads There are several relations of the Gaikwad family still wandering about the country without the means of livelihood. It would be proper to appoint an establishment for these persons, that they may join their families and live in tranquillity.

Ahmadabad The lease of the farm of Ahmadabad has been procured through the medium of the Hon'ble Company. A respectable agent, who is appointed to proceed to Poona, should be dispatched with a view to negotiate a final termination of this concern through the Company's Resident there; and let the concern be managed according to this adjustment for the advantage of the Government.

Loans All the disposable revenue, after defraying the expenses of management of Mahi Kantha, mulukgiri, inams and public establishment, must be transferred for the liquidation of the loan incurred under the Company's guarantee. The shroffs, who have contributed to this loan, will under the mediation of the Company continue to afford their assistance for the adjustment with the troops.

The Gaikwad Government should continue to employ a respectable *Agent* agent to transact the daily business with the Company's Resident with cordiality and without difficulty.

The several officers of Government should make known to Fatesing *Officials* the detail of their respective offices, and fully explain to him the past situation and the present, contrasted with each other.

The settlement of the accounts in arrears in the mahals is about to be effected: and whatever may be due on the Company's bhandari to the soukars, to whom varats have been granted, should be discharged by the kamavisdar.

If a mamlat has been taken from a kamavisdar, and another be substituted in its place, he must clear himself of all concerns relating to his old mamlat before the other shall be given; no partiality whatsoever shall be shown.

All villages in jagir should by every possible means be assumed by *Jagirs* the sarkar, and money assigned in lieu. The appropriation of jagir villages to individuals is a great detriment to the resources of the sarkar.

All jagirs should be examined, and those to whom it may be necessary to continue them; the establishment and the actual produce of the jagir should be ascertained.

Those who have free lands, should be made to pay the usual nazranah to the sarkar; after this has been examined and properly ascertained, the arrears of nazranah should be determined, and a fixed rate settled to be paid afterwards.

The chabutra and makta, etc. are given in farm. In future, the *Other rules* benefit of the sarkar should be particularly attended to, in their disposal.

The kamavisdars, who may have received unauthorised emoluments should be made to refund them. This is applicable to the athavisi and all other mahals. The fines should also be scrutinised under the same principle.

The karbaris and darakdars (*i.e.* the officers of the Government) must be subject to the same rules and regulations in retaining mahals or villages in mamlat (*i.e.* farmers thereof) as other persons.

The Diwan and darakdars are not to be allowed to receive dayete and Darbar khareh, beyond the established amount, found on examination, from the mahals, mulukgiri, silahdars, sibandis.

In the department of haystacks, the sardars are annually obliged to purchase hay. People who have no pagas are in possession of grasslands and *vice versa*. This requires the attention of the sarkar.

It is proper to provide for all the members of the Gaikwad family. *Gaikwads* In this however no burthen is to be imposed on the sarkar beyond what has already been fixed according to their pretensions. Mamlat may be

given to them, which will provide for them in a proper manner, without detriment to the sarkar. It will not be necessary to give them any nenuuk, if the emoluments of a mamlat are adequate to their expenses.

By the system of farming the Government do not receive their just advantages, and the districts receive injury. The farmers are only interested in paying those stipulated sums.

1809 Baroda, 12th January, 1809 (1809, P. D. 150-160 A)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Gaikwad debt. 1. Previous to my leaving Baroda, I conceived it would be useful to obtain from the Gaikwad Government a public authentication of the balance due to the Hon'ble Company on account of their consolidated demands for loans and subsidy, subsequent to the cession of territorial revenue, with a view to obviate any future discussion or objection.

2. With this intent a translate of the account current between Anandrao Gaikwad and the Hon'ble Company up to the 30th April last was prepared, and has been duly examined by the officers of the fadnavis' daftar and was under this date publicly authenticated in Darbar with the official formalities of the Government as a true exhibition of the pecuniary transactions between the two Governments up to the 30th April 1808, and thereby giving to the document thus authenticated all the force and validity of a public bond.

3. This instrument, I request you would have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, has been deposited in the Baroda treasury; and amounts to Rs. 19,68,563-2-29, composed of Account Rs. 15,91,880-3-61 and Subsidy Rs. 3,76,682-2-68. The running accounts of Sunderji Pilaji and Malharrao Gaikwad's pension have been purposely excluded, as forming no part of the debt due to the Hon'ble Company.

4. My reports of the 9th June and November 1st, 1808, have fully apprised the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of the state of this debt; but it may not be useless to observe in this place that, under the advantage of the regularity which the recent reforms have introduced into the Gaikwad State, the liquidation of this debt is better provided for than at any former period. Varats on the best districts of the Gaikwad territory have already been received for the assignment of the current year for Rs. 6,47,500, which will be realised within the ensuing three months and reduce the above noticed balance by the 30th of April next within 14½ lakhs; and within 3 years from that date the Hon'ble Company's debt, principal and interest will be wholly annihilated.

But, as rusud has been abolished, therefore a detailed account of jama and expense should be kept of every item. On this account a karkun should be deputed into each of the mahals, and a detailed account should be kept by him and sent to the sarkar every month.

All public papers of the sarkar from the Peshwa, the Company or others, now and hereafter, are to be deposited in the sarkar jamadar-khana, and taken out, when wanted, by the orders of the sarkar.

In conclusion, let it ever be remembered that every respect must be shown and paid to His Highness the Maharaja Anandrao.

No. 5. IMPORTANT PERSONAGES

THE documents make special mention of Anandrao, Babaji, Fatesing, Sakharam, Sitaram, Gangadhar Shastri and Takhatabai.

The part played by everyone of these in the Baroda Reforms is well worth studying: for their individual actions may elucidate the interests involved in the Reforms Scheme, and at the same time bring to light the political principles and inspiring motives of Alexander Walker, with whom the scheme originated, and by whom it was brought to a successful conclusion.

DOCUMENTS

A. ANANDRAO

Baroda, 1st January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 182) 1806
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Anandrao's character, his mental state, his welfare: see Section *Anandrao Plans of Reform*, letter of the 1st January, 1806, paras 134-136, 193-199.

Baroda, 25th December, 1806 (1807, S. & P. D. 197) 1806
Alexander Walker to Henry Shank.

1. I request you would have the goodness to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor the observations, which have occurred to me upon the appearance of a recent order in the late Bombay Courier, appointing Doctor Sproull, at present at this Presidency, to the medical duties of Thana garrison, and Doctor Baird to succeed him in his present situation. *Anandrao's doctor*

2. Circumstances of public interest, which do not affect the character of individuals, render it particularly desirable that Doctor Sproull should be permitted to continue for the present in the situation he now holds, and induces me respectfully to solicit the Hon'ble the Governor to give effect to the tenor of my present request.

3. His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad for some time past has enjoyed but an indifferent state of health. He has received the attendance and medicine of Dr. Sproull, and there is both some difficulty and delicacy in inducing His Highness in this situation to receive the visits and attendance of a stranger.

4. Doctor Sproull has also been in the habit of attending with much satisfaction to the parties and the families of the members of this Administration and of many respectable persons resident in Baroda; and it would be desirable that he should be permitted to continue his good offices so long as his own inclinations lead him to prefer the situation he holds at this Residency.

5. From the long residence of Dr. Sproull in my family, motives of a personal nature, connected with my own health, render me, too, desirous to continue to receive the attendance of Dr. Sproull. This circumstance is equally unconnected with the character of individuals and arises from the satisfaction which long attendance is calculated to afford.

6. If the garrison of Thana is a situation superior in any respect to that which Dr. Sproull now holds, it must be evident that motives of a different tendency from any interested view induce him to decline for the present the advantage which that situation offers.

The same reason also prompts me to solicit in justice to Dr. Sproull that the sacrifice he now makes to public interest should not operate to his disadvantage, and that he may not be deprived of the choice of proceeding to Thana garrison or accepting the reversion of another situation to which his rank may entitle him, when his services may be dispensed with here without affecting the circumstances which have been previously detailed.

7. I therefore, for the foregoing causes, have respectfully to request that the Hon'ble the Governor would be pleased to take such measures as may appear to him proper to permit Dr. Sproull to remain at Baroda, and any other medical gentleman temporarily to occupy his station at Thana until he can conveniently proceed there.

Remark in the Diary.

Orders A copy of the above letter was on the 1st instant sent to the Medical Board with intimation that Dr. Sproull must for the reasons set forth by the Resident be allowed to remain till further orders on his station at Baroda without prejudice to his right or promotion in the service, at the same time that the Thana station is to be filled up without any option reserved to Dr. Sproull to return to it.

1807 *Baroda, 26th January, 1807, (1807, S. & P. D. 198)*

Translate of a letter from the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble Company, delivered to Babaji.

Gaikwad's orders The expenses of my State at present greatly exceed its income, which it is necessary to rectify by appropriating a certain sum to discharge encumbrances and reserving the remainder for the current demands of government. In order to provide for this salutary end I have executed and delivered to Babaji, my khasgidarak, to be given to you, two yads or memoranda of which you will make choice of that which is best calculated to ensure the benefits intended, to be realised, in respect to which you will also befriend the proposed reforms with your assistance in all respects; which is the proof of friendship.

1807 *Bombay, 7th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198).*

Jonathan Duncan to Anandrao Gaikwad.

Good wishes The relations of sincere friendship and alliance, so happily renewed and cemented in the time of Your Highness between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad sarkar, have not failed to inspire a correspondent anxiety in the British Government that the benefits of the

connections may be rendered permanently manifest in the success of Your Highness's administration and the prosperity of your country. The various important aids, which the Hon'ble Company have of late years extended to Your Highness's political and pecuniary wants, must have convinced Your Highness of the sincere regard and warm interest which the Company will always continue to feel towards the Gaikwad State and for the welfare of Your Highness's person and family. As a further satisfactory proof of which I feel persuaded that Your Highness will view the several economical arrangements, that have been lately communicated by the very respectable Major Walker, the salutary introduction and full accomplishment of the several provisions of which cannot fail to convey that relief to the exigencies of Your Highness, which is so necessary for the good of your people and the permanent advantage of your country and Government, objects which are indeed at all times inseparable; and it is accordingly with the greatest satisfaction that I have learnt from the Major the cordial reception by Your Highness of these overtures; affording the happy presage that by the zealous and united exertions of the proper officers under the sanction of Your Highness such an essential amelioration may be effected as may remove all occasion of future difficulty and raise (if it please Heaven) the reputation of Your Highness's Government above that of your predecessors; to promote which nothing will be wanting on the part of the very respectable Major Walker, through whom, as well as occasionally from yourself, I shall continue anxious to learn the operation and ultimate result of the measure now in progress, such as, if steadily followed up, must ensure a happy termination.

For all further particulars I refer to the Resident and desire that considering me as Your Highness's sincere friend you will be pleased to favour me frequently with the pleasing accounts of Your Highness's welfare.

Bombay, 9th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)
At a Consultation.

1807

The Governor delivered in on the 9th instant the following letter *Letter* addressed by the Resident at Baroda to his Private Secretary for entry, to the end that everything might stand recorded on a subject of so much and eventual importance as that of the ameliorations now proceeding with at Baroda.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Henry Shank, dated Baroda 3rd February, 1807.

In my letter in the Secret Department of the 26th and 28th ultimo *Anandrao's letter* I have publicly reported for the information of Government the circumstances of the departure of Sakharam Chimnaji to Bombay; but I have reserved for a separate communication through you for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor the circumstances attending that person being in the possession of a letter from the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad to the address of Mr. Duncan.

2. The accompanying paper of information will fully explain the very reprehensible manner in which this letter was obtained from His Highness through the wiles of Hafiz Gulam Husain.

3. This circumstance strongly marks the necessity of preserving His Highness from these insidious attempts on the parts of those whose duty it is to observe a conduct of a different nature.

4. I have however now the honour to forward to the address of the Hon'ble the Governor a letter from His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad formally sealed in open Darbar, and duly attested by all the darakdars, whose business it was to authenticate the public deeds of the Sovereign by their official signatures and advices.

5. A translate of this letter is enclosed, by which the Hon'ble the Governor will observe that the letter, which was so improperly obtained by the Diwanji, is distinctly annulled.

6. I have thought it advisable to forward this letter through you in preference to a public channel, in view to the eventual uncertainty attending the delivery of the letter which Sakharam Chinnaji has in his possession.

No. 2. Paper of information how the letter was obtained.

Hafizji Yesterday at 8 A.M. Hafizji and Bapa Cursika went to the palace. Hafizji went to the tent where the Raja was sleeping. The sentry forbade him to enter; on which Hafizji entering into a dispute with him, the Raja awoke and called out; and being answered by Hafizji, he desired the latter to come in.

There were in the tent a servant (called Bannu) belonging to Takhtatabai and the officiating Puja Brahman. Hafizji addressed the Raja and endeavoured to impress him with unfavourable and prejudicial sentiments of the intentions of the British Government confederated with Takhtatabai and Babaji. He described Sitaram as exerting himself to prevent their schemes, in which he was ready to sacrifice his life. He further attempted to raise the indignation of the Raja by suggesting that an improper intimacy subsisted between the Rani Yesubai and Babaji; and that, in consequence of all these circumstances, it was the intention of Sitaram to [send] his brother to Bombay in order to ask Mr. Dunnean respecting the tenor of the engagements entered into by Raoba at Cambay; adding that 10 lakhs of Rupees should be expended to effect this object and prevent Babaji from interfering in the administration. Having expressed himself thus and without receiving any answer from His Highness, he ordered a jesus to call the Diwanji in the Raja's name.

The Diwanji immediately proceeded to the palace, but called at Takhtatabai's in the road, and informed her that he was under the necessity of proceeding to Bombay; and on pretence of the preceding day being the birthday of her son, which he had not recollected, he offered her a necklace and a sarpeeh. Takhtatabai refused this, observing that what was intended for her son, should be given to the Raja, who would dispose of them.

Having left Takhtatabai, he went to the palace and produced a paper to which he requested the Raja's seal, as he was going to Bombay.

The Raja observed that, as he himself was going, the paper was of no use; but the Diwanji saying that he required his Master's letter, the Raja asked the contents, which the Diwanji repeated.

The subject of it, as the Diwanji read it, was that the friendship originally established by Raoba at Cambay should not suffer any deviation or difference.

The Diwanji then presented a necklace, sarpeeh, and tura to His Highness, and a necklace and sarpeeh for his son. The paper was then sealed and signed.

A turban and selah, which was brought ready in the Diwanji's palankeen, was now sent for by Hafizji, who gave the end of the turban into the Raja's hand, who then delivered it to the Diwanji. Hafizji threw over the selah, and also placed a tura, which was also brought, in the Diwanji's turban.

From the Raja they again waited on Takhatabai, who gave them betel and dismissed them.

No. 3. Translate of a letter from Anandro Gaikwad to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay, dated 2nd February.

Sakharam Chimnaji having obtained from me a letter to your address, it may be expedient to apprise you of the circumstances attending that letter, the consequences of which, upon reflection, it may be necessary to correct. This letter was improperly obtained by the wiles of Sakharam and Gulam Hafiz, and I unwarily permitted my seal to be affixed without an accurate knowledge of its contents. I did not read it myself, but Hafiz Gulam Husain and the Diwanji explained its contents, as relative to the latter person proceeding to Bombay. *Translate of letter*

Upon reflection however I do not know of any business which I or the concerns of my State require that the said person should undertake this journey; and I accordingly write this to request that you will consider the letter, which the above Sakharam Chimnaji so improperly obtained, as utterly invalid and untitled to notice, should it ever reach you; and to intimate that the said Sakharam Chimnaji lies under my serious displeasure for his conduct, as does Govindrao Banduji for having left this place without my permission. Neither of these persons therefore are commissioned in any respect by me to represent any affairs concerning my State to you; and should necessity for any communication to you require it, I shall of course make it through Major Walker, the gentleman whom you have appointed to reside here for the purpose.

Remark in the Diary.

Major Walker was on the 9th instant advised that Gulam Hafizji *Warning* (who is or was a retainer to Kamal-ud-din) should be warned that he would not be suffered to pervert the degree of access, which he possesses to the Raja's ear, to the purposes of counteracting the reforms in progress, his further resistance to which would likewise not fail to deprive him of the degree of favour in which he had hitherto stood with the British Government.

Hafiz It might be proper here to notice that Hafizji is a man of a peculiar character, of insinuating manners, but mixed with a sort of wildness and enthusiasam that borders sometimes on insanity. He has always had considerable influence with Anandrao and is familiar with all the branches of the family.

1807 Bombay, 9th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)

Jonathan Duncan to George H. Barlow.

Anandrao's letter 3rd February] This last mentioned dispatch [*Walker's letter to Shank, Baroda,* 3rd February] communicates the circumstances attending Sakharam Chimnaji (of whose proposed deputation to Bombay by his brother Sitaram Raoji, the Diwan, the Supreme Government have been already advised) being in possession of a letter from the Raja, Anandrao Gaikwad, to the Hon'ble the Governor. It is satisfactory to observe that the Resident obtained from the Raja in full Darbar a letter to our President, countersigned by the regular authorities, annulling the contents of that which Sakharam Chimnaji had unduly obtained from His Highness through the wiles of Hafiz Gulam Husain.

It may be proper here to notice that this last mentioned person is a singular character, possessed of an insinuating address, but tainted with an eccentricity of manner, combined with a degree of waywardness and enthusiasm bordering occasionally upon wildness if not a temporary alienation of mind, as is well known at this place from his having accompanied the Governor from Cambay in 1802 and continued a considerable time at the Presidency under the general countenance of this Government, which was extended in view more especially to his being understood to possess considerable influence with the chief persons in the Gaikwad Government.

In acknowledging the receipt of the preceding advices we have instructed the Resident at Baroda to warn Hafiz Gulam Husain that he will not continue to be allowed the degree of access, which he possesses to the Raja's ear, to the purposes of counteracting the reforms in progress; his further resistance to which will likewise not fail to deprive him of the favour he has hitherto experienced from the British Government.

1807 Baroda, 16th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 199)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Dealing with Hafizji 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in reply to which it may be necessary to intimate for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that Gulam Hafizji is not a retainer or in the service of Kamal-ud-din, that sardar having dismissed him from his resalah by directions from Bombay, when he found he could not control the intriguing propensity of Gulam Hafiz.

2. The assignment for his allowances also has been separated from the tankha of Mir Kamal-ud-din for some months past.

3. I will thank you however to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that, previous to the receipt of your

letter, measures had been adopted in concurrence with His Highness Anandrao and the Administration to prevent the access which Hafizji improperly had to the person of the Raja.

4. His Highness intended and had actually ordered him to be seized and confined in irons. This order at my suggestion was not executed. The intriguing disposition of Hafiz Gulam Husain renders him troublesome; but that will be obviated by his discharge from the service, which is now in contemplation by the Administration.

5. In the meanwhile I shall communicate to Hafizji the sentiments of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, contained in the letter now under reply.

Baroda, 9th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 201)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

In acknowledgement of your letter of the 8th ultimo I request you *Letter* will inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that, owing to His Highness the Raja being still at a pagoda close to Baroda, at which he had for some time been residing for devotional purposes, no favourable opportunity has occurred for presenting the letter from the Hon'ble the Governor to His Highness.¹ This subject however has been made known to His Highness and the officers of his Government, who have expressed themselves highly gratified.

Baroda, 17th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1807

Since the commencement of the present reforms in this State every *Evil influences* attention has been paid to conciliate the person of the Raja and to render His Highness as propitious as possible to the arrangements in progress, both for his individual welfare and the prosperity of his Government.

In consequence of this system of proceeding in respect to His Highness the utmost regard has been shown to his wishes, and the utmost latitude has been allowed to his peculiarities.

On the 15th of February His Highness expressed an inclination [*to go*] for some religious purpose, to the pagoda of Khanderao, situated about one kos to the south of Baroda, and he accordingly proceeded there accompanied by his family.

As this visit was intended only for a few days, it was expected that His Highness would on the conclusion of the ceremony, which induced him quit his palace, again return there; but these expectations were not fulfilled from causes which I now proceed to explain.

So long as His Highness resided at the palace, his disposition, through the medium of his favourite wife, Takhatabai, was managed with some address; and the access of low, vulgar and improper people was also more easily prevented.

1. See Jonathan Duncan's letter to Anandrao Gaikwad, entry of the 7th February, 1807.

At the open pagoda of Khanderao it was not possible to prevent this improper access to his person, which it was the object to effect by his return to his palace.

The continuance of His Highness at the pagoda of Khanderao began to threaten consequences of the most dangerous tenor to the reforms now in progress, to the interest of the Hon'ble Company, and even to the public peace.

Among the low people, who had access to His Highness, and who contrived to obtain his favour by gratifying his propensities, there were two whose contrivances were peculiarly mischievous.

These men are named Daneshwar Dantrah, and Koriah Dalput; the former has often been in confinement for crimes of a similar nature, particularly in the conspiracy of the Pathans, in which he was seriously implicated; and Koriah was only recently released from a long confinement at Borsad, in which he had been placed for being concerned in some conspiracy during the influence of the Arab faction.

The criminal agency of these men began to appear by His Highness being persuaded at their instigations to assume into his khangi management several villages of the pargana of Baroda.

The revenue of the pargana of Baroda is to the amount of six lakhs of Rupees, appropriated to pay the loans of Hon'ble Company and shroffs; and the evil influence of the above two persons cannot be more clearly explained than by intimating that the defalcation of the public revenue by these assumptions amounted from 3 to 4 lakhs of Rupees.

When also it is recollected that the recoverances of this revenue were relied upon as the resource on which the termination of the reforms rested, the necessity of providing an adequate and speedy remedy will be fully apparent.

It was not however the mere assumption of the revenue of Baroda and the villages of other parganas to which the intrigues of the above persons were limited.

With an extraordinary degree of audacity the above Daneshwar even presumed to issue orders of his own authority to the patels of Warna, a village of Dholka, and actually sent horsemen to attack the village.

The originals of the letters, which passed without any communication with the Raja, are in my possession.

As the villages of the pargana of Baroda were gradually assumed into the khangi management of the Raja, or rather as the revenues were being devoured by the low harpies who surrounded him, the necessity of some arrangement became more and more evident.

During the course of the Raja's residence at Khanderao, Takhtabai had remained with him, where she behaved herself with very considerable prudence, and had the discernment to observe the pernicious

tendency of the influence which his secret advisers had acquired. Every attempt was therefore made through the influence of Takhtabai to persuade the Raja to return to his palace, and the day was frequently fixed on which this desirable event was to take place. The temptations however to which he was exposed, were not to be overcome by any ordinary expedient, and Takhtabai found that she was unable to prevail upon him to keep his resolution.

After the failure of several attempts through the medium of Takhtabai and the occurrences of certain circumstances, which created some uneasiness and apprehension, the subject acquired a superior degree of importance; and with a view to concert measures to meet the emergency I received a visit from Babaji and Madhavrao Tatya on the evening of the 13th instant. After a conversation in which the delicacy of every measure relative to His Highness was fully discussed, it was determined to adopt a recommendation of Takhtabai to secure the persons of Daneshwar and Dalput during the course of the evening as guilty of proceeding against His Highness's Government, and that myself and the Gentlemen of my family should proceed to Khanderao in the morning and explain the sense of the British Government of the criminal conduct of Daneshwar, and request His Highness to take measures to satisfy those demands on the pargana of Baroda, for which the Company were the bhandari. During the course of the evening Daneshwar was secured as was Dalput on the following day.

Upon the following morning I accordingly waited upon the Raja, as had been determined; and His Highness was respectfully informed of the demands of the Hon'ble Company on the pargana of Baroda and of the criminality of Daneshwar.

The result of this appeal was His Highness referring me to Babaji for the payment of the money, and I consented to be content with Babaji's assurances, provided he himself would return to the palace.

The Raja having agreed to this proposal, I retired, and he proceeded to give directions to prepare for his return.

After some delay it appeared that some change had taken place in the Raja's sentiments, and from other indications it seemed unlikely that he would proceed to the palace on the day. Accordingly with the advice of Takhtabai any attempt to induce His Highness to resume his resolution was deferred.

In the meanwhile the evening approached; and as the object was of the first importance, I resolved to remain at the pagoda the whole night upon an assurance from Takhtabai that he would in this case prosecute his intention in the morning.

It may also be here remarked upon the necessity of persevering in an attempt to effect an object of this consequence; for, while there was every reason to suppose that the following day would prove successful, the relinquishment of the attempt would have added stability to the abuses which it was the object to remove.

In the morning, as was expected, the Raja intimated his intention of proceeding into the palace, which was finally carried into execution after signing some papers and dispatching some business with Babaji.

The happy result has afforded very considerable satisfaction to almost every person in Baroda and will be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the public interest.

The intrigues of a dangerous set of knaves, the extent of which has not yet been traced, have been frustrated, and their persons secured, by which public confidence is likewise secured. Our interference was timely made to prevent the utter loss of the revenue to the use of the State, to which the most considerable part has again reverted by the release of the villages which had been attached.

1807 *Baroda, 17th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Happenings at pagoda My letter of yesterday's date will have apprised you of the circumstances generally attending the visit of the Raja Anandrao to the pagoda of Khanderao and the happy result of the measures which were taken with a view to induce him to return to his palace.

Although these measures will have been probably most fully justified to you, Hon'ble Sir, by the motives of policy and security which I have explained, yet there are still others which, I conceive, it would be better to submit to you in a separate address.

Independent of the evil consequences to the public revenue and the interruption to which the reforms would be exposed by a longer connivance at the courses into which the low people, who had obtained an improper influence over the Raja, had betrayed him, it was soon seen that his residence there afforded an opportunity for others also to attempt their intrigues.

It is with concern I report that Sitaram was engaged in a secret understanding with Daneshwar and must in some measure have countenanced and supported that person. So far however as respects Sitaram, I am not inclined even to surmise that he had any concern in the design of Daneshwar further than to convert the influence, which that man had acquired over the Raja, to his own views and advantages.

On the morning of the 9th, the Raja paid a sudden visit to Sitaram, to which he was instigated by Daneshwar informing him that Sitaram was in possession of sundry articles of property belonging to the deceased Ramabai Gaikwad. Ramabai Gaikwad was a widow of Govindrao, who died in September last, leaving a daughter named Narmadabai. On the death of the mother, the property was conveyed to Sitaram, which the Raja wished to confiscate; and on the present occasion it was held out as the lure to induce His Highness to visit the Diwan's lodging.

In the visit the Raja was accompanied by Koriah Dalput and Daneshwar Dantrah bearing his seals (*sikhe-katar*); but owing to the presence of Kushaba Mama nothing particular occurred except the

presentation of a nazranah. On the evening of the 12th a further visit, accompanied by circumstances of a more suspicious tendency, was made.

When the [Raja approached the town with his retinue, he directed all his attendants to stay at the jhampa or gate, and without a mussal and attended only by two khidmatgars and two Gosains he proceeded on foot to the Diwan.

An attempt was made to prevent one of the khidmatgars (Nathu) from entering the apartment with His Highness, who however desiring him to come in, the khidmatgar was suffered to proceed, the other people remaining outside. As they entered the room, the khidmatgar relates that Daneshwar was present, but immediately on perceiving him hastily withdrew.

The short conversation that passed was to persuade His Highness to recall the Diwanji from Bombay with a view to obtain for him as an accredited agent an honourable dismissal, and to restore Sitaram that confidence which he had lately withdrawn.

After receiving some part of the property of the late Ramabai His Highness returned to the pagoda, but this visit again frustrated the designs of Takhtabai for His Highness's return to the palace.

On the following morning I received a note in the Raja's handwriting, requesting my endeavours to recover the property of the late Ramabai. I have the honour to enclose a translate of this note and of my reply.

It is unnecessary to explain to you, Hon'ble Sir, the danger which attended these proceedings and the uneasy sensations they excited. They however fully proved the necessity of immediately proceeding to some measures sufficiently decisive to ensure their object: the delivery of the person of the Raja from the undue and dangerous influence, which intriguing and mean people had acquired.

The measures themselves and their happy result have already been reported in my letter of yesterday's date, but it will be proper here to mention that the seizure of these people was effected as an ordinary occurrence without exciting bustle or alarm.

That these measures were resorted to is fortunate also from other considerations. Since the apprehension of Daneshwar it has been discovered that he entertained designs of a very criminal nature. It has been found out that he had entered into engagements and made advances of cash to certain persons and jamadars out of employ at Baroda to entertain people to the number of about 500 to be ready to execute any duty that he might summon them to perform.

The individuals, it is true, with whom he is said to have been entered into these engagements, are not of respectability or consequence enough to have engaged the followers he required of them; but it does not appear that they hesitated to receive his money.

Their view most probably was employment without any interest in Daueshwar's views, and he probably would have found himself deceived in his hopes of assistance from these needy adventurers.

The individuals, who had been engaged to furnish men, have been apprehended to answer for their conduct; but I do not believe that anything more will be discovered further than that the whole transaction will be an evidence of Daueshwar having entertained some improper views, although feebly and absurdly conceived, in which the mercenaries with their usual indifference engaged without inquiry.

It is satisfactory however to remark that his designs, whatsoever they were, have been anticipated, and that His Highness has been delivered from his pernicious influence.

Before I conclude this letter, it may be necessary to mention that perceiving that His Highness the Rujah laboured under some uneasy impressions, the natural consequence of what had recently passed, and as he generally placed much confidence in my assurances, I addressed the letter, of which the accompanying is a copy, to him, and which I have every reason to believe was attended with a very good effect, including his return to the palace.

No. 1. Letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to Alexander Walker.

Request Some part of the dagha have been recovered, some part of which have come; and in regard thereof, it would be very desirable that you use your best endeavour by every means in your power; it would be most desirable that you should do so under the impression of increased friendship.

No. 2. Letter from Major Walker to the Maharaja Anandrao.

Promise Your note stating that you had received some part of the property of the late Ramabai and desiring that search be made for the rest, I have received. It is proper for me to be watchful and to provide against any injury to your State; and when you shall be pleased, Sir, to return to your own palace, I shall hope to have the pleasure to communicate a satisfactory result.

No. 3. Letter from Alexander Walker to the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad, dated 14th April.

Assurances You have been pleased to signify through Babaji Appaji, Khasgi-vala, your wish to obtain from [me] a paper of a satisfactory purport. It is therefore only necessary to assure the Maharaja that he is looked up to as the head of the Gaikwad State, and that no deviation shall take place on my part in the spirit of the agreements which have been entered into with my Government; and agreeable thereto, let Your Highness also act a corresponding part. By these salutary means the friendship of the two States becomes secured, and at the same time guards against deviation therein on either side.

Remark in the Diary.

Approval In acknowledging the preceding letters the Secretary was on the 24th instant directed to inform Major Walker that we approved of his

interposition under the circumstances adverted to in them, as having for object the good of the Raja and of the Gaikwad State, connected as both were in the closest alliance with the Hon'ble Company; the measures, reported on, being also sufficiently provided for and sanctioned more especially by the agreement of July, 1802, as settled between the Resident and the Raja shortly after the former's entrance on the duty of his present station.

The conduct of Takhtabai, as reported in the above dispatch from Major Walker, was highly commendable in the judicious assistance she appeared to have rendered the Resident in his endeavours to counteract the ill-will and interested designs of those who, having been adverse to the salutary reforms now proceeding with, might conspire to instil into the mind of Anandrao any degree of indisposition to their progress, or ill founded jealousy in as far as the measures in question might be connected with the purposed introduction of his legitimate brother Fatesing into some share of influence in the administration, which will (the Government relied) be accordingly effected in a manner that should neither alienate, nor prove a cause of serious disgust to the Raja; to which effect the Resident's letter to that Prince of the 14th April met with the entire concurrence of Government.

Baroda, 20th April, 1807 (1807 S. & P. D. 203)

1807

Alexander Walker to George Osborne.

I have the honour to enclose a kharita to the address of the *Letter* Hon'ble the Governor from the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, which as in the preceding cases I have opened with a view to accompany it with its translation.

Translation of a letter from Anandrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble President and Governor of Bombay, dated 16th April, 1807.

Your letter of the 7th February came to hand at an auspicious *Approval* moment and afforded us material satisfaction. We learned the written particulars thereof.

Accordingly in object to effect every essential arrangement of our State, in view to promote its interests and welfare, we did appoint Babaji Appaji the Khasgivala to the chief administration of affairs. Conformably to our wishes herewith, this person has commenced upon (these momentous reforms) in a manner most entirely to our satisfaction and pleasure.

The Khasgivala is an able and efficient agent to promote the interest of our State; and with the concurrence of Major Walker the arrangement will soon be effected.

The Hon'ble Company's Government through his agency (Major Walker) have afforded us aid in all cases, which they will also continue to extend to us.

Certain of the sarkar's troops and property, consisting of pagas, *Sakharam* elephants, camels, etc. being at Bombay, be pleased therefore to direct the above property may be sent back to Baroda.

Remark in the Diary.

Upon the above letter from the Raja, Anandrao, the Resident was on the 27th instant advised that the purport of the latter part of it would be intimated to Sakharam Chimmaji for his information and guidance.

1807 *Fort William, 21st May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 207)*
N. B. Edmonstone to Francis Warden.

Anandrao I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 24th ultimo, enclosing copies of dispatches from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 16th and 17th ultimo, and of the reply to them, and to desire that you will signify to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the satisfaction which the Government derives from the promptitude, energy and judgment, manifested by Major Walker in defeating the attempt of the two persons who influenced the Raja to adopt measures obstructive of the reforms in progress for the improvement of His Highness's administration.

The Governor-General-in-Council observes that this instance of the Raja's imbecility requires the constant exertion of the Resident's vigilance to counteract the effects of those endeavours which persons, interested in opposing the progress of reforms, may be expected to employ for the purpose of influencing the weak and versatile temper of the Raja, upon whose declarations and intentions it is evident no reliance can be placed.

Remark in the Diary.

Copy of the above letter was on the 18th instant communicated to Major Walker.

B. BABAJI

1806 *Baroda, 1st January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Babaji Babaji's usefulness and his qualities: see Section *Plans of Reform*. Letter of the 1st January, 1806, paras 29-30, 128-132.

1806 *Baroda, 9th April, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 183)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Babaji's title The title of Sarsubah of Kathiawar, which is usually applied to Babaji Appaji, who is on the management of the Gaikwad concerns in that province, has not been the result of any specific appointment. The appellation has principally arisen from courtesy and the custom of designating the Peshwa's and Gaikwad's officers, who have been in charge of this important post, with the title of sarsubah.

1807 *Baroda, 30th August, 1806 (1807, S. & P. D. 199)*
Translation of the copy of a letter from Babaji to Sitaram.

Letter See *Sitaram*, entry of the 1st February, 1807.

Bombay, 15th May, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)
Jonathan Duncan to Babaji Appaji.

1806

Your letter dated the 22nd January and the caraway seeds, which you sent, have been received; and I derived considerable satisfaction therefrom. The circumstantial accounts of that quarter have become known to me as well from Major Walker's letters as from the verbal communications of the trustworthy servant Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan. You are the well-wisher of the Gaikwad Government; and as the disbursements thereof exceed the income, it is therefore always involved in distress to the great inconvenience of the public business. Maturely weighing therefore this circumstances, you ought to regulate the expenses by the collections to liquidate the former debt and lead thereby to an adjustment of the public affairs, in which consists the honour of the State; and should this be accomplished, you and your family will derive credit and security, and the Government will prosper. This intention, I know, you entertain in your heart; at which I am highly pleased, as you will learn the particulars of and of my desires from the Shastri, which he will make known to you; and upon the above stated proper and requisite plan being followed up and carried into effect, you will not fail of support and protection, on which you may confidently rely; nor is there any ground of difference.

*Overtures
to Babaji*

Baroda, 24th September, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 191)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble Babaji the Governor-in-Council the receipt of Rupees seventy thousand from Babaji Appaji, which completes the payment of five lakhs of Rupees which the Hon'ble Company held in varats on the Kathiawar mulukgiri fund.

pays

Baroda, 10th October, 1806 (1806 S. & P. D. 191)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

I have the honour to communicate for the information of the Hon'ble Babaji's the Governor-in-Council that Babaji Appaji has left Ahmadabad for the purpose of visiting Baroda.

*Babaji's
reception*

In consequence of the connection of Babaji Appaji with the Gaikwad's and the Company's Government, I have deputed Mr. Carnae, accompanied by Gangadhar Shastri, to meet Babaji at Dakor; and I have the honour to enclose copies of the correspondence which has passed between the commanding officer of the subsidiary troops and the local authorities of the Company's districts in view to the attention and respect to be paid to the rank and situation of Babaji in his passage through the territory of the Company and on his arrival at Baroda.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Robert Holford, dated Baroda, 8th October, 1806.

1. I have the honour to apprise you that Babaji Appaji, sarsubah of Kathiawar, will pass through the Hon'ble Company's territories on his way to Dakor and Baroda; and I have accordingly to request that

*Walker's
request*

you will have the goodness to direct that he may be received within our districts with every attention due to his situation and his connection with this, and the Hon'ble Company's Government.

2. I have also the honour to inform you that Mr. Carnac will proceed to meet Babaji at Dakor, to which place also the Diwan's brother and many respectable persons of this Government will proceed for the same purpose; which induces a further request that you will also be so good as to lend a favourable attention to any request which Mr. Carnac may prefer during the course of his deputation.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Colonel H. Woodington, dated Baroda, 5th October, 1806.

Walker's request 1. I have the honour to inform you that Babaji Appaji is expected in the course of a few days to arrive at Baroda, whither he is proceeding with the approbation of the Raja and this Administration to visit the seat of this Government.

2. It being the wish of the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad Government that Babaji should be received at Baroda with every honour and attention due to his rank and situation, I have to intimate that the brother of the Diwan, accompanied by Mr. Carnac, will proceed on the 9th instant to Dakor to meet him, and to request that you will have the goodness to order a detachment of one hundred rank and file to proceed with Mr. Carnac to Dakor, in order to accompany Babaji to Baroda.

No. 3. Letter from Colonel Woodington to Alexander Walker, dated Baroda, 6th October, 1806.

Detachment I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant; and to acquaint you that the detail required of 100 rank and file, 1 drum, 1 fife with the proportion of native officers and havaldars from the 2nd battalion of the 7th Regiment will attend on the 9th instant under the command of Lieutenant Grindlay.

Remark in the Diary.

Approval The measures, adopted by the Resident at Baroda, in view to the attention and respect to be paid to the rank and situation of Babaji in his passage through the territory of the Hon'ble Company on his way to Baroda, were on the 18th instant approved.

1806 *Baroda, 22nd October, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 193)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Babaji's arrival 1. On the 20th [October] Babaji moved his camp close to the neighbourhood of Baroda; and yesterday morning, on the festival of the Dasara, he made his entry into the town, having been previously met at his encampment by the Raja, the Diwan and myself with all the principal officers of the Government.

2. In consequence of the Raja honouring Babaji with a visit before his entry into Baroda, so close in the vicinity of the British cantonment, I thought it necessary that His Highness should be received with military honours, and have accordingly the honour to enclose copies of my correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Woodington upon this occasion.

3. I have also the honour to report the arrival of Lieutenant Carnac and Gangadhar Shastri from their deputation to meet Babaji. The accompanying report from Lieutenant Carnac will inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of the presents which were given on this occasion, which, I request, you will be so good as to submit to the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

No. 1. Letter from Henry W. Diggle, Collector at Kaira, to Alexander Walker, dated 20th October, 1806.

I have the honour to forward to you the enclosed copy and translate *Letter* of a letter from Babaji Appaji.

No. 1. Translation of a letter from Babaji Appaji, Sarsubah of Kathiawar, to Henry W. Diggle, Collector at Kaira, dated 16th October, 1806.

The letter which you sent me by Lakshman Pant was received at Kadi *Pleased* and gave me much pleasure. Against my arrival at Moonda [*Mahudah*] Lakshman Pant had prepared grass, leaves, vegetables and milk. He had used every exertion, and when I halted there, he supplied me with everything in a gratifying manner. I have received great pleasure from this. According to your injunction he (Lakshman Pant) started no difficulties, but was in every point attentive. Always write to me, and thereby gratify my mind.

No. 3. Letter from Alexander Walker to Colonel Henry Woodington, dated 20th October.

1. His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad intending to honour Babaji *Salute* Appaji to-morrow by advancing to meet that sardar in the vicinity of your cantonment, I have to request you will have the goodness to direct a salute of 19 guns to be fired as the Raja approaches the cantonments, of which I will duly apprise you.

2. I have also to request that a detachment of honour, consisting of a corps, may be directed to attend His Highness on this occasion. The party may receive His Highness at the bridge leading from the pura jhampa, and thence accompany him during the ceremony.

No. 4. Letter from Colonel H. Woodington to Alexander Walker, dated 21st October.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the *Escort* 20th instant, and have in consequence directed the 2nd battalion of the 9th Regiment to be held in readiness to attend the Raja.

A salute of nineteen guns will also be fired as the Raja approaches the cantonment.

No. 5. Letter from James R. Carnac to Alexander Walker, dated Dakor, 13th October.

I have the honour to inform you of my arrival at this place and of *Meeting* my meeting with Babaji Appaji yesterday evening. *Babaji*

Babaji dispatched in the morning Mairal Narayan, the Bhau Bakhshi, and Bapu Mairal with a paga of horse, who conducted me to

the immediate vicinity of his camp, where I was received by Babaji and his principal sardars under the usual ceremonies on this occasion.

I avail myself of this opportunity to observe that, having ascertained the expediency of making some presents to Babaji on my first interview, I was induced, in consideration of peculiar circumstances, to comply with this practice, which I accordingly submit to your sanction and approval. I have the honour to enclose a list of the articles presented on this occasion.

List of Presents.

See under section *Presents*.

1806 *Baroda*, 31st October, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 193)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Reforms 1. I shall now proceed to state for your information the further progress of the subject, referred to in my letter of the 9th September last.

Babaji 2. In that letter, Hon'ble Sir, I briefly recited the reasons, which had rendered a recourse to the agency of Babaji necessary for the success of the proposed reforms; and you will probably have anticipated the period of his arrival as that on which the impending measures would commence.

Useless accounts 3. At present it may be necessary briefly to mention, that the accounts which I received from the Diwan comprehended a statement of the wants only of this Government, and by being deficient in a statement of the actual receipts and expenditure and a schedule of the reductions proposed, all proceedings on them were necessarily delayed. The accounts which I have received therefore being of no immediate importance to the present question, I shall reserve their further consideration, until I submit them in a more detailed and connected form to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

Shastri and Babaji 4. Having waited a few days after Babaji's arrival to see the turn which it would give to affairs as well as to give time for the usual complimentary visits, I desired Gangadhar Shastri to open a conference with Babaji and drew up the instructions of which the accompanying is a copy, to guide his conduct and serve as the ground of his conversation.

5. The accompanying copy of the minutes of the Shastri's conferences with Babaji will fully apprise you, Hon'ble Sir, of the state of circumstances up to this date and supersede the necessity of detail further than a few remarks explanatory of circumstances referred to in the enclosures.

Babaji and Sitaram 6. Notwithstanding the letter which Babaji received from Sitaram it may be supposed that his arrival could not be very gratifying to his younger brother, and that the influence of the latter would be directed to prevent the interference of Babaji in public affairs.

7. Although there appeared no want of cordiality in the personal department of Sitaram towards his relation, yet it was not difficult to observe that there was some cause which prevented Babaji from immediately proceeding to his house in town.

This cause is partially disclosed in the minutes of the Shastri's conference; but I am inclined to impute something to a secret desire in Babaji not to enter Baroda, until he possessed some ostensible office which might give him a right for interfering in affairs.

It was also natural for Babaji to wish that Sitaram should act up to the spirit of the letter with which he had invited him to Baroda; and that his public entry into the possession of his family house should have the appearance, as much as possible, of being desired by the Diwan.

8. The wish of Babaji also in respect to his appointment might be excited by the conduct of the Raja, who had been early in expressing his intentions in his favour, but which have been delayed with Babaji's concurrence in the expediency of waiting for a period when the appointment might take place with the consent or acquiescence of Sitaram.

9. From the conversation which the Shastri held on matters of *Babaji's* business with Babaji, or his confidential agent Bapu Mairal, you will *disposition* observe, Hon'ble Sir, with pleasure the just sentiments which Babaji entertains in respect to the pending reforms and the necessity of their execution, as well as the laudable example which he proposes in the instance of the delivery in of the account of the Government concerns under his charge.

10. This part of the conference affords no subject of remark. The experience and knowledge, which Babaji possessed in the affairs of this Government, had led him into the same train of thought and reflection, which every person sincerely interested in its welfare must necessarily have formed; and coincidence in opinion of the measures necessary for retrieving its embarrassed circumstances was a natural consequence.

11. The next subject of conversation was the completion of the Hon'ble Company's jaidad, and you will also observe, I trust, with equal satisfaction that a point of so much importance to the interests of the Company is likely to be determined with advantage, when the arrangements at present impending become more advanced.

12. I thought it necessary to obtain the sentiments of Babaji in respect to Kathiawar, with a view to sound how far they corresponded with the eventual views of the Hon'ble Company. I have however refrained from giving any encouragement to the prosecution of the schemes, which Babaji suggests, further than the instructions of Government already in my possession authorise; and I shall reserve any further consideration of this subject, until I have the honour to reply to Mr. Warden's letter of the 1st of September last.

13. Having briefly alluded to the several subjects of the conferences detailed in the minutes of the same, I have now to submit to your consideration the accompanying translate of a written memorandum delivered

by Babaji, corroborative of the sentiments which himself or his confidential Agent, Bapu Mairal, had verbally expressed to Gangadhar Shastri.

No. 1. Walker's memorandum for Gangadhar Shastri.

Need of plan Babaji having arrived at Baroda, and things being nearly ready to proceed to the final adjustment of the proposed plans of reform, it now becomes necessary that a scheme of our proposed proceedings should be drawn out in order that we may know the road on which we are travelling and not have to seek for it in the middle of our journey.

Babaji's task The first proceeding will be for Babaji to draw up in writing a draft of the detail and particulars of the arrangement, of which the principles are already agreed upon.

The order in which this may be drawn up, is indifferent. Could it follow the arrangement of the 7 articles, it would facilitate comparison; but this is a matter of little consequence, provided the assets of the Gaikwad State are stated, the amount of its encumbrances set forth, and the detail of the civil and military establishments explained and reduced to such a scale as to provide for the gradual liquidation of debt and [for] the proper degree of vigour and efficiency in the Government.

Babaji's sentiments being thus clearly expressed in writing, very little time will be required to translate and give them consideration; if they differ evidently (which they probably cannot), some consultation with Babaji will be required; but, whenever the bandobust is determined, the execution of it will be the immediate subject of consideration.

Babaji's office Babaji's sentiments therefore, in respect to the arrangements, should be accompanied by a scheme or prospectus for their execution. This will of course be finally determined upon at the same time that the arrangements are mutually agreed.

When our sentiments upon these great points are brought to coincide, and it is expected that there can be little cause for difference, then Babaji's appointment of khasgidarak should take place. If the Shastri exerts his abilities, this ought to be in a very few days; and it should be effected with good appearances in respect to the public and the world and with delicacy and cordiality to Sitaram.

Kathiawar Every part [*all the parts*] of our ultimate arrangements with the Gaikwad are so much connected together that it will be proper, while the preceding business advances, that Babaji should communicate his sentiments in respect to the arrangement, which he would propose for a settlement of the affairs of Kathiawar.

The principal object in that country is to ensure the recovery of the Gaikwad revenue, if possible without the necessity of the periodical advance of armed force, by the means of some amicable arrangement with the Chiefs, and to prevent the predatory and ruinous quarrels which occur between the Chieftains of the country, and generally speaking to the amelioration of the state of society. Babaji's prospectus should therefore comprehend the measures which he conceives would best effect the above objects.

Nothing probably is more necessary for the final tranquillity of *Kanhoji* Gujarat than some accommodation with the expelled Gaikwads; and the Shastri will know how gratifying this will prove to Mr. Duncan. Measures for effecting this accommodation can be commenced and persevered in without impeding the progress of other business.

Among the expelled Gaikwads, Kanhoji takes the lead; and the Shastri is required to ascertain Babaji's sentiments in respect to him, and what means or agency Babaji possesses of entering into negotiation with Kanhoji with any prospect of success of inducing that person to return and live quietly and peaceably within Gujarat upon an honourable allowance.

No. 2. Minutes of Gangadhar Shastri's conference with Babaji Appaji, Baroda, 26th October, 1806.

On the day before yesterday Mairal Bhau and the Diwanji met at the house of the latter. The conversation turned upon Babaji; and Mairal Bhau observed that the Diwanji had not been there for some days. The Diwanji replied that he had no business there, that he did not intend to consult Babaji upon any public duty, and that Babaji was but a servant of the Government, Mairal Bhau said nothing. *Babaji offended*

This conversation was reported to Babaji, and he in consequence deferred his intention of quitting camp and going to his house, which had been fixed for this morning.

Yesterday morning, when Major Walker paid his visit to Babaji, Sitaram desired Mairal Bhau to ascertain whether it was Babaji's intention to come to his house in the morning, and then to follow, and apprise him.

In consequence of this Mairal Bhau yesterday at 3 o'clock waited upon Sitaram, when he took the opportunity to inform him that it was not Babaji's intention to move into his house, in consequence of the conversation with the Diwanji, which has been already noticed, and which Mairal Bhau now communicated to Sitaram. *Babaji relents*

Sitaram immediately requested the Bhau not to think anything of this, that the Diwanji was but a young man, that he himself was the Diwan, and had written the letter which invited Babaji to Baroda, and that he was determined to be guided entirely by Babaji's counsels, and the Diwanji should conform himself accordingly. There were however three favours which he had to ask of Babaji, but he did not then specify them.

He then desired Mairal Bhau in communicating to Babaji the above conversation, also to express his earnest wishes that he would come and take up his quarters in the house prepared for him, that he had hitherto been at a loss to know how far this would have been agreeable to the Company's Government (making at the time an allusion to the supposed inflexibility of Babaji's temper); but, as he observed signs of friendship and regard, his scruples were removed.

The Diwanji was then sent for, and Sitaram told him that the expressions he had used to Mairal Bhau were improper, and that it was

necessary that both of them should submit to the counsels of Babaji in the same manner as if Raoba was alive, and desired the Diwanji to banish all inimical sentiments towards it.

The two brothers and Mairal Bhau then proceeded together to Babaji's tent, (6 in the evening). The Diwanji was left in the cutcherry while Babaji, Sitaram and Mairal Bhau retired to another tent, where Sitaram made Mairal Bhau repeat the preceding conversation. Babaji told Sitaram not to think anything of what had passed, and that he would occupy his house on Friday next.

*Shastri's
promise of
support*

When the Diwan and his brother had taken leave, and the Darbar dismissed, Babaji sent for the Shastri; Mairal Bhau and Bapu Mairal were present, in whose presence the whole of the above was related to him. Babaji then, addressing Mairal Bhau, said that he was but a servant of the Government; and should the above conversation be denied, he would not be able to controvert the denial; and it was therefore necessary that some person on the part of the Company's Government should also hear it.

On this the Shastri observed to Babaji that this was entirely a family affair; that it was not proper that the Company's Government should be concerned in it; but that Babaji might be assured that nothing would give the Company more satisfaction than to observe friendship and cordiality to prevail in Raoba's family.

Babaji's countenance appearing to the Shastri to be rather thoughtful, he told Babaji not to let anything that had passed, have any effect upon him; that it would be advisable to observe for a few days what was the conduct of the Administration in respect to him, in order that he might not be involved in any dilemma by precipitation; and if matters did not then turn out as was wished, Babaji had only to give the Shastri the letter of invitation to Baroda, which Sitaram had written him, and which, with the memorandum of arrangement and Babaji's proposals for reforms, should be transmitted to Government, and the result should be the investiture of him in the situation of khasgiwala to the Raja.

*First
articles*

The Shastri now produced a memorandum of the business which he had to transact. In this memorandum a reference being made to the first and second articles of the report of the 1st of January, framed by the Shastri, Babaji desired to see them. The Shastri having accordingly produced them, Babaji gave them his most cordial approbation. He assured the Shastri that they surpassed his own expectations and ideas, but at the same time observed that, admirable as the guide was, in the execution it would be necessary to admit of some variation, and concluded with giving his cordial consent to those two articles, which would preclude the necessity of his framing a counterproject.

Gaikwads

In the above articles the reference, which is made to Kanhoji Gaikwad, Mukundrao, etc. attracted the notice of Babaji. He approved of the provision intended to be given them and assured the Shastri that he would agree to anything respecting them that the Company's Government should conceive expedient.

Babaji in the course of this conversation observed that hitherto in *Forts* the Gaikwad service the charge of forts had been connected with the civil government and the management of districts, and that it would be advisable hereafter to separate those duties.

He also observed, that the two articles, which he had perused, took *Money* no notice of unauthorized balances of public money, which had been kept in the hands of sundry people; to which the Shastri replied by referring to the 56 articles of advice given to Sitaram.

The amount of the debt against the Gaikwad Government was also *Debt* referred to. Babaji estimated this at 1 crore and 50 lakhs of Rupees. He remarked that, as this debt had been contracted during the administration of his family, it was necessary to provide for the discharge of it. With this view he proposed immediately to deliver in his own accounts and pay into the sarkar's hands the amount of his balances, in order to enforce the same measures from others, in which task he hoped for the assistance of the Company's Government. The Shastri assured him he would receive the Company's support in realising all just demands.

At this period of the conversation, Babaji observed to Mairal Bha *Babaji's plan to retire* that, when Madhavrao Tatya went with Raoba, Govindrao Gaikwad bestowed upon him as a reward the situation of Majmudar; and as he himself had been for a long period employed upon the mulnkgiri service, what return did he suppose Sitaram would make to him for his services? He proceeded and observed that Sitaram had sent for him to assist him in business, specified in this letter, and that he was confident that, if Sitaram would consent to be guided by his opinion for one month, he would effect the whole of the business which he was so desirous of; but that, if Sitaram Bapu did not ask his advice upon this occasion, he foresaw the consequences which would ensue; but that it was his determination not to be a sharer therein, and he would in consequence not return to Kathiawar, but proceed to Bombay and there reside under the protection of the English Government. Here the conversation ended.

This morning Bapu Mairal came to the Shastri's tent and com- *Company's* menced a conversation respecting the Company's jaidad. To supply *jaidad* the deficiency he proposed that Kamal-ud-din's assignment, whose risalah would suffer a corresponding reduction in the reforms, should be withdrawn from Nadiad and the whole of the pargana become the Company's. Gorassa of the pargana of Moondha [*Mahudah*] should also be ceded. The varat on Limbdi shall be changed to the permanent assignment of Idar Modassa to the Company. The Bhavnagar Raja's tribute also to be permanently relinquished to the Company.

This evening, Bapu Mairal called on the Shastri by Babaji's desire *Kathiawar* in order to communicate the result of Babaji's reflections on the scheme *scheme* for settling the affairs of Kathiawar.

Bapu Mairal commenced with communicating Babaji's full assent to the two articles, I and II, of the report of the 1st January, which will be executed accordingly, subject to such little modifications as may be found necessary in the execution.

When the arrangements proposed in these two articles are effected, Babaji proposed that a respectable detachment of both British and Gaikwad troops should be prepared, and that Major Walker and himself should proceed with them and encamp at Morvi, which is the centre of all the principal States in that country, and in this place security should be taken from all the Chiefs, engaging to make good the just amount of the Gaikwad revenues at Baroda; and should any of them not perform their engagements, that the troops should proceed to punish them accordingly.

Mangrol With this expedition the recovery of the pargana of Mangrol for the Gaikwad Government should be connected. Mangrol is an ancient possession of the Gaikwad Government, yielding a revenue of 56,000 Rupees annually, which within the last 15 years has been subjected to the Junagarh Nawab, which it is now proposed to take from him.

Company's jaidad Babu Mairal proceeded to notice another proposal of Babaji, for the completion of the

Jaidad	Rs.	11,70,000
In which the following are deficient:		
Dumali-gaons	Rs.	58,000
Limbdi varat	"	30,000
Darakdars etc.	"	57,000
		<hr/>
	"	1,45,000
		<hr/>
	Rs.	10,25,000

To supply which it is proposed:

Kamal-ud-din's assignment on Nadiad should be withdrawn	Rs. 50,000	
Dumali-gaons with the exception of 3 villages appropriated for the support of the pagodas of Dakor	"	48,000
Gorassa	"	4,000
Idar Modassa	"	30,000
		<hr/>
	Rs.	1,32,000
Balance hereafter supplied as may be found advisable	"	13,000
		<hr/>
	Rs.	1,45,000

To this proposal the Shastri objected to Idar as a Mewasi mulukgiri collection. Babu Mairal said that this was founded on the wish of the English Government as expressed in the schedule to the treaty. But this need not be a subject of difficulty, as Babaji was well disposed to complete the engagements of his Government in any manner that might on mutual consultation be found advisable.

No. 3. *Memorandum of various articles received from Babaji Appaji.*

Difficulty 1. The State is involved in debt. To discharge this debt would be creditable to the State. This work requires money. The revenues of

the State are disbursed in its regular expenses; therefore the money required to defray the public encumbrances in question must be supplied from some new source.

Let us now refer to the injuries done to the State in a pecuniary *Inquiry* point of view during the respective reigns of the late Pilaji Bawa, Damaji Bawa, Fatesingrao, Manajirao and Govindrao Bawa, besides those of more recent date by soukars, kamavisdars and others, and to this object: that [in case of] such injury done to the State by individuals, who may have embzzled or so misapplied the use of the public money, such circumstance shall have [due] weight and investigation; and wherever it shall be found to be the case, that the sarkar shall demand and take it. It would accordingly be desirable that there should be an open uninterrupted path to the completion of this work.

2. Of the arrangements proposed for the country of Kathiawar, *Kathiawar* let such an object be deferred until the completion of the arrangements *scheme* to be effected with the Gaikwad State at the seat of Government of Baroda. When this work is finished, then let Babaji Saheb and Major Walker proceed into Kathiawar accompanied by two or three battalions, and making choice of some central situation, such as Morvi Malia, encamp there, in order to prosecute the objects intended. The first work to be done will require to obtain a most efficient security from all the talukdars of that country to convince and admonish them of the necessity of paying their yearly pecuniary obligations at Baroda, without the necessity of deputing a force for that purpose. Any individual Chief who may disregard these injunctions, to be punished in such manner as shall meet the mutual approbation, of the regulating parties.

The taluka of Mangrol was originally the property of the sarkar; *Mangrol* therefore, that it shall be an object with this Government to take back again these lands into their own hands. That this work shall be effected after the forms of justice, and a thana shall be placed there for its immediate protection.

3. Situated within the territories of the sarkar, are various forts. *Fort* It was the custom formerly that the killadar and sibandi in charge of such forts were persons immediately detached from the seat of Government; but since the discharge of the Arabs these places have become entirely subject to the orders and management of the kamavisdars. If to refer to the propriety of such arrangement, it is clearly improper and irregular; therefore in future a party of sibandi from the seat of Government should be detached on such duty, and some trustworthy and respectable person be appointed killadar, in whose hands should be placed the entire management and direction, of the fort. The sibandi required for the duties of the mahal should be amenable in all respects to the kamavisdar.

4. Kanhojirao, Mukundrao and Murarrao, besides other persons *Gaikwads* inimical to this State, have no claims thereon; but, while traversing the country, they promote warfare and destroy tranquillity; therefore it would be advisable to endeavour to bring these persons to a right way of thinking; and having done so, to provide for them some means

of subsistence, considering also on some convenient spot for their residence. In regard to a yearly nemunk for their subsistence, let it be after the manner of that already provided for Malharrao Gaikwad; and on meeting the mutual assent of the regulating parties, let the amount, so determined on, be regularly discharged.

Darakdars 5. Let the darakdars of the State respectively conduct the direct duties of their immediate situations and not the least more.

6. On the subject of jaidad, an amount of Rupees 11,70,000 was first of all settled upon, and mahals accordingly appropriated. This sum is subject to certain deficiencies on account of Dimali grants, viz. to the yearly amount of Rupees 57,000. Besides, it will require another source for the payment of the Rupees 30,000 hitherto defrayed from the taluka of Limbdi, which taluka is the property of the Peshwa; also to provide other means for the discharge of all demands, under the heads of assamidars, varachasans, and dayetes, etc. Accordingly when the arrangements and regulations of the State shall be consummated, then with the mutual consent of the regulating parties it will be easy to fix on some spot more directly adequate to answer the 3 deficiencies in question.

Other points 7. The report on the estimated receipts and disbursements of the State, formed by Gangadhar Shastri for the information of the Company's Government, I have seen. The report comprises an estimated account up to the end of 1861, and the two first paragraphs thereof meet my entire approbation. At the time of making these arrangements any alteration that may be judged fit, will be done by the mutual assent of the parties concerned, and some measure more lasting and efficient be determined upon, by which to conduct the great pecuniary concerns of this State.

Protection 8. As the consummation of the above written regulations will be a great matter of displeasure to many individuals, it becomes a solicitous and desirable point to obtain an efficient and lasting guarantee for Babaji Appaji and for his family connections.

1806 *Baroda, 2nd December, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 195)*
Alexander Walker to Henry Shank.

Guard of honour I request you will have the goodness to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor the accompanying copy of a letter to the address of Lieut.-Colonel Woodington, requesting him to order a guard of British troops to attend upon Babaji Appaji during that person's residence in Baroda.

This measure, I will thank you to explain to the Hon'ble the Governor, appeared necessary in order to give confidence to Babaji, as well as to give his residency in Baroda and appointment of khasgiwala as much importance as possible, and to manifest the support under which Babaji would proceed to execute the important measures at present impending. These reasons will, I trust, appear satisfactory to the Hon'ble the Governor and obtain his approval to the arrangement which I now have the honour to report.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Henry Woodington.

1. I have the honour to acquaint you that His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad has been pleased to confer upon Babaji Appaji the office of khasgidiwan. I have to request in consequence of this appointment that you will have the goodness to direct that Babaji Appaji may have the same military honours paid him as those which the Diwan has been accustomed to receive. *To guard Babaji*

2. The greatest political importance attached to the character of Babaji, connected with the progress of events now pending at the Gaikwad capital, will prolong this person's stay at Baroda for some time; and the same circumstances also require that his person during his residence in Baroda should have the protection of a guard of British troops.

3. In order however that this may be afforded with as little inconvenience as possible, I beg leave to suggest the reduction of the guard at the Diwan's to 60 rank and file; and at the same time to request that you would have the goodness to direct such an increase in the detail as would allow Babaji a guard of a native officer and 40 rank and file, and a drummer, and a fifer.

4. The same circumstances, which require the person of Babaji to be protected with an English guard, also require that every practicable degree of prudence and precaution should be observed at the present moment, and the detail of the fort and pura guards be maintained at the present state of efficiency.

No. 2. Bombay orders.

In acknowledging the receipt of the above letter the Resident was on the 9th instant informed that the allotment of a guard of the British troops attend upon Babaji Appaji during his residence at Baroda was approved. *Approval*

Bombay, 7th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)
Jonathan Duncan to Babaji Appaji.

1807

Under the existing state of circumstances at Baroda, of which I am kept fully informed by the very respectable Major Walker, it will, I doubt not, be satisfactory to you to learn that I have seen with approbation the course of measures hitherto in progress for effecting the required reforms in the expenditure of the Gaikward sarkar, and I have now only to recommend your continuing, in concurrence with the Resident, to apply your best advices and exertions towards the full accomplishment of what has thus auspiciously been begun; looking at the same time with kindness on your nephew, Sitaram Raoji, and his brother; and affording them in the important affairs now depending your salutary advice and assistance, as being in fact all of you the nearly connected members of one family, which the Company's Government is desirous impartially to cherish and protect, whilst for yourself, you may rest assured of the continuance of the Company's favour as long as you pursue and promote (as I doubt not you always will) the good and prosperity of the Gaikwad State. *Approval*

1807 *Baroda, 5th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P.D. 201)*

Alexander Walker to Henry Shank.

Letters I have the honour to forward the kharita to the address of the Hon'ble the Governor, which were omitted in my letter of the 3rd instant, accompanied by a further one from Babaji Appaji, forwarding the usual complimentary offering of oil seeds on the festival of Sankrant.

No. 1. Translation of a letter from Babaji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 3rd February, and received on the 13th February, 1807.

Promises Your letter of 5th April, 1806, was received at an auspicious moment and has afforded me great pleasure. It purported to the relations of amity subsisting between His Highness Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur and the Hon'ble Company. It was proper the lustre of the same should be made manifest to the world. I have likewise been fully informed of everything from the verbal communication of Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan, who is the well-wisher of both States; and with the advice of the respectable Major Walker an impartial and proper adjustment for Government shall take place, so as to maintain the respect of Government unimpaired and render its resources equal to its disbursements, preserving at the same time undiminished the dignity of my dear relative, Sitaram Raoji Diwan. His Highness has been pleased in consequence, and in view also to your friendship, to confer upon me the office of khasgidarak and khilat, under date the 9th Ramzan, or 21st November, 1806; and the grand arrangement of the darakdars and the mutasaddis, etc. commenced yesterday, being the 2nd February; and under my Master's prosperity and your aid and assistance the same will become apparent. I shall hereafter write you in detail; and it rests, upon the pleasure of your Government to uphold me and my connections. You have on all occasions been assisting, and will, as I feel satisfied, continue your support, since the honour and respectability of the darakship entirely springs from you. In discharging the duties of this office I shall not relax in whatever may tend to meet the exigencies of the two Governments as you may rely upon, and, God willing, having established in a suitable manner the traces of my Master's Government, the alliance of the two States will be augmented.

No. 2. Translation of a letter from Babaji Appaji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 15th January and received 13th February, 1807.

A long time has elapsed since I have had the pleasure to receive a letter from you. It is proper that you at all times gratify me with your correspondence. I have according to the Hindu custom, filled a bag with oil-seeds mixed with a reply to this.

1807 *Baroda, 1st July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 209)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Babaji in charge Previous to my departure for Kathiawar, Babaji Appaji having expressed a desire that I would favour him with a communication of my sentiments relative to the conduct of the Administration during my absence, I drew up the accompanying paper containing such observations as I conceived might be useful in reminding him of such objects as the Hon'ble the Company's Government expected to see executed under his management.

Many of the observations in this paper will appear trite, common, and some of them are already executed. I conceive however it might be generally useful in exhibiting a view of the general scope of the labours of the Government and those points of improvement which appear capable of execution through the agency of Babaji.

No. 1. Memorandum from Major Walker to Babaji Appaji

The arduous reforms of the Gaikwad State, which have been under-^{'Advice} taken under your direction, having now arrived at that advanced stage of progress which enables Major Walker to depart to Kathiawar to join the troops, he with pleasure avails himself of the invitation, which Babaji has made, to communicate to him some sentiments of friendly counsels relative to the reforms and to the future conduct of the administration during the expedition into Kathiawar.

The Company's Government have viewed with much satisfaction ^{Praise} the zeal and talent which Babaji has manifested in the arduous and honourable task of prosecuting these reforms; and the happy prospects of complete success, which these labours have produced, must in their final result fully entitle Babaji to the just gratitude of his own Government and the favour and protection of the Company.

The most serious undertaking in these reforms has been brought to ^{Task done} a happy conclusion. The enormous arrears of the military establishment of the Gaikwad State have been ascertained and adjusted, and the reduction of these establishments to an account consistent with the income of the State has also been effected.

This great obstacle being now removed, the future proceedings ^{Special points} seem easy and secure, their progress must be gradual, and nothing now prevents my departure; but previous thereto, the following observations are recommended to the attention of Babaji under a well grounded confidence that the same ability, which has hitherto been displayed, will be continued in prosecuting and terminating the work in which such progress has been made.

Article 1: To cause a rigid but impartial investigation into the state of the collections from the first periods up to the present with a view to ascertain the real value of each district and separate village. To make an istawa settlement (a lease for a number of years gradually improving in the rent) of the mahals; but to facilitate the intended investigation of the accounts, the present managers of the districts should be removed from their respective charges, and kamavisdars of approved intelligence and integrity appointed, which measures should be followed by an open and public investigation of the accounts through the medium of the zamindars.

Article 2: Should it be thought advisable to retain the service of the managers of the districts, who may be removed, they may be appointed to the charge of a district, provided they have first produced the account of the past management for investigation and furnished security to reimburse the sarkar for any unauthorised advantages, but without this security no one should be appointed.

Article 3: The establishment of a judicial tribunal for the speedy administration of justice would be a very desirable improvement in the Gaikwad territories. A well constituted panchayat or commission of arbitration, when circumstances require it, under the authority of Government is the best expedient, when the members are men of character and the award unbiassed.

Article 4: During the reign of Fatesing the expenditure of the modikhana was upon a very limited scale; at the present period the expenditure of grain to the paga is much increased. The just regulation of this department is an object of much consequence to the State, and considerable saving may be effected by ascertaining and determining the actual quantity required to be issued and by checking on the accounts the casualties and the broken periods. All relations should be equalised by a general standard, and no one [should] have to complain of partiality.

Article 5: Independent of the reductions which have been effected in the military establishment in general, a still further reduction should take place on a strict investigation of the establishments allowed for palankeens, assamis and karkuns.

Article 6: As amildars are numerous in all the Gaikwad mahals, an inquiry should be instituted into all burthens of this descriptions, and their abuses rectified by the abolition of those which are unnecessary and improper.

Article 7: There are at present many respectable persons long connected with this Government, who want the means of livelihood, these persons should have the preference in bestowing vacant employments with due reference to their abilities and condition.

Article 8: Some persons will be found to possess many situations different in their nature and incompatible with a just performance of duty, such as the charge of two or three districts, silahdar's employments, civil employments, etc. Each individual ought to be provided for handsomely, but the extra appointment should be otherwise disposed of.

Article 9: The alienation of the public resources for the maintenance of individuals is always disadvantageous to the State. Those who possess jagir-villages should be remunerated with a proportionable salary or pension; but all villages of this description, that can be resumed with propriety and delicacy, it would be advisable to cause to revert to the sarkar.

Article 10: Such jagirs as it may on investigation be deemed advisable to continue, should also undergo examination; and a register of the holders and the amount of their charge be accordingly framed.

Article 11: It has been customary for the wasuldars to pay nazranahs to the sarkar. The arrears due to Government on this account should be collected, and arrangements made for its future regular collections.

Article 12: The expenditure under the head of extraordinary in the mahals requires investigation. The establishment should be regulated and determined, and no extra charge whatever allowed, but such as are necessary may be repeated at the time and regularly receive sanction.

Article 13: An additional sibandi is employed with the darakdars and officers of Government. The ancient custom in this respect should be observed; and any expense, inconsistent therewith, be abolished.

Article 14: The chabutra and customs of the town being farmed, these collections should be entrusted to the person who makes the most advantageous offer.

Article 15: Let the actual receipts of the zamindars of all the mahals, inclusive of the athavisi, on the account of their respective perquisites and dustoors be examined; and where an excess beyond what is correct may be detected, let it be recovered for the advantage of Government. This rule should also extend to fines of the town and districts.

Article 16: Whenever a minister of Government or a darakdar holds either a revenue employment or village, let it be understood that they are to do so only on the same terms as other individuals.

Article 17: The Diwan and the darakdars possess certain rights under the denominations of dayete and Darbar kharch, which is levied from the mahals'-mulukgiri collections and the military establishments of silahdars and sibandi. These official perquisites should be ascertained and be regulated, and care taken to prevent any abuses among the inferior agents employed in the collection of these perquisites.

Article 18: It will be proper that all important business should receive the *dana* or official formality of His Highness the Raja, such as nemnuks or establishments in the mahals, papers authorising the liquidation of arrears to the military establishments, and all papers relative to the adjustment of accounts.

Article 19: The household expenses of the Raja require to be new modelled. This establishment appears capable of being placed upon a more respectable but at the same time more economical and regular footing.

Article 20: The public gunjis or haystock might be regulated much to public advantage. In some places there are pagas of horse, but no grass-lands; in others, grass-lands, but no pagas; were the department to be regulated, the necessity of the purchase of grass might be obviated.

Article 21: On the ordinary and current business of Government, such as daily chittis (notes) and general accounts, the *dana* and *karar* respectively of Fatesing may be annexed.

Article 22: Public Darbars should always be held at the Raja's palace. This is necessary for the support of his dignity and authority, and it exhibits to the world an honourable and dutiful attention on the

part of the officers of Government. If indisposition should however render this desirable course unpracticable, it may be held elsewhere, rather than business should be interrupted.

Article 23: The considerable expenses, incurred in the athavisi, render it advisable that this important department of the Gaikwad revenue should be assumed into the immediate direction of Government, and a confidential and capable karkun be deputed to examine locally into the sources of expenses and the general state of that province.

Article 24: To provide respectability for the immediate relations of the Gaikwad family is necessary and proper upon every occasion; but the provisions for those relations should be made as little burthen-some to the State as possible. The principle of economy can be observed however, and the Gaikwad's immediate relations be forwarded by placing them in situations equivalent to their rank and birth. Appointments of this nature will be respectable, and the allowed enrolments of these offices will enable them to live in that style of respectability their rank entitles them to, and save the State the expenses of a separate maintenance.

Article 25: There would be a considerable advantage in causing a temporary relief of the troops of the Gaikwad army; a just distribution of duty preserves obedience and maintains discipline. Part of the Kathiawar troops may be advantageously ordered to Baroda and Mahi Kantha; and Kamal-ud-din, Raja Pandhre and Amin Saheb directed to join the Kathiawar troops.

Article 26: An adjustment of all outstanding accounts with the creditors of the State is particularly desirable and essentially necessary. It is disrespectful to be unacquainted with the exact state of any concerns, and each succeeding delay of settlement multiplies the difficulty of adjustment. As these accounts are settled, they should be registered according to their priority of date and ought to be liquidated in due course. As however the settlement and payment of these accounts were entirely dependent upon the assistance which the Gaikwad Government have received from the present loan, it is indispensable that this should be first cleared.

Article 27: For the above purpose therefore it would be desirable to increase the sum of 17,50,000 Rupees, annually set apart for this purpose, by 2,50,000 Rupees more, making up an annual assignment of 20 lakhs. To the same purpose every available resource should be applied. By a little exertion in the first instance the accounts of the loan are greatly reduced and a considerable saving of interest effected. Let therefore the recoverances of Kathiawar for 1864, the Mahi Kantha mulukgiri for 1862-3-4 with every recoverance from the concealed revenues and peculations in the districts be appropriated to this purpose. This punctuality will enable the soukars to furnish more aid and keep the permanent military establishment regularly paid.

Article 28: Superintending officers on karkuns on the part of Government should be appointed to every department, particularly to the modikhana and payment of the pagas.

Article 29: The system of farming by makta is not calculated to afford Government the full advantages of its resources, and it is also detrimental to the prosperity of the district, as the only interest and concern of the farmer is to increase his own profits. This system of *rusud* also being abolished, the opportunity is now favourable for establishing the system of the *kacheha vyaj*, or allowing full credit for the collections, and charging them with the actual establishment and expense, and placing *karkuns* on the part of Government in each *mahal* or district, who should keep a regular account of receipts and disbursements, and forward a copy monthly to the *sarkar*.

Article 30: The *karkuns*, whom it may be necessary to place in the *mahals*, need not occasion any extra expense to Government, the persons now enjoying assurances may be called upon to perform this duty and yield a service to the State corresponding to the income they receive.

Article 31: The benefit, which the public interest has derived from the conduct of *Takhatabai*, and the material assistance she has rendered, makes that lady deserving of every consideration and attention from the Government. It is desirable that she and her son should be placed in a state of independence and security, and this subject is accordingly recommended to *Babaji's* attention.

Article 32: *Babaji Appaji* having afforded an honourable example of fidelity and integrity in promising to produce a true account of his actual receipts and disbursements from *Kadi*, *Kathiawar* and *Petlad*, and to give the Government actual credit for all receipts, inclusive of the secret sources of private emoluments which have usually been considered as a perquisite, *Babaji* may therefore rest assured that the Company's Government will support the justice of his actual charges being passed, and of receiving a remuneration commensurate to his trouble and the service he has performed in this instance.

Article 33: For your satisfaction, and to assist the Government in the details of the *mahals'* accounts, and adjusting the old balances of the *soukars* with the aid of a valuable and active agent, *Gangadhar Shastri* is left at *Baroda*. His services however cannot be spared for more than 15 days; at the expiration of that period it is requested he may be dispatched to join the *Kathiawar* troops.

Article 34: The whole of the Hon'ble Company's troops and equipment being advanced to the furthest state that they can be permitted, my junction with them can no longer be delayed. It is here necessary to impress forcibly on *Babaji's* mind that troops cannot be maintained in the field without very considerable expenses, and each day of delay adds thereto. The advantages, expected to be derived from the expedition into *Kathiawar*, are great, but their value depends upon the expedition which may be used in effecting them. Everyday that is lost, detracts from the value of these arrangements. It is therefore necessary that *Babaji* should seriously consider this subject and its great importance, as the merit of the *Kathiawar* arrangements consists in the smallness of the expense and in being performed in the shortest possible period.

Article 35: Let therefore arrangements be immediately made to cause the Gaikwad troops to join the English camp without delay.

Article 36: Let Fatesing Gaikwad immediately prepare to move. Where zeal and intention are not wanting, long preparations are not required; and I am confident that the honourable anxiety of the young Prince for the welfare of the Gaikwad State will cause him to overlook every obstacle that may retard his departure beyond 15 days from the date of my leaving Baroda. This measure is desirable, it will add respect to the Gaikwad name. It will give Fatesing an insight into public affairs and make him acquainted with the customs of the army, and military duty, as well as afford him considerable acquaintance with the country and inhabitants.

Article 37: Among other arrangements that of inducing the illegitimate members of the Gaikwad family, who are now wandering in exile in that country, to return to Baroda on an adequate provision for their wants, requires attention. So long as these persons wander in foreign countries, interference and dissensions in the Gaikwad family are perpetuated and kept alive; and these persons are so many instruments in the hands of the intriguing for disturbing the government.

These advices are submitted to Babaji under a confidence that they will receive from him that attention which the design, with which they are dictated, may cause them to merit and from the sincere interest which the Company's Government take in the welfare of the Gaikwad State.

1807 *Camp at Gutu, 11th September, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 212)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Reassuring Babaji I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th August, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Hon'ble the Governor to Sitaram on the occasion of the departure of Banduji from Bombay.

Upon this occasion I request that you would have the goodness respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying copy of a consequent letter, which I addressed to Babaji Appaji, and which I conceived was necessary to obviate the effect of any misrepresentation which might get abroad, relative to the departure of an agent of Sitaram from Bombay with letters to his principal.

The importance of the exact and rigid execution of the measures in progress at Baroda is greater than was at first conceived; and Babaji, both in respect to public situation and private feeling, is now more delicately placed than at any other juncture. An extreme jealousy and suspicion is a remarkable feature both in the character of Sitaram and Babaji. It is difficult to describe the operation of these feelings, but we have experienced their effects, and it has often required some arrangement and address to prevent them from proceeding to a prejudicial height.

However innocent the letter which has been transmitted to Sitaram [is] in meaning, and although the actual sentiments conveyed are

actually complimentary to Babaji in effecting the reductions to which it alludes, yet the tendency of any mark of public attention to the agency deputed by Sitaram to Bombay will, under the misrepresentation that his party may be disposed to circulate, be to alarm Babaji and to suspend his activity in prosecuting affairs at Baroda.

6. It also may cause Sitaram to conceive that his hopes may be obtained without implicit obedience to the commands of his Government, which at present form the groundwork of a settlement hereafter to be made for the reintroduction of Sitaram's agency under wholesome limitations.

To prevent therefore Babaji from receiving any false impressions from the improper reports, which Sitaram or his adherents may be disposed to circulate respecting this letter, I have been induced to address the enclosure to Babaji; which under this explanation of my motives, I trust, may receive the approbation of Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

Copy of a letter from Major Walker to Babaji Appaji.

Since my departure from Baroda I have received many letters from *Highly* Bombay, conveying the sentiments of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-*esteemed* Council as well as those of the Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council on the reforms at Baroda. In all of these letters have both the Governments duly appreciated the exertion and labour of your management in effecting reforms of so great and real importance to the Gaikwad State; and they will be disposed to pay every just attention to your claims on the gratitude and generosity of your Sovereign.

Mr. Duncan in a letter, which he has lately written to Sitaram by Banduji, has expressed himself equally warmly of the reforms which have been effected under your management. Should you have heard of the arrival of a letter by Banduji from any other quarter, do no let this circumstance occasion any other sentiment than that your services are properly appreciated.

Had I been at Baroda, I should have communicated the subject of these letters as I received them; but at present I can only mention their general tenor. In doing this however I must repeat my former recommendation to persevere in prosecuting these reforms to a final termination, which result the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council only awaits, before they express in explicit terms direct to yourself their sentiments of that correct and vigorous line of conduct, which has produced such extensive benefit to the Gaikwad State.

In the meanwhile it will be satisfactory to you to be apprised that this expression of their sentiments does not arise from any depreciation of the value of the services which you have performed; on the contrary, the Government have a full sense of the benefit and value of the proceedings at Baroda, which entitle you to the gratitude of the Gaikwad Government and the protection of the Company, which will be continued to be manifested on all proper occasions to the advantage of yourself and family.

*Remark in the Diary.**Approval*

In reply to the preceding letter Major Walker was on the 23rd instant advised that Government had no objection to the letter written by him to Babaji, and that the continuance here of Sitaram's principal agent (Sakharam) was only tolerated in consequence of its being understood to be in the opinion of the Resident preferable under existing circumstances to his return to Baroda; but that, whenever that preferability might in the Resident's judgment cease to operate, Sakharam would be desired to depart.

*Resolution of Council of the 24th August on the letter from the Resident at Baroda, dated 1st July.**Wholesale
praise*

1. In acknowledging the letter from the Resident at Baroda of the 1st of July, the Secretary is to express to him the Board's marked approbation of the instructions he has furnished to Babaji, excepting that in respect to the 3rd article it is not well understood whether the Resident means to prefer in his recommendation under that head an established court of justice or merely a panchayat or commission of arbitrations.

2. The suggestions in the 6th and 7th articles, as to a reform in the charge on account of assimdars or pensioners under that denomination, and as to the preference to be given to the connection of the Gaikwad family in the distribution of employments, are founded on good policy and humanity; and the Resident will no doubt attend to these considerations having due weight in the proposed arrangements to which they refer.

3. The 8th and 9th articles are likewise entitled to the particular approbation of Government, the former as tending to simplify the duties of the executive officers of the Gaikwad Administration, and the latter to restore and maintain its efficiency by vesting in it the receipt and disbursement of all its own landed fund.

4. The rule suggested in the 18th article for the sanction of the Raja being obtained to all important acts of Government cannot be too strictly observed. No money in particular should be issued from the treasury, nor any tankha or assignment granted, or makhlasī incurring expense or conferring trust and authority, without the observance of this requisite and salutary [*measure*]; from which it is not meant to exclude the operation of the provision in the 21st article, allowing of the sanction of Fatesing, the Raja's brother and the heir apparent, having operation in the less material instances of current business, such as authorising payments or giving effect to details already sanctioned in their source and principle by the superior Raja; but these should all be given in public Darbar, and none of the business of Government allowed to be otherwise transacted, with the exception only of the unavoidable necessity adverted to in the 22nd article.

5. The Resident's observations in the 25th article, in respect to the utility of the occasional relief of the Gaikwad troops, are obviously just and should be carried into effect.

6. Those which follow in the 26th article, respecting the adjustment of all outstanding accounts with the creditors of the State and the priority to be insured to the liquidation of the late extensive loan, which has afforded the medium and prospect of restoring the Gaikwad State from a condition of impending insolvency, are highly judicious and cannot be too strictly adhered to; nor can too much attention be paid to the full and exclusive application of the means that stand noticed in the 27th paragraph for securing the invariable and indispensable regularity of the payments in question.

7. The notice taken in the 31st article of the benefit which the public service has derived from the co-operation of Takhtabai is approved, inclusive of the intention of placing that lady and her son in a state of independence.

8. When Babaji shall have faithfully rendered the account referred to in the 32nd article, the British Government will be disposed more particularly, in view to his late very acceptable services in the reforms, to pay every just attention to his circumstances.

9. All the other parts of these instructions merit and receive the approbation of Government; more especially the contents of the 37th article, as to composing the differences in the Gaikwad family and providing in that view adequate means for the support of each of them, are points the more desirable as having constituted a principal object in our original interposition in the Gaikwad concerns in the year 1801-2, although from the course of events the realisation of these beneficial designs has been thus long protracted, but never abandoned or lost sight of, as far as intermediate circumstances have admitted.

10. If the Board have thus much reason to be satisfied with the instructions of the Resident to Babaji, there is also equal ground to be gratified with the memorandum that he has prepared for the satisfaction of Sitaram Raoji,¹ the ex-minister, who must, it is conceived, feel gratefully impressed by the instructive and conciliatory propositions therein submitted to his consideration, so obviously combined as these are with the future prosperity of the Government, which he may thus still avail himself of the privilege of remaining actively at the head, provided he shall acquiesce with cordiality in the propositions for conducting it under such rules as are in all Governments requisite to maintain regularity and to operate as checks against the indulgence of partiality and profusion.

11. Meanwhile the reception, which Sitaram appears to have given to these recommendations, and the footing, on which the further consideration of the subject has been left till the return of the Resident from Kathiawar, are each of them circumstances as favourable as could be wished to the ultimate desirable accomplishment of the several important objects yet in progress at Baroda, the happy conclusion of which the Board have no difficulty in anticipating from the consideration of what has been already effected through the Resident's exertions, unwearied perseverance and approved judgment.

1. See *Sitaram*, letter of the 1st July, 1807.

Bombay orders.

Orderd that the Resident be written to by the Secretary in conformity to the above resolutions, and a corresponding letter prepared for the Supreme Government. The subject of the above proceedings is also to be added to the general letter to the Court of Directors under preparation.

C. FATESING

1806 *Baroda*, 1st January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Fatesing Fatesing's share in the reforms, his character: see Section *Plans of Reform*, 1st January, 1806, paras 37-39, 139, 144-147.

1807 *Baroda*, 6th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 201)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Walker & Fatesing 23. Sitaram in his conversation with Vishnupant Tatya [See *accompaniment No. 1*] having referred to my public visit to Fatesing, it may be proper on this occasion to advert to this interview.

24. A communication had been confidentially opened with this young man to ascertain his sentiments in regard to the measures in progress; and every opportunity was embraced to impress him with a favourable opinion of their intent.

25. The jealous manner however, in which he himself and his mother had been watched by the emissaries of the Administration, had rendered Fatesing distrustful; and he required a personal interview and assurance of the reforms being countenanced by the Company's Government.

26. This interview took place on the 4th instant, and I have the honour to enclose a separate memorandum of the conversation held with Fatesing on the occasion.

27. From this memorandum the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe that Fatesing has fully acceded to the arrangements in progress for the reforms in this State.

28. By the accession of this young Prince the arrangements will acquire under the senior member of the Gaikwad family, next to Anandrao, a stability and constitutional course which promises the happiest effect.

No. 1. Communication from Vishnupant Tatya belonging to the firm of Hari Bhakti to Gangadhar Shastri, and repeated by him to Major Walker.

Walker & Fatesing Sitaram then asked Vishnupant if he knew what had passed at Fatesing's. Sitaram continued to observe that he knew that the Shastri, Babaji and Fatesing had been engaged in communication with each other; and he now saw from the public visit, which Major Walker had since made, that everything had been determined with Fatesing.

to invest his brother, Fatesing, with such a share in the administration of public affairs as might supply the defects in the government of this State, arising from circumstances connected with the constitution of His Highness the Raja.

In the course of the proceedings to effect a point of so much importance to the personal welfare of the Raja, the efficiency of his government and the permanency of the reforms now in advance, no further difficulties have occurred than those which were to be expected.

In order to remove every doubt and scruple which might exist, the medium of Takhtabai was made use of to explain to His Highness the advantages which would result from this arrangement and the impediments to public business which it was intended to remove.

The most important object was to secure His Highness from the consequence of the intrigues of low and designing men, and rescue him from the fatal result which might ensue from the facility of his disposition in an unguarded hour.

Independent of the near interest which Fatesing had in the prosperity of the State, every motive resulting from considerations of gratitude, duty and affection must prompt him to consult its honour and the comfort of his Sovereign and elder brother, Anandrao.

As the presumptive successor of Anandrao and the next head of the Gaikwad family, he was the only person who was eligible to perform the important object for which he was proposed to be selected, or who united in a similar degree the same interests and qualifications.

Nor was the investiture of Fatesing intended to detract from the sovereign authority of the Raja or lessen his dignity. Of these the Company were the guardians and would continue so, and the surest guarantee to Fatesing of the protection of and support of the Hon'ble Company's Government was the propriety and correctness of his conduct to his elder.

Such, Hon'ble Sir, was the general tenor of the arguments which have from time to time been urged on the attention of Takhtabai and Fatesing.

Takhtabai having concurred in the expediency and propriety of the intention, she promised to exert her influence to procure the concurrence of the Raja. This lady accordingly proceeded from time to time to impress the advantages of the measure intended. She was not however immediately successful; and as His Highness seemed to be unsettled in his determination, she suggested that I should pay him a visit with a view that her influence might have more effect when urged after my representations.

In consequence of this intimation from Takhtabai I waited upon the Raja at the palace on the 5th instant. His Highness received me with much cordiality, and after some general conversation, in which I observed that he was so well prepared for the measure, that it was

unnecessary to say much, he called me on one side and communicated his wishes to invest Fatesing with the desired share in the administration.

In communicating this intention His Highness distinctly repeated that this arrangement was not to affect his own sovereignty; that he was still to be considered as the lord and master, the public business to be conducted with his seal and in his palace.

These propositions were too reasonable not to receive an immediate and full concurrence, and the 6th was fixed upon as the day for the investiture of Fatesing.

His Highness further promised to make a visit to the Residency on the following day to evince the sincerity of his intentions and professions as well as to pay the compliment of a visit, which he had not done since he went out to Khanderao.

On the evening of the 5th I paid a visit to Fatesing and proceeded generally to explain to this young Prince the principles on which it was hoped his future conduct would be guided.

The support and protection, which the Hon'ble the Company had extended to the Gaikwad State, were explained to have in view the particular benefit of his family; that Anandrao Gaikwad was the head of that family, whom it was his duty to respect and obey; but that a few concise articles would be submitted to his consideration, and to which it was expected he would subscribe his concurrence.

To this proposal Fatesing afforded his cordial concurrence.

The paper, which it is intended to submit to Fatesing, will contain a few declaratory principles of the mode in which he is to conduct business.

It will open with a declaration of his allegiance and duty to His Highness and of his intentions to assist with his best endeavours the alleviation of the embarrassments of the State and to prosecute the reforms commenced, in conformity to the orders which His Highness had already issued. It acknowledges the engagements of his family and provides for the stability of the Administration.

The visit, which the Raja promised to make to the Residency, took place, as he had intimated on the 5th; and in the course of it, having retired into my private apartment, he again repeated his intentions of investing Fatesing on the following day.

On the day succeeding this visit, I accordingly repaired to the palace, as had been appointed, to be present at the investiture of Fatesing.

The Darbar was attended by the darakdars, Babaji, the bakhshi and Fatesing.

After the Raja had seated himself, he turned towards Fatesing and addressed him nearly in the following terms: "Until the present day, the labours of this Government have been borne by me, but I now

relinquish the burden to you. I am an old man, and you are a young one; it is proper therefore that you should conduct yourself as my son and take care to obey my orders and furnish my wants."

Fatesing then arose and placing his hands upon the Raja's feet, he solemnly assured him that he would always conduct himself in obedience to his wishes, and prove himself dutiful and submissive to his pleasures.

This appeal to the Raja was returned by his placing his hand on Fatesing's neck, thus solemnly interchanging their mutual assurances, and confirming the preceding commands. The Raja also further desired Fatesing to attend to, and perform the duties in the palace, and conduct himself according to the advice and instructions of the Company's Government.

The Raja then took hold of Babaji's hand and placed it in Fatesing's, recommending the young man to the care of his experience, and enjoining Babaji to treat him as the brother of his Sovereign.

Fatesing was then invested with the khilat; and the usual ceremonies of dismissal having been gone through the Darbar broke up. Fatesing proceeded to the pagoda of Govindrao to pay his respects at the shrine of his father and subsequently paid a complementary visit to me, accompanied by the officers of the Government.

In addition to the advantages of this measures, it is satisfactory to notice that this arrangement, which promises additional efficiency to order and good government, has been accomplished with general and universal approbation.

It may be necessary, before I conclude this letter, to apprise the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of the extent of the powers of Fatesing.

He is the representative of his Sovereign, and his official designation would be pratinidhi or mutalik—a word expressing a person possessing delegated but dependent powers.

Upon the ordinary occurrences of government the *dehwawen* of Fatesing, affixed to documents, will give them sufficient legality; but upon the more important points the formality of the Sovereign will still be necessary.

He is not only the representative but in a manner the guardian of the interests of the Raja. It is his particular duty to protect and manage his concerns for his benefit; and it must also be remarked that this appointment does not confer on Fatesing powers to perform any act contrary to these interests which it was the express purpose of his investiture to protect and preserve.

1807 Baroda, 24th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)
Alexander Walker to Hon'ble the Governor.

Fatesing in power On the 8th instant I had the honour to submit to your consideration a report of the investiture of Fatesing Gaikwad with a principal share in the administration of this State as the mutalik of the Raja.

Owing however to some partial overtures from Sitaram, the commencement of Fatesing's using the formality of this office was on that day deferred, under the hope that a union of counsels might be effected. This, however, I am sorry to say, was disappointed.

The succeeding days were unlucky, and it was not until the 18th that they could fix upon an auspicious moment for the commencement of his first act of public business.

During the intervening days Takhatabai and the several darakdars and officers (Sitaram excepted) of the Government presented complimentary articles of dress to Fatesing on his appointment.

The 18th being fixed upon for the commencement of business under the signature of Fatesing, the Darbar assembled at an early hour.

Babaji, Fatesing, the darakdars, bakhshis and their attendants being present, the Raja appeared and after the usual complimentary salutations took his seat on the gadi.

In the meanwhile for the sake of form, an order on the Potadar for the payment of a silahdar's accounts, which had been settled, was presented.

It first received the official formality of Fatesing by his writing the words, *yadai pramanai dehwawen*, (let it be given according to the memorandum), which was then presented to the Raja, who annexed the more imperative command of *dana* or "give it." Another paper was in like manner executed in the same form. This day's proceedings were merely intended to give publicity to the open concurrence of the Raja in an affair of considerable relative consequence to the interest and welfare of his family and State.

This detail might probably appear superfluous, were it not to apprise you of the mode and regularity of this public proceeding, which, I trust, will be an apology for being so minute.

During the course of this meeting however a letter to your address, Hon'ble Sir, was formally signed and authenticated by the Raja, announcing to you the circumstance of his having called Fatesing to take upon him a responsible share in the administration of the country.

I embrace this opportunity of enclosing also a letter from Fatesing Gaikwad to your address, accompanied by its translation, with which I have the honour to forward the translate of the declarative memorandum from Fatesing, adverted to in the 16th paragraph of my letter of the 8th instant.

No. 1. Translation of a letter from the Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble the Governor in Bombay.

In object to every efficient arrangement of our State, with the *Fatesing* counsels of Major Walker, our junior, Fatesingrao Gaikwad, has *in power* with due reference to rectitude been appointed a principal in the

administration of affairs; accordingly every proper arrangement, in conjunction with the Resident, will be effected by the hands of Babaji Appaji, Khasgivala.

The purport of this letter is to acquaint you with this pleasing information, and let us have your aid on all occasions.

No. 2. Translate of a letter from Fatesingrao Gaikwad to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

Promises From the letter, which my senior, His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, has addressed to you, you will have been apprised of his having in his goodness appointed me to a very responsible situation in the administration of his country. It is proper upon this occasion that I also should assure you of the happiness which this circumstance affords, and that it will be my duty and desire to conduct myself according to his pleasure, and to promote his interest.

To do this however, it is necessary that the Hon'ble Company's Government should continue to my earnest endeavours that assistance and friendly support that they have long been in the habit of giving to my family, and thereby draw still closer the ties of friendship and amity, which have so long connected the family of Gaikwad with the Company's Government.

Under this confidence, I have only to assure you that I shall endeavour to pursue my duties under the advice and assistance of Major Walker, the Resident, to whom I have delivered a separate memorandum on this subject of 4th article.

No. 3. Memorandum of certain articles for the conduct of Fatesing with the Hon'ble the Company's Government.

Advice 1. The administration of the affairs of the State of my senior, Dada Saheb (Anandrao Gaikwad) Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur, who is the sovereign of all, is to be conducted in strict observance of due respect and obedience to his person as well as to alleviate the State and to protect it under its present pecuniary embarrassment. These reforms will be conducted conformably with the tenor of the agreements entered into by the Maharaja.

2. Certain agreements having been entered into, through the medium of Major Walker, with the Hon'ble the Company, these, as well as others which may hereafter be entered into, shall be duly respected by me.

3. The administration, of the affairs of the State is at present conducted by Babaji Appaji, Khasgivala. On this subject, my senior, Dada Saheb (Anandrao), has already satisfied the Hon'ble Company's Government, and agreeable thereto I shall continue to act.

4. In the immediate administration of affairs, every darakdar will be called upon to perform the particular functions of his office.

In Fatesing's own handwriting: Let the four foregoing articles of agreement be permanent, dated Baroda, 23rd May, 1807.

Baroda, 23rd March, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 228)

1808

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1. [In preceding letters] I had the honour to submit to your con- *Entrusted*
sideration reports of the proceedings incident to the investiture of *with seal*
Fatesing Gaikwad with the office of mutalik to His Highness the Raja
Anandrao Gaikwad.

2. These letters generally stated that the duties of Fatesing were intended to supply the defect in the efficiency of Government in its ordinary and current acts.

3. The seal however of the office had been withheld, with a view to afford time to observe the disposition of Fatesing and how far it was likely to be altered by the exercise of power.

4. Since the investiture of Fatesing with the office of mutalik nearly a whole year has elapsed, and it was satisfactory to observe that his regularity of conduct and deportment afforded no cause to delay the completion of a measure which had now become more necessary than ever.

5. It was highly necessary to guard against the defalcations of public revenue in the current year, similar to those which formed the subject of my report of the 18th April last, and which would not fail to have occurred under the interested instigations of those who reap the benefit of these irregularities.

6. An examination into the past accounts of the revenue produce of the mahals, as well with a view to guard against future peculation as to bring to the public credit those secret appropriations for which the several mamlatdars had already engaged to account, also in a great degree depended on this measure.

7. It is unnecessary to intrude upon your time and attention, Hon'ble Sir, with any repetition of arguments or observations formerly advanced on the subject. It may be only necessary to state that, this day being appointed for the holding of the Darbar usual upon occasions of ceremony, the seal was publicly delivered with every mark of satisfaction and approbation.

8. Previous to concluding this letter, it may be expedient to notice *Sitaram's*
that I had received from Sitaram an intimation of his accession to the *mind*
new system of carrying on public duty, and it was desirable that an acquiescence should be publicly exhibited by his appearance at the Darbar on this occasion.

9. Under this expectation the measure, which was intended to have taken place on the 14th, was delayed; but understanding from Sitaram that no lucky hour would occur in the present month for him to resume the functions of his office, and under the repetition of his former request that no further delay might take place on his account, the measure was carried into execution as noticed in the preceding paragraph.

1807 *Fort William*, 11th June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 210)
N. B. Edmonstone to Francis Warden.

Fatesing invested I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, enclosing the copy of a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda, announcing the investiture of Fatesing Gaikwad with the principal direction of the administration of the State.

The intelligence of that event has afforded great satisfaction to the Governor-General-in-Council, who anticipates from it advantages of great magnitude to the united interests of the British Government and the Gaikwad State in Gujarat.

The conduct of Major Walker on the occasion and in the measures, antecedently adopted for securing the cordial concurrence of the Raja in the arrangement, are considered by the Governor-General-in-Council to have been marked by the usual judgment and prudence which distinguish that officer's conduct.

D. SAKHARAM

1806 *Baroda*, 1st January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sakharam Sakharam's character: see Section *Plans of Reform*, entry of the 1st January, 1806, paras 117-119.

1807 *Baroda*, 26th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

To Bombay Sitaram sends his brother Sakharam to Bombay. See *Sitaram*, entry of the 26th January, 1807.

1807 *Bombay*, 17th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 199)
Miguel de Souza to Jonathan Duncan.

Sakharam coming Mahipatrao, not being able to see you, has just come to me and requested I would acquaint you that Diwanji is expected to arrive in two or three days, and that your permission is necessary for him with all his baggage and followers to come by Salsette.

1807 *Bombay*, 26th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 200)
Sakharam Chimnaji to Jonathan Duncan (letter received on the 26th February).

Arrival Having marched yesterday from Kalyan, I reached this side of Salsette at sunset; and having alighted, Mahipatrao Balakrishna came and informed me that you, Hon'ble Sir, had issued orders to the officer at Thana for my prosecuting my journey with my baggage without any impediment, a communication which has afforded me great pleasure.

My baggage will be conveyed over to-day; and to-morrow being a lucky day, I shall proceed to Thana, a circumstance stated for your information.

Remark in the Diary.

The President informs the Board that a house at Chinchpokli had been taken for this native gentleman's accommodation, as the only one to be had.

Baroda, 6th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 201)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of *Sakharam* the 13th and 27th ultimo, intimating the arrival of Sakharam Chimnaji *to be sent home* at Kalyan, and that the house at Chinchpokli had been taken for his accommodation.

2. I am forcibly called upon by the present aspect of affairs at Baroda respectfully to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that, although friendship and regard for members of Raoba's family may induce that person to be received at the Presidency with kindness and attention, yet it would be expedient and productive of essential advantage that he should receive an early and decisive answer and be dismissed from Bombay.

3. Several important reasons induce me to suggest this measure to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council. Every reason, which I have enumerated in the course of my preceding addresses on the subject of the Gaikwad reforms, relative to the Diwanji's objects at Bombay, occurs again with additional force.

4. In addition thereto, it may be expedient to mention that the *Gaikwad's* departure of the Diwanji and the circumstances attending it, have *displeasure* brought upon him the frequent expression of the displeasure of his Sovereign; and to which he should be seriously exposed, were it not for the consideration of his journey being directed to the Presidency.

5. In this place, I beg leave to forward the copy of a letter from Major Urquhart, descriptive of the Raja's sentiments, which he has repeatedly expressed to that Gentleman, to whom he is in the habit of disclosing his opinions upon many occasions.

6. The object of his mission having been most formally and solemnly disavowed by his Master, public opinion and sentiment is suspended between respect for the legal orders of the Sovereign and the support they are inclined to expect to the mission of the Diwanji from the prosecution of his journey.

7. It is not however from these causes alone that I am induced to obtrude the above suggestions on the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

8. Earnestly desirous as I once was of availing myself of Sitaram's *Sitaram's* active or passive participation in the labours of these reforms, the *lapse* course of our proceedings at Baroda has developed causes, which have induced me to fluctuate considerably from my former sentiments of forbearance in respect to him; nor can I under my present impressions conscientiously recommend that he ever should be permitted to return to an uncontrolled share in the Administration.

9. I really had no conception that the errors of his administration had been so deplorably great, or that such a laxity of public duty could have prevailed.

10. The state, in which the public accounts have been found, has already been stated in my letter of the 26th ultimo. I also stated an abstract of Sitaram's makhlasis for the current year being in my possession. This document is now in a course of translation and preparation for being submitted to Government, but the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will be surprised and chagrined to learn that out of an expenditure during the current year of 18,25,433-2-19 Rupees scarcely three lakhs has received the authority of the Raja's seal for their disbursement. Of the just appropriation of this amount the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will hereafter judge.

*Sakharam
dangerous*

11. As Sakharam Diwanji was the active manager of all Sitaram's duties and his confidential adviser, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will fully observe the effect which the countenance, bestowed upon the Diwanji, is calculated to excite; and it must diminish the weight and palliate the impropriety of those acts which are to be imputed to his counsels.

12. Were there any public interests however remote which could be promoted by the Diwanji's residence in Bombay, I trust I need not assure the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, that he would not be troubled with this letter.

13. It is presumed that the Diwanji will give the Hon'ble the Governor the strongest verbal assurances of his own and brother's sincerity in proceeding in the reforms; but in assurances neither Sitaram nor Sakharam has ever been deficient.

14. It was at first desirable that the co-operation of the Diwan should be obtained; it was apprehended that a division in the Administration might be an obstacle to success. This apprehension and difficulty have been surmounted, and it is now essentially necessary that the Company should retain the merit of the work, which the Gaikwad Government will principally owe to our means and exertions.

15. Sitaram now sees the errors into which he has been betrayed, and his future conduct will most probably be guided by the communications he may receive from his brother.

*Dismissal
useful*

16. The dismissal of the Diwanji from Bombay will also afford to the servants of the Governments a salutary proof that due obedience to the orders of their Sovereign and a zealous execution of their duty in promoting the interests of his State is the only sure way to obtain the favour of the Government of the Hon'ble Company.

17. The example of disobedience and the presumed countenance, which it may receive, is in fact a serious difficulty in the way of this Administration, and requires, in order to ensure the permanency of the Government, that the restoration of its authority amongst its servants should form one of the primary arrangements of reforms.

18. I beg leave on this occasion to submit the accompanying copy of a communication of a conversation held by Sitaram with Vishnupant Tatya, which information is confirmed by other corroborative testimony.

19. Offers have also been received from Samal Bechar and Mangal Parekh's Firms for a participation in the Gaikwad loan in terms sufficiently expressive of the concern of those shroffs at their former refusal; but hopes only have been for the present held out to them that they may be admitted.

If the present disposition of Sitaram or these overtures on the part of these shroffs are to be imputed to any particular cause, they may be justly assigned to the uniform and consistent tenor of our present proceedings.

20. Every consideration therefore combines to urge the policy of the Diwanji being early dismissed with civility from Bombay.

21. I here beg leave most gratefully to express my acknowledgments to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council for the steady and confidential support with which they have honoured me in the course of my present proceedings.

22. An extension of this confidence in the present instance will probably be the last act which will be required from the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to promote the final success of our measures; and I sanguinely look forward to report upon an early and happy result.

No. 1. Letter from J. Urquhart to Alexander Walker, dated 6th March.

Conformable to your wish, I have now the honour to state to you *Gaikwad* the several conversations I have had with His Highness Anandrao *displeased* Gaikwad since the departure of the Diwanji.

In one of my visits shortly after that person's departure the Raja observed in the course of conversation that the Diwanji, he understood, had gone to Bombay, but without having obtained his permission. Upon observing to His Highness that it was generally supposed he had obtained permission through the mediation of Hafizji, he replied he had given him permission to proceed to the Mahi on mulukgiri.

In a similar conversation some days after the Raja expressed his displeasure at not having been immediately furnished with some camels, which he wanted; imputing the inconvenience to the Diwanji having carried the disposable camels along with him.

The subject was again introduced by His Highness in the morning of the 5th instant by inquiring with marks of dissatisfaction if I was acquainted with some circumstances attending the Diwanji's departure, and alluding to the state in which that person had left Baroda.

The above, as near as I can recollect, is the general tenor of conversations which His Highness has held with me on the subject, and the expression of his sentiments was always indicative of his being much displeased.

No. 2. Communication from Vishnupant Tatya belonging to the firm of Hari Bhakti to Gangadhar Shastri, and repeated by him to Major Walker.

This person, who is occasionally employed by Sitaram in his *V. Tatya's* affairs, yesterday waited upon Sitaram to inform him that he had not *claim* yet been able to obtain through the Shastri's means an order from

Babaji for the payment of 20,000 Rupees due to Parbhudas for money advanced by that shroff to discharge the expenses incurred by Sakham in the athavisi during Murarrao's disturbances. Vishnupant intimating that the Shastri had not found a favourable opportunity to speak to Babaji on the subject, Sitaram expressed his confidence that there would be no difficulty in the transaction, as upon a recent occasion he had experienced the Shastri's regard for his character by dissuading Babaji from refusing payment to a draft drawn by Sitaram on the kamavisdar of Petlad for the amount of his daycte, which Babaji demurred upon, but had been prevailed upon to pay by the Shastri.

Sitaram's regret This observation was followed by Sitaram remarking that he had committed a great error in sending the Diwanji to Bombay; but, as he had now gone, he would not recall him; and it was necessary to wait the answer he might receive from Mr. Duncan. He now saw however that the answer, which the Diwanji would receive, would accord with the proceedings at present going on at Baroda.

Vishnupant now asked the grounds of his supposing so. Sitaram replied that he well knew that Major Walker would not have advanced so long a sum of money direct from the treasury without the immediate authority of Government, which fully showed the disposition of the Company.

Letters acknowledged.

Sakham's reception In acknowledging the preceding letter the Resident was on the 13th instant advised that Sakham was still in his tents, which he had preferred to the house that was intended for him; and that so far from being treated here with distinction, the observance towards him has been rather on the other side. He had seen the Governor only twice; and it would be very agreeable to the Government whenever he could be ordered to take his leave.

A copy of the above letter from Major Walker and of the present intimation in acknowledgment of it, was at the same time ordered to be forwarded to the Supreme Government in continuation of the subject of the pending transactions at Baroda; noticing further that hitherto the tenor of Sakham's conversation had consisted in professions of the attachment that he himself and his brother bear to the Company's Government and their jealousy of Gangadhar Shastri, to whom they generally ascribe all the divisions that had lately ensued between them and the Resident. With reference to all which Sakham had been referred to the Governor's letter of the 7th ultimo to Sitaram, already before the Supreme Government, as forwarded under date the 8th of last month; and thus the business at present rested.

E. SITARAM

1804 *Bombay, 4th July, 1804 (1804, S. & P. D. 158)*

Jonathan Duncan to Sitaram Raoji.

Regard From my not writing to you oftener you must not infer any diminution of regard. I consider and regard you as the son of the late Raoji Appaji now in heaven; and the English Government, relying on

the fidelity and attachment of yourself and of all the other branches of that worthy Diwan's family, will continue to them its firm protection according to justice and right; in which respect you have nothing to apprehend. For further particulars I refer to the respectable Major Walker, with whom it is my desire that you should continue to conduct the public business to the best advantage for the States now so intimately united. Continue to keep me from time to time acquainted with your welfare, wherein be assured that I take a sincere interest.

Baroda, 1st January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)

1806

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sitaram's rights: see *Section Plans of Reform*, entry of the 1st *Sitaram* January, 1806, paras 16-17, 27, 33, 105-133.

Baroda, 21st July, 1806 (1807, S. & P. D. 197)

1806

Translated extract of a letter from Sitaram Raoji to Babaji Appaji.

Our senior, Bandhu Sahib, meaning Mahipatrao Bandhu, the father *Kakaji's* of Kakaji, has hitherto enjoyed good health; but since yesterday he has *father* suffered some indisposition; his whole frame is greatly emaciated and has little strength, nevertheless he bears up against pain and leaves others unable to judge of what he suffers.

His body already broken, will be little able to undergo the unfavourable relapses of his disease; however the preservation of his life lies only in God. He is taking medicine, and he not, my Senior, on his account uneasy.

Bhau Kalla has been informed, agreeable to your orders; besides which, that person has separately received our Senior's letter. Bhau Kalla is now enjoying a good state of health and will shortly be with you.

The subject of affairs from this quarter you have already been made acquainted with by former letters from the place.

My Senior's letter of the July 1806, enclosing all the copies of two *Babaji* memorandums relative to Morvi and Malia, I have received; but in the *praised* transactions of our Senior (meaning always Babaji) nothing anywhere remains to be done, being in no item defective; rather his doings are in all cases as they have been at Malia, where through the favour of God and the sway of his Sovereign he has effected a salutary arrangement and has given to individuals the deserts their conduct merited. The whole of which transactions is a matter of no little importance.

Of late times and since the marriage of His Highness Fatesing, *Walker* in a small degree, Major Walker admits doubts to his mind and *unfriendly* the communications on points of business are not made in the same clear and pleasing manner as hitherto they have been. He speaks dissatisfied at one time, and at others softens, and eventually brings matters to a conclusion more complacently. What is in his mind, I know not.

In all matters of communication I have all along observed the same conduct, in which acting under the same impressions of friendship

and unanimity; but how his mind is affected, God only knows. I have not the smallest conception that he will advance or assist us with a single pie in the loans or pecuniary wants of the year. His most common subject is that we exhibit the accounts of past dues and make the payment of all balances. This is the subject most frequently repeated, and it would appear that we shall be closely pressed for the discharge of these demands. The balances will be excessive, and for the present is to be feared the dharna of the sibandi. I have not riches deposited in a room, from which I can take money as required; however, whatever is the will of God, will be; money is not the immediate result of labour.

Appeal Let my Senior (Babaji) examine into the state of concerns here, let him see what are the expenses at the seat of Government, and let him contrast the same with the just receipts of the State, or let my Senior come and take the whole into his own hands, as for myself I shall live as my Senior shall keep me, for at present I find my own hands insufficient to go through the work of the State and the administration.

Confession Situated on the one hand without pecuniary means, and on the other being junior to all, are both circumstances that render difficult the preservation of the arrangement and welfare of the State. To act under the impression of our own self-consequence, and by that to ruin the State, would be acting contrary to our faith and our religion.

As for what we have done of state affairs, and whether our works are to be deemed salutary or otherwise, is not the point, but that what has been done hitherto is to be attributed to the influence of our Sovereign and the blessings of our Senior. Still for the present I find my own endeavours, are insufficient. In this detail there is no default.

Bapu, who has joined you, has heard, has indeed seen into the state of things; however why should he talk of them? The situation of our private domestic concerns is in the same state, is alike situated with those of the sarkar.

Need of exertion Under such circumstances therefore it behoves, it is proper for our Senior (Babaji) in the first instance to provide for the security of the seat of government, from whence it would then be practicable to do that for other places, subject thereto. In any point of view therefore it becomes desirable, that we should now commence a salutary examination into affairs. In the present cause of administration difficulties will ensue; and what we may have possessed ourselves of, will in the end be lost.

Visit explained It cannot be said that this is the first communication I have made to you on these subjects. For it was finding my head immersed in difficulties that made me repair to the feet of my Senior. For the truth of this attestation, ask Mairal Bhau on oath, for it in reality was not under any wrong impression or for any bad end. It was first to acquaint my Senior (Babaji) with what had passed of affairs, and next to see his feet.

The necessity for arrangements of affairs in future, that is to say *Invitation* that they must be carried on, is the occasion of the respectful epistle; and that my Senior, without being irritated at the state of things, or without entertaining doubts thereof, be satisfied to consider of his coming here.

I swear by the feet of my Senior (Babaji) that in this detail of things there are no untruths, but God invested in my Senior the power to rectify what failed with me. As to the mulukgiri concerns, they are in a great measure settled.

All the exigencies and difficulties of the State have fallen upon us *Financial straits* at once. The English say: "Make up your accounts," which no doubt will be followed by demands for the balance; besides which, there are the sibandi accounts of rozi hafta, the rojmara (or pay) accounts of all the pagas, the accounts of the silahdars at this place even for their rojmara, besides other demands of different individuals; and to all of which the expenses incurred on the occasion of the marriage (of Fatesing).

Of this description are numerous creditors, and how are they to be properly satisfied? The query itself discloses the difficulty of the answer. So far matters have been carried on by mutual borrowing of turban from one head to another; but how is such method to have always effect? how is the future to be provided for? how to be carried? Our Senior well knows that amongst the soukars there is not a bosom friend remaining. As for other houses of similar description, they are alike to us. Should our Senior refer to our own means, he knows them from former times.

The resources of my own mind being exhausted, is the reason of *Invitation* this dutiful representation to my Senior. Therefore doing as may seem best, if he should come (to Baroda), it is most to be wished; for it is superior, it is paramount to any other consideration. It does not appear to me that my credit or dignity can be preserved.

Baroda, 20th November, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 194)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1806

1. I have now the honour to continue the subject of my letter of the 31st of October.

2. Although the several communications contained in that letter *Babaji* may be deemed sufficiently expressive of Babaji's intentions, yet I *amenable* thought it advisable to receive a confirmation of them from his own mouth; and with this view I paid him a visit on the morning of the 31st ultimo. I had the satisfaction to receive from Babaji the warmest expressions of his reliance on the Company, founded on public motives for the welfare of the Gaikwad Government, as it was by the Company's assistance alone it could be relieved from its present distresses.

3. In this interview the future proceedings were settled, and Babaji's subsequent conduct was accordingly to conform to such a line as I might point out to him.

*Memorandum to
Sitaram*

4. As there did not appear any alteration in the conduct of the Diwan in respect to Babaji, and as he still studiously avoided speaking to him upon public business, it appeared advisable [to carry out] some plans which were in agitation, and to endeavour to make him, if possible, a willing partaker in the ceremony of conferring upon Babaji the khilat of the office of khasgiwala to the Raja. With this view, I drew up the accompanying memorandum, which was presented to Sitaram by Mr. Carnac on the evening of the 1st of November.

5. On the 3rd instant Babaji struck his tents and removed into his family-house. This he did at the earnest request of the Diwan, personally communicated at an express visit; and some hopes were entertained in consequence that Sitaram might be inclined to support the measures, which I had recommended to his attention.

6. Sitaram having expressed his intention of giving a personal answer to the memorandum, I received a visit from him on the morning of the 4th.

*Interview
with
Sitaram*

7. In the conversation which ensued, I endeavoured to enforce the sentiments contained in the preceding memorandum. I recapitulated the heads of the great assistance which the Gaikwad Government had at different times received from the Company, and advised Sitaram to avail himself of the assistance, which the experience of Babaji was calculated to afford towards carrying into effect the necessary reforms in his administration, and for which purpose he had himself invited him to Baroda.

8. The Diwan received these sentiments with attention and acknowledged their justice, but he observed that he could not see the advantage of two persons conducting the affairs of the Government, nor had he any conception that Babaji could find any pretensions of obtaining the appointment he now required on the grounds of his letter of invitation. It would be found he said to bear no construction of any invitation to Babaji to partake in the administration of affairs, but merely exposed his own difficulties, and invited him to Baroda in order that he might see their extent.

9. In reply to these remarks, I observed, that the motives, with which he had brought Babaji to Baroda, were now of no consequence; the object was to make the most of his arrival, and I had sincerely given my opinion of the most advisable course which Sitaram could at present pursue. The conversation passed in apparent good humour, and Sitaram took his leave, leaving me in expectation that I should soon receive his definitive answer upon the subject of this memorandum.

*Sitaram's
opposition*

10. The intervention of the Divali festival necessarily suspended any decisive proceedings, but the earliest opportunity was taken of resuming the subject, upon which the Diwan's reluctance to the measures I had recommended, became manifestly more apparent.

11. Among the several mediums of communication which took place during these discussions, Mairal Narayan, the Bhau Bakhshi, was

frequently employed on behalf of Babaji. He was desired by Babaji to obtain from Sitaram a final answer to the proposition whether he would consent to his appointment.

12. On this occasion Sitaram returned an answer in the negative, *Forcing an issue* on which Mairal Narayan expostulated with Sitaram, observing that it would have the effect of causing Babaji to leave his family. An indifferent reply being returned and communicated to Babaji, he immediately intimated his intentions of departing to Kathiawar. He accordingly left his house and took up his quarters at the pagoda close in the neighbourhood of the town, which is generally the first stage previous to a journey.

13. This occurrence happened on the 11th of November, and its intention was to bring on a decision of the first important question, the investiture of Babaji in the office of khasgiwala.

14. This conduct on the part of Babaji had the desired effect of awakening the feelings and the alarm of Sitaram, who betrayed considerable uneasiness and dispatched Kamal-ud-din and Mairal Narayan to Babaji. The tenor of their message was conciliatory. Sitaram invited Babaji to return to his house and promised to do everything he wished; but the expressions were too general to be accepted as a proof of sincerity, and Babaji referred Sitaram to me for any final adjustment.

15. On the 13th, Kamal-ud-din visited me on behalf of Sitaram and communicated the subject of the conversation he had with Babaji; but nothing particular took place further than my expressing the satisfaction which an adjustment of the differences between Babaji and Sitaram would afford, and urging the necessity of the latter agreeing to the appointment.

16. This day passed with messages of a similar nature, but on the following morning Kamal-ud-din again came; and after having fully *Sitaram's visit to Walker* explained to him Sitaram's situation, I verbally communicated the accompanying memorandum, which Kamal-ud-din reduced to writing.

17. This conversation having been communicated by Kamal-ud-din to Sitaram, he prepared to visit me with an intention, as I understood, of fully declaring his sentiments and the difficulty under which he laboured. Willing to try every possible mode of convincing Sitaram of the actual necessity which required the execution of the measures in progress, and reflecting that this might be the last opportunity that might occur, I confined this interview to a personal conference with Sitaram alone.

18. It is necessary, Hon'ble Sir, to repeat the several arguments which I used during a long conversation with Sitaram. They were drawn from the concurrent experience of past events since the death of Raoba, and no argument was omitted that could anywise tend to convince the Diwan that his own honour and the future welfare of the State required him to discard all sentiments of a private or personal feeling and yield to the imperious necessity which required the present sacrifice to public good.

I appealed also to his candour and his judgment, whether Babaji could in the present case be dismissed to Kathiawar without worse consequences than what he apprehended from his staying.

*Walker's
proposals*

19. During this conversation I made two proposals to Sitaram.

I first tended to persuade him to present the khilat to Babaji and to avail himself of his assistance in carrying into execution the proposed reforms; and then, if after the experience of one or two months he still found his situation irksome or disagreeable, some mode should be devised for relieving him.

20. In preference to this, however, I recommended Sitaram to accept of Babaji's assistance in the office of khasgiwala in carrying the reforms into execution, and that, when they were completed, he might be regularly dismissed to conduct his duties in Kathiawar.

*Sitaram
yields*

21. At length after a long interview, which was rendered extremely unpleasant from the painful sensations and long conflict of Sitaram with his feelings, the Diwan on a full view of his situation yielded to necessity; and Kamal-ud-din, Gangadhar Shastri and Govindrao Banduji being called in, Sitaram consented to give Babaji his khilat and the principle of the last proposal was distinctly repeated to them in his presence and with his approbation.

*Anandrao's
part*

22. It may not be improper in this place to mention a visit which the Raja paid on the 13th to Sitaram, on which His Highness expressed his displeasure at Babaji having departed and his wishes that he should be invited back, accompanying these expressions with some compliments to Babaji's experience, and fidelity, and long service.

23. On the following day the Raja called at Babaji's quarters at the pagoda and insisted upon his accompanying him to the palace, where he proposed giving him the khilat. This honour at the time Babaji declined, but complied with His Highness's wishes in accompanying him to the palace.

*Babaji in
office*

24. Sitaram having given his consent to the appointment of Babaji, nothing now remained but to appoint the day for the ceremony. This was again frustrated by another proposal from Sitaram that Babaji should depart for Kathiawar upon receiving the khilat of his appointment. As a compliance with this proposal would have defeated every prospect expected from the presence of Babaji, by depriving us of his countenance and support in the progress of the reforms, it is unnecessary to add that it was peremptorily rejected.

25. The proposal [shows] the earnest desire of Sitaram to relieve himself from Babaji's superintendence. He saw that the day had now arrived when he could no longer delay to carry into execution the plans which had been so long in agitation. The Company's Government were at leisure to give them every support, and the pecuniary assistance requisite was also at his disposal. Babaji was likewise ready to carry these salutary views into effect the moment Sitaram declined their execution.

26. Sitaram was probably from the first not insensible to the merit and the credit, which must attend the final success of the reforms of the Gaikwad State; but his pride was now awakened by the confidence which he found placed in Babaji as the only agency by which they would be effected. It was therefore desirable to encourage a sentiment which promised to be useful; and after some further communication with Sitaram, he has finally consented to invest Babaji with the khilat of khasgiwala, the makhiasi for which was this day executed.

27. By investing Babaji with the office of khasgiwala he has a legal and constitutional voice in the administration of public affairs and is in a situation to control and direct the operations of the executive of the Government, which rests with the Diwan.

28. Sitaram has now only requested that a fair trial may be given *Sitaram's* of his ability to carry into effect the arrangements intended. He has *request* professed his intention of being guided by the advice of the Company's agents in every particular, and engages that every object shall be completed by the 9th January.

29. Babaji consents during this period to act a silent part; his name and signature will appear with the other darakdars of course, but the authority, which he derives over his nephew from his seniority and station, is not exercised during the above period. If at the expiration of this period Sitaram should have been unable to execute his engagements, then Babaji is to interpose with his influence to complete the intended arrangements.

30. Thus, Hon'ble Sir, every object expected from bringing *Walker's* Babaji to Baroda has been attained in placing him in a situation of *triumph* control, where he acts as a stimulus to the conduct of Sitaram, and forces him to that activity which his situation requires.

31. From the control also, which Babaji must hereafter continue to possess, it must be a useful incitement to the indolent disposition of Sitaram in future; while its influence in the present instance, by deciding the conduct of the principal agents in the ensuing reforms, seems to promise that they may now be proceeded on without further interruption or delay.

No. 1. *Walker's memorandum to Sitaram, presented by Mr. Carnac on 1st November. [See letter of 20th November, para 4].*

I have frequently and upon all occasions since the death of Raoba, *Paving* given you my advice. How far this has been followed, is best known *the way* to yourself. It is unnecessary however to inquire how far you have complied, and it is inconsistent with the friendship I have for you.

The same friendship also induces me to consult your honour and interests on all occasions, which are now so intimately connected with the honour and interests of the State, of which you are the Diwan, that the promotion of the one is the promotion of the other.

You must be confident, Sitaram, that the Company's honour and character are concerned in preserving the integrity of your

administration; and after this assurance I am confident that you will put a proper construction upon the following advice, which your good sense will perceive is intended for your welfare.

Neglect of advice However, as circumstances now are, I will not hesitate to tell you that you have written a letter to Babaji, inviting him to Baroda; which circumstance was wholly unknown to me. In the meanwhile you and your brother have been calling upon me, and I agreed to give the assistance of the Company to clear off your encumbrances, in respect to which you were to deliver in certain papers and proposals. In the course of three months one statement of your debts alone has been given, but no memorandum or proposal for reform.

In the meanwhile, Babaji's intentions of coming to Baroda upon your invitation became known. On that occasion, while I recommended you to send the necessary letters to Babaji and did the same myself, I also recommended you to commence immediately the plans of reform, in order to have them in forwardness before Babaji could arrive. If this has not been done, have I been unmindful of you in giving the best advice?

From your not following it in this instance I naturally formed the conclusion that you were waiting for Babaji's arrival, and I was pleased to observe a disposition to consult with a man, who is Raoba's brother, and whose experience was so well able to assist you.

Babaji's plan When Babaji arrived at Dakor, I sent Mr. Carnae and the Shastri to him to endeavour by every possible conciliation and attention to induce Babaji to preserve towards you the most friendly and parental conduct, and for a similar purport I myself have visited Babaji.

The advice that now appears to me most adapted to your situation is to act according to the letter which you have written to Babaji. This conduct is due to Babaji's age, experience, and situation; it would be creditable to you and advantageous to the State. Babaji is your senior in years and experience and by proper attention will be anxious to promote the welfare of yourself and your brother, whereas by neglect or opposition to his advice he would become inimical.

You should also recollect that you are the Diwan and possess in an eminent degree the friendship of the Company's Government. What then could you have to fear from the experience of your senior relative? You will always be the first person in the Government, the duties of which would be rendered easier if assisted by the advice of Babaji.

I therefore do not hesitate to advise you at once to avail yourself of Babaji's assistance and advice in carrying the reforms, which have been often urged upon your consideration, into execution. This measure would be agreeable to the Company's Government, because Babaji is Raoba's brother, and because his experience would be a guarantee of their successful execution.

Anandrao's plans I therefore take this opportunity to be candid and relate to you that it has been confidently mentioned that Babaji has received offers from the Raja of appointing him his khasgiwala.

That the Raja would do this, I am confident. It will therefore be advisable at once to prepare it yourself and take the merit of the measure, which would please the Raja, add strength to your administration, and be agreeable to the Company; while Babaji would also be bound to consult your friendship.

While Babaji therefore assists you with his experience and firmness, we may hope that the arrangements and reforms (to effect which the Company are ready to come forward with their assistance), which you well know are not merely necessary to the safety, but essential to preserve the State from ruin, and to which you have given your full and deliberate approbation, will be effected under your administration and with success and expedition. When this is done, Babaji will proceed into Kathiawar to make permanent arrangements for the Gaikwad interests in that country. I intend to accompany him, provided everything succeeds at Baroda; and I hope that the result of all this will be that I shall have the satisfaction of leaving the Gaikwad State in a progressive state of improvement and prosperity under the administration of the son of my deceased friend Raoba. *Assurances*

No. 2. Walker's memorandum to Sitaram given on 14th November [See letter of 20th November, para 16].

That Sitaram should transact public business in open Darbar at the palace of the Raja, all the darakdars and officers of Government being present. *How to behave*

This will not prevent the officers of Government discussing public business at any place; but its confirmation and authenticity must take place in due form in the Darbar.

That Babaji shall be vested with the khilat of the darak to the Raja, and his duties shall be to frame the draft of any public account and annex his official signature thereto in common with the other members of Administration and as a necessary act of formality to give validity thereto, but this appointment is not intended to prejudice the situation of the Diwan, who will remain as heretofore the principal officer of the State, to whom the others are subordinate. In the transaction of all public business, the Diwan shall lend an attentive ear to any proposition from the khasgiwala, which has the public good for its object. Should however this principle be relinquished, and either party be actuated by private partiality or selfish motives, then the Company are no longer their guarantees or support.

Motives of private animosity must not be permitted to interfere between the welfare of the State or the measures which are necessary to be pursued to promote it; and should a motive of this description exhibit itself, it will not receive the countenance or support of the Company,

When the appointment of Babaji to the situation of khasgiwalla is thus grounded on public good, there can be no occasion for Sitaram to entertain any further doubt or suspicion. Sitaram may be assured that he shall receive from the Company every necessary pecuniary aid, so

soon as Major Walker receives satisfactory security of Sitaram's decision to the plans of reform and of his intentions to carry them firmly into effect.

1807 *Baroda*, 3rd and 4th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 197)

Memorandum of conversation with Sitaram and Mr. Carnac and Captain Greenwood.

Misunderstanding Sitaram opened the subject of the conversation by expressing his regret at the misunderstanding which had occurred respecting a message delivered by Banduji, and which he had learnt from a note received from Kamal-ud-din. He alluded to the denial of his intentions of proceeding to the palace to transact public business.

"How," continued he, "could I have sent a message of this kind, or Banduji have delivered it, when his written consent to this recommendation had already been delivered; and what advantage could result from such a message?"

Diwanship He continued by observing that he was induced to assume the diwanship under the encouragement which he had received of obtaining the support and assistance of the Company; but he would have declined the acceptance of it, could he have foreseen the difficulties with which he was now environed.

Babaji's status *Conversation:* He described Babaji as his inferior, and who had no claim on the Government; and after asking whether the rule of inheritance preferred the rights of a son or a brother, he observed that it seemed to be our wish to place Babaji in a situation of control above him.

As an instance, he referred to the demand that all memoranda of public business should be prepared by Babaji. A yad, he described as any person's business. It was an arzi to the sarkar, which, if favourably received, passed into a regular deed by the annexation of the official formalities.

Sitaram next adverted to the period of Babaji coming to Baroda. Babaji wrote him a letter explanatory of this intention and requesting letters from the Raja and Major Walker, which was perfectly regular.

The Diwan then proceeded to observe that it was said that he had called Babaji to Baroda. In his intercourse with Babaji he has frequently required him to repair to Baroda; and this was a circumstance which he had always admitted; but his suspicions were naturally roused from the circumstance of Babaji having addressed the Major without transmitting his letter through him and by an expression relative to Babaji's accounts contained in Major Walker's draft, which, together with other concurring circumstances, induced him to conceive that some previous correspondence and understanding had existed between the Major and Babaji on the subject of his visit to Baroda.

Comment: These two sentences are wholly at variance with the general tenor of Sitaram's conversation since his accession to the Diwanship.

Babaji was always styled his budrukh and wadil, senior and parent. He desired that Babaji might be called to take upon him the diwanship on the death of Raoba, and the letter to Babaji (of which a translate extract is annexed) inviting him to Baroda, is conceived in the strongest terms, requesting him as his senior and superior to relieve him from the difficulties which he himself was unable to surmount, and describing him invested with natural powers as a relation to correct Sitaram's own errors. It must also be observed that no part of the plans in progress has any intention of detracting from the personal or official character and dignity of Sitaram; on the contrary, the preservation of these has in all instances been expressly stipulated for; and every assurance has been given, sufficient to have satisfied any person who had so much experience of our steady support as Sitaram has received since his accession.

The foundation of Sitaram's objections to the control of Babaji are to be traced to a secret and familiar cause of a delicate nature.¹

They may also be traced to a course equally strong to desire to continue to act without the control, which the institution of the office was intended to introduce into the administration by giving publicity to public business and consequently to enable the Government of the Company to obtain that intimate knowledge of the transactions of the Government which it may be Sitaram's advantage to conceal.

Conversation: On his immediate arrival at Baroda his *Babaji's* investiture to the office of khasgidarak was agitated, and it was the wish *promotion* of Babaji to receive the khilat on the Dasara.

This was prevented by the Major; and in the meantime Mr. Carnae presented a memorandum, on the subject of which a great deal of discussion ensued.

Mir Kamal-ud-din was then deputed to communicate a memorandum from the Major; "and on this occasion" (Sitaram observed) "I also withheld my consent to the proposals therein submitted. Mir Kamal-ud-din requested that I would personally state my objections to the Major. This I did, and a long private conversation ensued which however ended in nothing being settled. Two days having elapsed, a conversation ensued between Banduji and the Shastri, in which the latter advanced every argument to enforce the necessity of my assent to Babaji's appointment, and intimated that the Raja would most assuredly confer it, were I either to support or oppose it."

Comment: Could the difficulties which afterwards occurred have been foreseen, the immediate appointment of Babaji on his arrival at Baroda would probably have been the wisest course and prevented the delays which have taken place. In other respects, the design however was too suddenly suggested, and I was anxious and hopeful that Sitaram would voluntarily have embraced the counsels of Babaji. I therefore refused to concur in the advisability of appointing Babaji.

1. See Section *Important Personages*, *Anandrao*, entry of the 9th February, 1807, accompaniment No. 2.

It was not until I saw the reluctance of Sitaram to avail himself of Babaji's assistance for any public purpose, that I pointed out the advantages which would attend the measures in my memorandum of the 1st November.

Sitaram's conduct *Conversation:* "This conversation was accordingly reported to me, and I desired Banduji to go and communicate my positive refusal measures."

Comment: Banduji never delivered any decided refusal from Sitaram; the reluctance of the latter however was very evident throughout, although from his undecided [*state of mind*] I always conceived that he would, as he ultimately did do, give his consent.

Babaji's stay *Conversation:* The Shastri in a conversation which ensued with Banduji on the same day assured him that, if Bapu Saheb wished it, Babaji should after receiving his khilat leave Baroda for Kathiawar. This, Banduji reported to Sitaram and suggested calling the Shastri to confirm it before Sitaram; which the Shastri did, engaging that Babaji should leave Baroda in 10 or 15 days if he consented to the darak. Bapu Saheb in this conversation asked the Shastri why he was so partial to Babaji's cause; which the Shastri denied being.

Comment: This conversation of the Shastri was one of these extra-official ones, which almost daily occurred in a situation of continual intercourse, and was nothing more than promising that he would ask my sentiments on Babaji's going away to Kathiawar, but telling Sitaram that, notwithstanding his departure, the duties of his darak would still be exercised by his agent. It is difficult to divine what object Sitaram expected to obtain by these observations, as in the previous conversation with me, which preceded the conversation with the Shastri, Sitaram was fully aware of the indispensable necessity of Babaji's staying until the completion of the reform, and as the darak was ultimately conferred under the conviction of Babaji's stay, and that the reforms were to be executed by him, if Sitaram failed within the period assigned.

Babaji's stay *Conversation:* On the following day however the Shastri called on Sitaram and informed him that the Major would not consent to Babaji leaving Baroda, and that he would stay here for 2 or 3 months and then proceed to Kathiawar, eventually accompanied by the Major; but in the meanwhile he should not interfere in Sitaram's affairs. Some time after Major Walker sent for Banduji and Mir Kamal-ud-din and settled that the khilat should be given to Babaji, and that, if the pending reforms were completed within the period of two months, the Company would afford their assistance, otherwise not.

Comment: My answer to Sitaram will prevent the possibility of any misinterpretation of the consequence which was to follow the non-execution of the reforms by Sitaram. He would wish, it appears, to limit this consequence to leave no claim to call upon the Company's assistance instead, with a recourse to the agency of Babaji. My answer to Sitaram however left him the opportunity of proceeding with the

reform himself, and he cannot now plead any excuse in the clear intimation of the course which will be followed to ensure their execution.

Conversation: The khilat was presented on the 9th Ramzan, *Third* but some differences shortly took place on the 3rd article of the kalam-bandī, to which Sitaram refused his assent on the ground of its being a business of a domestic nature and tending to embarrass and diminish the dignity and respectability of the Diwan.

"I made," continued Sitaram. "[no] opposition to the execution of the reforms, or [not] did I evince any disinclination to commence them; but the period for their completion has elapsed in domestic discussions remote from their object, while I have never stated any objections to the transaction of public business at the palace on the 4th January."

Comment: Nothing ought to be more remote from business of a domestic nature than the subject of the 3rd article of the kalam-bandī, the object of which is solely to obtain an insight into affairs of Government. But at any rate the domestic discussions of Raoab's family ought not to be an obstacle to an arrangement so essentially necessary to the welfare of the Gaikwad State.

Sitaram's father, Raoab, enjoyed more real dignity than Sitaram; yet Mangal Parekh, the Khaasidiwan of the Raja, used to affix his makhlat to the yads or memoranda of public business; which is a formality of superior importance and consideration to that which Sitaram objects to the exercise of in the person of Babaji, his uncle.

N.B.—The late hour of the evening having broken off the conversation, it was resumed by Sitaram requesting the concluding paragraph of yesterday's minute to be repeated. "H," continued he, "it may be deemed necessary to transact business in the privy of my Master, I am prepared to accede. I am but a servant of the Raja."

Conversation: "Of what use are the promises of support and *Sitaram's* assistance, which I had received, if that assistance [is] transferred to *apology* another? From [whom] can I expect assistance? Have I been guilty of the commission of any fault? Was it not with me that every negotiation has been transacted? and have I not been a partner in every conference? from what then can Babaji therefore, who is only a member of my family, deduce his claims?"

Comment: Sitaram appears wilfully to place upon a wrong foundation the introduction of Babaji into the office of Government. From the first day of his appointment to the diwanship the necessity of the reforms has pressed his attention. Promises, assurances and actual assistance to an amount exorbitant indeed, were the magnitude of the advantages not to be well weighed, have been liberally afforded him; every security has been offered for the preservation of his character and dignity personally and professionally. The earnest wish and anxiety of the Company to see these reforms executed by him have been repeatedly explained; every assistance has been tendered to facilitate their execution, and an ample period was assigned for the purpose, during which Babaji should have no interference.

Yet Sitaram pretends to give an interpretation to Babaji's presence and appointment it will not bear. The assistance and support of the Company has not been withdrawn from Sitaram. The son and the brother of Raoba are both objects of the Company's favour and protection, and without any diminution of these instances of regard to Sitaram, the Company will undoubtedly proceed to perform their engagements to their ally, the Gaikwad, by the agency of Raoba's brother, to which they have been reduced by the pertinacity of his son.

*Sitaram's
query*

Conversation: "If my endeavours have been directed to the public welfare, if I have assented to the wishes of Major Walker in giving Babaji his khilat, I must now ascertain what further acts are required of me, and if my public character is eventually to be diminished."

Comment: This is rather an imprudent argument on the part of Sitaram. He alludes to Babaji's claims on the State. These claims are founded on long services, talents and capacity; they are personally superior to what Sitaram can claim from the merits of his father by adoption, and Sitaram's cause would not gain by a comparison of his own merits with those of Babaji.

*Sitaram's
anxiety*

Conversation: "The period fixed for the completion of the reforms by Major Walker, (and not by me) has now elapsed; and I was informed that the Company's assistance would only be afforded, if this object was carried into effect during that time." The discussions which have taken place on the subject of the 3rd article have been the cause of the delay. Mir Kamal-ud-din here explains Sitaram's meaning to the following purport: Sitaram is anxious to ascertain what are the Major's intentions, now that the period for the completion of the reforms has passed away. If it is still determined that Babaji should interfere in his duties, he cannot consent to this interference on any consideration; and he will be compelled to submit the papers which have been executed to that authority, under whose direction and mediation they have been effected.

Comment: It matters little by whom the period was fixed, as the Diwan appears sensible that a period, which was fixed, and to which his consent had been given, is elapsed. Neither is the limitation of any period a matter of consequence, as, if Sitaram chooses to evince his sincerity even by commencing the reforms, he is not confined to any period.

These observations on Sitaram's conversation may be concluded by remarking, that its tendency has been wholly guided by personal motives; and not one argument throughout the conferences has been drawn from the welfare of the Gaikwad State. The Diwan has been unceasingly and incessantly warned that the time must come when he would be forced by necessity to adopt the reform, to which he verbally assents, but declines to proceed with. He pretends objections on the score of Babaji having power to control, or rather having the means of ascertaining the acts of his administration, not that the control is irregular, improper or unnecessary, but that it is derogatory to his

character and unpleasant to his feelings. As every assurance has been given to Sitaram that his dignity and character should not suffer by Babaji's appointment, and as the annexation of a formality in public affairs of superior importance to that, which it is proposed Babaji should practise, did not diminish either the character or dignity of his father, Raoba, the obstinate opposition of Sitaram to the preparation of yads by Babaji must, if he really conceives that this would be derogatory to his character, rest upon some private and secret motives. This, it is probable, no argument proceeding from a public cause could remove. This opinion derives solidity from the circumstances that, notwithstanding that during the whole of the conversations, which have passed, it has always been explained to Sitaram that the object of Babaji's writing the yads was to afford publicity to the proceedings of the Administration, he never offered any counterproject by which this advantage could be obtained and the tenor of the objectionable 3rd article obviated. It is derogatory to Sitaram's character for a senior relation to act under him in an inferior capacity; and is it more derogatory for Sitaram to conduct the duties of the State in this way than it was for his father Raoba? The answers to these questions are too obvious to notice, and the answers would be returned in respect to his private feelings.

The extracts of Sitaram's letter to Babaji are the best comment that can be given. It may be useful to mention that this production originated with Sitaram alone, without communication with his brother [Sakharam]. It may therefore fairly be received as disclosing the unfeigned sentiments of his cooler judgment pondering on his own difficulties and earnestly entreating the personal assistance of his relation.

Baroda, 7th January, 1807, (1807, S. & P. D. 197)

1807

Memorandum from Major Walker to Sitaram Raoji Diwan.

Major Walker has received from Mr. Carnac and Captain Greenwood, a report of the conversation which they have held with Sitaram, and has instructed them to deliver the following observation upon Sitaram's communication. *Remarks*

In respect to the denial, which has been made, of the message received by Major Walker from Banduji, stating that Sitaram did not intend to transact the public business at the palace, Major Walker observes that another person, besides himself, was present; and as Sitaram did not acknowledge this message, it will not be necessary to make any observation at present, although it may hereafter require consideration. *Denial untrue*

It may be necessary to remind Sitaram that, when the diwangiri became vacant, Sitaram declined the acceptance, and himself proposed calling Babaji to Baroda to fill that situation, observing that it were easier to lead a child by the hand than to carry one in the arms. How does it then arise, that Babaji is now described as a person who has no claim on the government, who was formerly so strongly proposed by Sitaram himself as the person most eligible to succeed to his deceased father Raoba? *Babaji & Sitaram*

Prince's wish Notwithstanding this, however, it is not the wish of the British Government (nor is it Babaji's) that he should be elevated above Sitaram to any situation of control; but it is the pleasure and command of the Raja, from whom Sitaram holds his office of Diwan, that Babaji should have such a share in the administration of public affairs, as may promote their benefit and advantage.

Dignity safe It does not appear to Major Walker that the character of Sitaram can suffer in any respect from the memoranda of public business being prepared by Babaji's darak. Babaji's duty will be to prepare every yad, which Sitaram may command; and should there be any unreasonable opposition, the Diwan may be assured of receiving from the Company's Government every support. It is also to be observed that Babaji's yads are of no importance until confirmed by the makhilasi of the Diwan, as is the case also with the latter, until confirmed by the seal or signature of the Raja.

Walker & Babaji Sitaram having expressed his suspicions at some understanding having taken place between Major Walker and Babaji, it is observed that they were frequently in the habit of correspondence.

In the month of February, 1805, a public memorandum was given to Sitaram, pointing out the necessities of his administration; and in the course of the distresses, which produced that memorandum, the Company's confidential servants were insulted. That the distresses would soon again occur was evident to every person; and it was natural for the Company's Government to direct their attention to Babaji, whose age, influence, and experience were capable of yielding that assistance and advice which were necessary to relieve the distresses of the State, the more especially as they observed Sitaram on the terms of cordiality and friendship with Babaji, to consult whom he made a long journey; besides this, Babaji's coming to Baroda was a necessary act of duty and not to be prevented.

Sitaram has justly observed that Major Walker prevented the khasgidarak being given to Babaji on the Dasura, and in this he was actuated by friendship for Sitaram. He had heard that it was the Raja's intention to reward Babaji's services in this way, but he was averse that a measure of so much consequence should be taken without the concurrence of the Diwan and a full consideration of the advantages which were to be expected. When however Major Walker fully considered the subject, and saw that in complying with the Raja's pleasure many advantages would attend the measure, he then caused Mr. Carnae to deliver the memorandum, which he did on the 1st November.

Late objections It is needless to recapitulate the discussions which took place on the subject of this memorandum; but it is material to point out to Sitaram's notice that the objections, which he has stated to the subject of the 3rd article of the kalambandi, consisting of 16 articles, should have been stated before Babaji received his appointment. That all memoranda of public business should be prepared by Babaji, is a distinct and specific head in the memorandum delivered by Kamal-ud-din and Husein Khan; yet notwithstanding this, Sitaram, with a full knowledge of this intention, proceeded and consented to the investiture of Babaji with the office of khasgiwala.

Sitaram has described the private conversation, which took place between him and Major Walker, as having ended in nothing; but Sitaram saw that Babaji could not be sent away from Baroda, and the necessity of yielding to circumstances and conferring the appointment of khasgiwala, and his consent to this measure was distinctly repeated by Major Walker in Sitaram's presence to Kamal-ud-din, Banduji and the Shastri, who congratulated him accordingly.

Sitaram next proceeds to observe that the Shastri held a conversation with Banduji, and with soothing and forcible expressions endeavoured to impress the necessity of giving this appointment. The Shastri did so, and explained also that Sitaram's Sovereign, the Raja, would assuredly give it. It was not Sitaram's consent to the wish of his Master which was required, which it is his duty to obey; but it was Sitaram's conviction of the necessity of this appointment that was required. *Shastri's part*

The subsequent conversation, which took place between the Shastri and Sitaram, is correctly stated; but it requires the addition of the Shastri observing that, after Babaji's departure, his karkun would still remain here, subject to Sitaram's orders in the same manner as Babaji, and that the English Government would afford their assistance, but that a kalambandi yad must be drawn out.

On the following day however Major Walker desired the Shastri to inform Sitaram that under the eventual possibility of the reforms intended not being executed by Sitaram, Babaji would in consequence remain in Baroda, until they were executed; which is also evident from the very circumstance of fixing a period; but he would not interfere with their execution, and would afterwards depart for the purpose of making an arrangement for the affairs of Kathiawar. *Babaji's stay*

The purpose for which Babaji was detained was that he might undertake the reforms in the event of Sitaram not performing them before the period fixed for the purpose; but it may be necessary to repeat what Major Walker formerly explained to Sitaram that Babaji's presence was necessary in Baroda during the execution of the reforms from many other reasons. Babaji's influence and assistance were material to their success; and as these reforms embraced arrangements for Kathiawar, they could not be executed without his co-operation.

By all the principal officers of the Government being present during their execution, the measures acquired security, and their success was promoted, and from every one of these considerations the presence of Babaji was peculiarly necessary.

It is unnecessary to explain to Sitaram the inexpediency of permitting Babaji to return to Kathiawar, dissatisfied; and it was Major Walker's advice that Babaji and Sitaram should part in friendship, burying all private animosities. If Major Walker's admonitions in this respect should fail of their object, Sitaram must take the consequences upon himself, and Major Walker is without remedy.

It is unnecessary to explain to Sitaram that, when he gave his consent to execute these reforms within that period, he did it under the *Sitaram's promise*

express condition that they should be executed exclusively by himself; and if he failed, that Babaji should perform them. It seems to be the wish of Sitaram to excuse his non-performance of his engagement from the discussions which have taken place upon the 3rd article of the kalambandi; but Major Walker has already observed that this was virtually consented to by the khilat being given, after Sitaram had for some time been in the possession of his sentiments of the manner in which public business should be conducted, as communicated through Kamal-ud-din.

Company & diwan's family At the request of the Raja the Company consented to guarantee the diwanship to Raoji Appaji and to extend their protection to his son, brothers, and relations. After the public treaties, the repeated instances of support, and reiterated assurances of protection, which Sitaram has received from the Company's Government, nothing can be added on this head more calculated to satisfy him. It has never been intended to deprive Sitaram of his diwangiri; on the contrary, he may be assured of enjoying it, as long as his conduct is directed to the good of the Gaikwad State.

This explanation is given to prevent Sitaram entertaining false notions of the engagements between the Company and his family. It must be recollected however that the Company are the personal bhandaris of Sitaram, and it is necessary for his security and that of his family that every possible publicity should be given to public affairs.

It is therefore intended in the peculiar circumstance of the existing Government to introduce such a system of regularity as may prevent the consequences which may hereafter accrue to the family of Sitaram by a continuation of the present mode of administration. This is rendered indispensable from the closeness of the connexion of the Company with the family of Raoba and the consequent odium, which the former must sustain, for any acts of maladministration, while Raoba's family alone receive the merit of their good actions. The Company's character is therefore seriously involved in the present question.

Anandrao's part It is unnecessary to say more here than that sufficient attention is not paid to include the Raja so as to conduct business with the usual public formalities. This is a secret and concealed mode of procedure, which, if Sitaram would view the subject in a proper light, must ultimately tend to his disadvantage, as a contrary conduct, as now recommended, must secure him the support, not only of the Company, but of public opinion.

Some time must occur when Sitaram may be called upon to answer for his administration, and the best evidence of its purity will then be its publicity. In this event the Company will answer for him, otherwise he must depend on his own support; for to enable the Company to answer for him they must be acquainted with every transaction of his Government.

Promise to Sitaram Sitaram under the influence of the Company's Government has succeeded to his father, Raoji Appaji, and will continue to enjoy his

situation undiminished in lustre, dignity and character, so long as his conduct is intended for the public good. From the whole tenor of this communication Sitaram must observe that there is no design or intention of detracting from his character of dignity as Diwan; nor can any of the measures, which have now been taken, tend in the least to that effect. If then Sitaram's dignity and character is preserved, he can have no occasion to ask what fault he has committed, or what he has done, that an inferior should be raised above him, for delicacy and friendship to Sitaram prevents me answering this question.

With the preceding observations, which are recommended to *British intentions* Sitaram's most attentive consideration, the intentions of the British Government are explained as follows: It is anxious to preserve to Sitaram the just credit of his administration and would wish to see the reforms of the State (for the performance of which the public engagements between the two States stipulate) executed by the means of the son of Raoba. Sitaram has therefore only to prove the sincerity of his expressions by immediately proceeding on the reform, and sufficient time will still be given to him to perform them on the following conditions: (1) Sitaram shall give Major Walker his assent to the kalambandi. (2) All business shall be transacted at the palace, in presence of all the darakdars and the following to be inserted in the 3rd article. (3) Babaji shall make out all yads, or in his absence his karkun, as Sitaram may direct. He will however explain the subject of all yads to the Company's Resident, who will communicate with Sitaram, if necessary, in which case no misunderstanding is likely to occur.

If Sitaram consents, the assistance of the Company will still be afforded; and if Sitaram does not consent, it is then the intention of the Company's Government to act as the Raja Anandrao and the members of his family, in concurrence with the advice of all the darakdars, may think best to the advantage of the Gaikwad State. Sitaram has expressed his intentions of appealing to the authority through whose mediation the engagements with the Gaikwad State were contracted. In this respect Sitaram is at liberty to follow the dictates of his mind, so far as the same may be consistent with the pleasure and consent of his Sovereign, Anandrao Gaikwad, and in this case also it will be necessary that the pleasure of the authority, above alluded to, should be previously ascertained.

Baroda, 11th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 197)
Dispatch from the Resident at Baroda.

1807

Sitaram's opposition to the reforms. See *Measures of Reform.* *Opposition:*

Baroda, 14th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)
Sitaram to Jonathan Duncan.

1807

In these times you have not favoured me with letters, which is a *Sakharam* source of uneasiness to my mind, it is fit therefore that you continue to *pleads* me the pleasure of your correspondence.

In the first place my deceased Parent, Raoba Saheb, having with deliberation and a provident care of futurity taken into consideration the maturity of this State and the maintenance of his administration, augmented the ties of friendship with the Hon'ble Company's Government and contracted stipulations through your means, which you are well apprised of; for friendship with the British Government yields the best fruit.

Previously and during the usurpation of Kanhojirao a secret intercourse was kept up respecting the Surat chauth and for the Chorasi pargana through the medium of Muncherji Desai; and it was then declared upon paper that from connecting ourselves in friendship with the Company's Government success and prosperity would ensue; all of which I was made acquainted with; and in compliance with a written request Kamal-ud-din departed to you to effect an arrangement for the Government and an adjustment respecting Kadi; and in furtherance thereof you afforded us your aid, and the seditious were chastised and punished, and the arrangement has continued in force. Subsequently also during the rebellion of the Arabs a treaty was concluded at Baroda between the two Governments by my Parent with the approval of Major Walker; and by it the Arabs received their merited punishment; and thereafter having lived a few days in the enjoyment of his honours and reputation, and high in public confidence and esteem, he departed to the regions of bliss, leaving me dependent on the influence of the Company's Government for my continuance in the administration after his death with credit and honour, and agreeably to treaty.

But what happened to me within these last 3 or 4 years, how shall I express? Hitherto I have preferred silence and borne up against whatever has happened. But at present my only resort is to apprise you of circumstances; for my Parent contracted a friendship with you and placed me upon the faith of the Company's Government; and considering you as filling the place of my Parent, no want of exertion has occurred on my part in administering to the officers of the State, nor shall any in future, connected with my Master's Government; while the whole tenor of my conduct towards this State since the death of my Parent is known to all, and nothing is concealed. With regard to the difficulties of the State, my Parent arranged them of his own authority, and overcame them, and maintained its respectability; and it is my wish in future also to preserve the dignity of the administration of my Master. But other matters are discussed here independent of the stipulations; and diminution ensues in the respectability of my character. Being therefore remediless, I expeditiously dispatch my relative, Sakharam Bhavanji, to apprise you of all circumstances; and he will wait upon you on his arrival.

As to the wisdom and merit of Major Walker, there is no difference of opinion; but several narrow-minded persons, disregardful of the dignity of the two States, more or less intrigue with both parties and excite disturbances. Some time ago difficulties and displeasure arose from this very cause. But the Major explained matters, and I suppressed my distress, and did not advise you thereof. But being now without

resource I request that the favour of the Company's Government may be preserved to me, agreeably to stipulation. And I am ready to execute the services and calls of Government. With my conduct Sir Miguel de Souza is well acquainted; and examine him upon oath, that you may be satisfied thereof. My relative, Sakham, will soon appear in your presence.

Baroda, 24th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)

1807

Memorandum of conversation with Sitaram Raoji, Baroda, 24th January, 1807.

Sitaram called at the Residency at 3 o'clock and took his leave at *Sitaram's*
7. The following contains the substance of this long conference. The *visit*
principal object was to endeavour to convince Sitaram of the propriety
of vanquishing his private feelings for the public good and to
persuade him to carry on the public business conjointly with Babaji.

With this view Major Walker pointed out the seniority of Babaji *Walker's*
as a relation as also in years and experience, and offered to accompany *advice*
Sitaram to Babaji to mediate between them. He endeavoured to impress
Sitaram with the conviction that there ought not to be any hesitation
on his part in acceding to the modified condition of the 3rd article of
the kalambandi as communicated in the memorandum delivered to
Sitaram on the 7th January. Even if there were objections, Sitaram
was strongly recommended to wave them and to avoid exposing their
private concerns by publishing a family dispute, which would only be
gratifying to their enemies; the impolicy and imprudence, of this
proceedure were explained at great length on public as well as private
grounds.

The Diwan was advised to submit at least to necessity and to suppress his feelings for a few weeks by accepting the assistance of Babaji, when the reforms would be concluded, and that person would return to his duties in Kathiawar. It was explained to Sitaram that a common jesus might be called the karkun of the khasgidarak, and he be directed, as Sitaram chooses, to prepare the yad; and that, when he had consented to this, and the arrangements of the State had been finished in consequence, Babaji would leave Baroda.

Sitaram answered these observations by remarking that he had no *Sitaram's*
difficulty in visiting Babaji, but that cordiality could never be restored *refusal*
between them. Neither would Sitaram acknowledge any necessity for
the yads being prepared by the khasgidiwan; which, he affirmed, was
without precedent in this or other Governments and would prove a
constant source of dispute. In respect to the reforms, he expressed the
utmost readiness to execute them, if assisted by the Company, without
which assistance Babaji was equally unable to effect them.

Every possible argument was used to procure Sitaram's consent. *Walker*
The precedent of Mangal Parekh was again pointed out to the Diwan. *pleads in*
He was put in mind that many of the institutions of the Gaikwad *vain*
Government [are] but recent, and that it would be absurd to reject
every proposition of a salutary tendency, that Sitaram himself must be
aware that such uncontrolled exercise of authority in his own person as

Diwan had no precedent whatever, and that the intention at present was to regulate that exercise in time to come to give due publicity to its acts and to keep the Company informed of all public proceedings.

In respect to his readiness to execute the reforms, he was told that it had as yet been exhibited in professions only, and that the experience of three years had begun to render us distrustful of their execution.

The orders of the Raja, his Sovereign, directed jointly to himself and Babaji, were produced. The fullest assurances were given him of the Company's support and assistance; and that the present measures were in full concurrence with the British Government in India. The danger of sacrificing the high opinion, which was entertained of his capacity and intentions by the Supreme Government and the Court of Directors, was pointed out; but all to the same effect. In fact no argument, applicable either to his public duty or private feelings, appeared to have the least effect.

The scheme of bringing Fatesing into a participation of the duties of the Darbar was also discussed, but was equally objected to on the part of Sitaram.

In respect to the orders of the Raja, he observed that they did not bear the official signature of the Diwan.

The idea of Fatesing being employed Sitaram intimated to be contrary to the public engagement and seemed to disclose sentiments, as if he were to be the sole ruler of Gujarat and to enjoy with his family the profits of the country under the support and protection of the Company as the return for the advantages which his father had been the means of procuring for the British nation. The danger of these sentiments and of their disclosure was fully pointed out and explained to Sitaram, and he was in a friendly manner cautioned to be content to enjoy the advantages, which his situation enabled him to attain, in moderation, and not to risk their stability by too great avidity or founding his claims on authority which would not supply them.

After a long conversation, in which the inefficacy of every argument to induce Sitaram to adopt the line of conduct required, was fully evinced, he took his leave at 7 o'clock in the evening.

1807 *Baroda*, 26th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sakharam to Bombay 1. On the 11th instant Banduji called at the Residency and intimated the intention of the Diwan of dispatching his brother, Sakharam, to Bombay. A memorandum of this conversation I have the honour to enclose.

2. I have reason to suppose that on the part of the Administration it was expected that I should have attempted to have dissuaded the Diwan from this step; but there were some positive and negative advantages attending it, which induced me to determine not to offer any obstacle to the intentions of the Diwan, although I was equally prepared

not to afford them any mark of approbation. On the 21st instant the Diwanji paid me his final ceremonious visit and received the presents usual on similar occasions.

3. I was not without a distant expectation that the absence of the Diwanji might induce on the part of Sitaram a different line of conduct to that which he had hitherto pursued; any attempt to have dissuaded Sitaram from preventing the departure of the Diwanji would have had an appearance of restraint over the measures of the Diwan; and it would have been attended with the serious consequence of discovering an appearance of apprehension on my part to the effect of a personal appeal to the superior authorities of the British Government.

4. The intentions of the Diwan, I have understood, are that his brother should proceed no further than Navsari, and that an inferior emissary should be dispatched thence to Bombay to ascertain the sentiments of Government.

5. The advantages which Sitaram expected from the early departure of his brother, were: first, to produce by the eventual adoption of any dissuasive means on my part a general sentiment adverse to the measures now impending; secondly, to embarrass my proceedings under a supposition that an appeal to Bombay would retard their progress; and lastly, to create a public opinion that the personal agency of the Diwanji at the Presidency might produce a relaxation or a deviation from our present measures.

6. As the last presumed expectation of the Diwan could prove but of temporary duration only and would speedily cease to operate, it probably would have appeared more advisable that the sentiment alluded to should temporarily prevail, rather than it should be supposed that I was acting without the concurrence of my Government, or that the Diwan had been prevented by my means from freely communicating with the superior authorities of the Company's Government.

7. In conformity with this sentiment, Hon'ble Sir, it would have appeared expedient that the measures in progress to effect the reforms of the Gaikwad State should have been continued with firmness and moderation. By pursuing this course those who might feel alarmed or backward in their co-operation, in consequence of a less decided procedure, might be preserved in their confidence.

8. In this place I beg leave to submit to your consideration two memoranda of information of the prevailing sentiments respecting the impending measures, [and] elucidatory of the preceding remarks.

9. The prompt advantages in respect to time and otherwise, which appeared realisable from proceeding on the reforms of the Gaikwad Government, induced me to be prepared to meet that event.

10. The continued obstinacy of conduct of the Diwan and his *Fatesing* eventual cessation from the duties of his office had forced me to turn my attention to the result which might attend the introduction of *Fatesing* into the affairs of the Darbar; and the advantages of which, as noticed in the 37 to 47 and 144 to 149 paragraphs¹ appeared on consideration to derive additional importance.

1. See Section *Plans of Reform*, letter of the 1st January, 1806.

11. Babaji Appaji himself was desirous of the introduction of Fatesing to the affairs of the Darbar and to the affairs of the Hon'ble Company. This measure must also be attended with its advantages and a counterpoise created to present too great influence of Sitaram's family.

12. The khasgidarak and other members of the Administration having fully weighed the advantages, which would attend the reforms by the concurrence of the Gaikwad family in general and the principal member of that family in particular, it was accordingly deemed advisable that Fatesing Gaikwad should annex the *dehwawen* on all instruments of Government.

13. An explanatory memorandum of the nature of this formality, and its relation with other forms of office, practised by the darakdars of this Government, I have the honour to enclose.

Anandrao's
orders

14. The introduction of Fatesing being determined on, the necessary arrangements were made with his Highness the Raja, who accordingly in a letter to the Company's Government, of which a copy and translate accompanies this, notifies his having issued two memoranda or public orders, directing the necessary measures to be entered upon for completing the reforms in agitation.

I have the honour to forward for your information, Hon'ble Sir, translates of these orders, both to the same purport as far as regards the reforms, but the former addressed jointly to Sitaram and Babaji, and the latter to Babaji alone, with the addition of the 7 articles and a preamble to the first, applicable to his individual capacity.

Sitaram's
visit

15. In the event of the Diwan carrying his repugnance so far as to refuse that co-operation which, it was hoped, he would have yielded according to the tenor of the first order, it was my eventual intention to have proceeded in concurrence with the other members of Government according to the second order: but some circumstances, which are disclosed in the course of this report, determined me to adopt a different course.

16. In consequence of the preceding measures I had requested the favour of a visit from Sitaram, in the course of which I intended to communicate to him the first of the two orders above referred to, and to invite him to a cordial co-operation in the impending measures, which had met with his own approbation and that of his Government.

17. Sitaram called here on the 25th instant, and I have the honour to forward a separate memorandum of the general tenor of this conference, in which every argument was used without effect to induce the Diwan to follow a line of conduct, which would have been at once advantageous to the State and creditable to himself. As however he promised to consider the subject and call again to let me know in the morning, I did not deem it advisable to disclose to him at the time that I was in possession of the second order in Babaji's sole name.

18. On the following day I received a respectful intimation from Sitaram that his sentiments had undergone no change.

19. At this point, Hon'ble Sir, all further proceedings with the Diwan have necessarily come to a period, and the time was arrived when it was necessary either to proceed with the reforms without the concurrence of the first officer of the State, or to await for the effect which the return of the Diwanji or advices from him might have on his brother. *Delay advisable*

20. Although I have every reason to suppose that the reforms, if proceeded on would have been successfully prosecuted without any danger of the public tranquillity being involved, yet the disadvantage of delay appeared counterbalanced by superior consideration.

21. So long as the hopes of those who are interested in preserving the present system of administration are kept alive by the expectation that the Diwanji may possibly succeed in the object of his journey to Bombay, secret intrigue would continue to interpose such obstacles as might embarrass the progress of the reforms.

22. It will not have escaped the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that my report of the 1st January, 1806, exhibited a picture of the Gaikwad finances down to the end of 1801, or June preceding; since that period the encumbrances of the Government have become proportionably heavier.

23. It is evident that the conduct of the Diwan is calculated to render less confident and to divide the moneyed interests in Baroda, and that the difficulty of raising money is thereby increased.

I have therefore under every consideration of the ease preferred that course, which has the advantage of deliberation and moderation, and in the course of which this Government may receive one formal intimation that the measures, already in progress at Baroda, have had the concurrence of the British Government.

24. The disadvantage, which resulted from delay, is probably of less consequence, as reliefs and other preparations connected with the arrangements in Kathiawar are not likely to take place until the preceding discussions have come to a termination.

No. 1. Memorandum of conversation with Banduji, dated 11th January, 1807.

Banduji called with bills for the Peshwa's kists and proceeded to mention that the Diwan had the intention of sending his brother to Bombay. Major Walker generally replied and offered any convenience in his power if he intended to proceed by water, but observed it would be proper to obtain Mr. Duncan's sentiments. With the propriety of this advice Banduji concurred and took leave to impart it to Sitaram. *Sitaram's intention*

No. 2. Memorandum of conversation of the 17th & 18th January, 1807.

17th January: This day Bapu Mairal communicated to Major Walker that Babaji had heard it as a current report that it was in *alarmed*

agitation to offer an inam or jaidad of two lakhs of Rupees to the Company to procure the removal of Babaji. This was mentioned by Bapu Mairal with some indication of alarm on the part of Babaji. Bapu Mairal was however assured that the intentions of the English Government only required the completion of the jaidad, which was engaged to be completed by treaty, and that he might be assured that no offer could induce the British Government to recede from these engagements, independent of the want of authority on the part of the Diwan or his brother to make offers of the Gaikwad territory.

Sitaram's hopes 18th January: Monday the 19th was intended to be the day to proceed to the palace and commence public business under the new formalities; but the papers from the Raja were not yet in a state to be communicated to Sitaram, as was intended to be done this day, which of course was deferred. The Shastri however having yesterday stated some suspicions that Fatesing might not attend at the palace on Monday, the cause of this supposed eventual absence is stated to arise from the alarm, which the finesse of the Diwan in sending his brother to Bombay is calculated [to create] and has in some measure created.

It has been supposed from the apparent confidence, with which they take this measure, that they have some grounds on which to suppose that they may supersede or divert the execution of the measures now in progress by Major Walker; and this, as generally supposed, is to be effected by offering certain advantages (in respect to territory) to the British Government. The possibility of this being effected has alarmed Fatesing and his mother, who in the event of the Diwanji having interests to effect his ends, and the reforms should be suspended after their commencement, their participation would in such case expose them to the resentment of the whole of the Diwan's family. Every endeavour will be made however to eradicate these false impressions from the mind of Fatesing.

1807 *Baroda*, 1st February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 199)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

No. 1 Translate of a letter from Sitaram Raoji to Babaji Appaji, dated 21st July, 1806.¹

Letters The letter you sent me of the 4th July, 1807, I have received and understood its written contents. Your former letter of the 22nd June, 1806, in consequence of the demise of the kasid on the road, was delayed by irregular transmission and did not come to hand until the 16th July, 1806. The written particulars of that communication I learned on perusal.

Morvi affairs Your letter treated on the particulars of the adjustment with Morvi; it specified that the consummation of that measure had proved a laborious task, and that to effect it no exertion had been left undone or untried; it recapitulated the subject of the Morviwala's negotiation, in which appealing to his poverty or incapacity to meet the demands

¹ The translation given here contains several details omitted in another version already recorded, see entry of the 21st July, 1806.

[which] you made, more especially owing to the injuries he suffered from his opponent the Malia Raja, and that this was an assertion which, when looked into by you, had the appearance of truth; that therefore in consideration you had brought about an adjustment consistent with the state of thing.

The letter also mentions the enclosures you have sent, *viz.*, a memorandum or statement, of the adjustment in question and a like memorandum of various satisfactory articles which you had rendered to that Chief, on the part of the sarkar; that having finished this, you were about to repair by repeated marches to the attack of Malia. Thus runs the purport of your communication, containing also various other matters of a like instructing or commanding nature.

Of your last letter also being in reply to various matters relative to Bhau Kalla and the villages of Bucha, jamadar, the same also has come duly to hand for my instruction and knowledge.

Accordingly the memoranda, in copy, of the adjustment made with Morvi, together with that of the memoranda you rendered in the name of the sarkar, of a satisfactory nature, to that Chief, the same I have received.

With reference to the rectitude, the result of your adjustment at that place is no doubt correct; and by having subdued, as you wished, the Malia Chief, and effected essential arrangement in those quarters, you have obtained a material point in favour of the power and authority of the sarkar.

The Malia Chief held an oppressive hand over others of his kind in that neighbourhood, and in every point of view his conduct was unjustifiable and cruel. The want of a useful chastisement rendered this Chief inimical to our State, and therefore the punishment, he has met with, becomes a matter of no little importance. The result of the arrangements you have effected in these two instances are the more satisfactory, because they are the only arrangements that remained to be done.

As for the subject of affairs from this quarter, they are respectfully stated to you by incessant communication. *Family news*

Our Senior, Kaka Saheb, (Raghunath Mahipatrao Kakaji) and our Junior, Bhau Saheb (Vithalrao Bhau), have been dismissed (returned from this place). By the receipt of the letter, sent to you on their departure, you will learn the particulars of that circumstance.

Kaka Saheb and the Bhau, in safety and happiness, reached the city of Ahmadabad on Saturday 11th July, 1806. Kaka Saheb has written to say that Bhau Saheb's departure for Kadi was hastened in consequence of the muhart (the auspicious day) being at hand.

Bhau Saheb reached Kadi in safety and health. He further writes that Sakabhai and the senior female kaki had been detained a few days, but that they also would, after a short time, set out for Kadi.

There is nothing else particular to communicate from this quarter, however anything further you will learn from Bapu Mairal.

Bapu having received your orders to repair to your camp, he has in consequence been dispatched. Should it require to detain him for 1 month or 15 days, let it be so; however in other respects let his return be expedited.

Our Senior Bandhu Saheb (meaning Mahipatrao Bandhu, the father of Kakaji) has hitherto enjoyed good health, but since yesterday he has suffered some indisposition. His whole frame is greatly emaciated, and he has little strength; nevertheless he bears up against pain, and leaves others, unable to judge of what he suffers.

His body, already broke, will be little able to undergo unfavourable relapses of his disease; however, the preservation of his life lies only in God, he is taking medicine, and be not, my Senior, on his account uneasy.

Bhau Kalla has been informed, agreeable to your orders; besides which that person has separately received our Senior's letter. Bhau Kalla is now enjoying a good state of health and will shortly be with you.

The subject of affairs from this quarter you have already been made acquainted with by former letters from this place.

*Praising
Babaji* My Senior's letter of the 4th July, 1806, enclosing also the copies of the memorandums relative to Morvi and Malia, I have received, and learned every written character thereof; but in the transactions of our Senior (meaning Babaji) nothing anywhere remains to be done, being in no item defective; rather his doings are in all cases, as they have been at Malia, where through the favour of God and the sway of his Sovereign he has effected a salutary arrangement and dealt out to individuals the deserts their conduct merited, the whole of which transaction being a matter of no little importance.

The fort of Malia was strong and in a manner an impregnable fortress in that country, which nevertheless our Senior has reduced to the level of a subject; and what is more, without the effect of any extraordinary exertion, I feel however that my own hand is inadequate to particularise in full the whole of this satisfactory transaction.

As for myself, I had many doubts on the subject of this measure, but God has reduced to practice what was in a great measure difficult and impracticable. The late reduction of that fortress renders it from this time inconsiderable to others. I need not say much of the necessity of obtaining from that misguided Chieftain a regular and efficient security for his good behaviour. A retrospect to the irregularities, committed by that miscreant, will be a sufficient inducement to my Senior to leave nothing undone on that head.

*Family
news* I have already written to acquaint you with the departure of our Senior, Kaka Saheb, and our Junior, Bhau Saheb. We have had letters mentioning their safe arrival, the one at Ahmabad, and the other at Kadi.

I conclude that they also may have made similar respectful communications to our Senior (Babaji). Our Senior (Babaji) having sent his orders on the subject of Bapu Mairal proceeding to his camp, it was accordingly the intention of Bapu to have left this place with the Bhau; but from the difficulties of some business he was detained for a few days. He has now set off to join his Master, proceeding by the way of Petlad. Of course on his arrival he will fully state all particulars for your information.

Of late times, and since the marriage of his Highness, in a small *Walker* degree, Major Walker admits doubts of his mind, and the communica- *unfriendly* tions on points of business are not made in the same clear and pleasing manner as hitherto they have been. He speaks harshly at one time, and at others again softens, and eventually brings matters to a conclusion more complacently. What is in his mind, I know not.

In all matters of communication, I have all along observed the same conduct, in which acting under the same impressions of friendship and unanimity; but how his mind is affected, God only knows.

I have not the smallest conception that he will advance or assist us with a single piece in the loans or pecuniary want of this year. His most common subject is that we exhibit the account of past dues and make the payment of all the balance. This is the subject most frequently repeated, and it would appear that we shall be closely pressed for the discharge of these demands. The balance will be excessive, and for the present is to be feared the dharna of the sibandi.

Of the taluka of Ahmadabad, 5,00,000 of Rupees of that concern *Financial* are to be repaid, and that for the repayment of which one lakh of *straits* Rupees is to be yearly appropriated thereto. Such an adjustment has been made and the same, in no item, is unknown to my Senior (Babaji).

Our Senior (Babaji) further directed that we should act up to and fulfil this agreement in the first place, and pointed out a source from whence to meet the emergency in part for one year, *viz.*, the balance of two years' revenues to be recovered from the kamavisdar of Viramgam, and recommending for the payment of whatever sum this source should fall short in the discharge of one lakh of Rupees one year's demand, to find some other means and anyhow to effect the payment in question.

That Mahipatrao Bhau had been strictly enjoined to this purport, these persons having agreed to repair to Baroda and to make discharge of their respective concerns.

These persons accordingly have come to Baroda, and rendered their accounts into the office of the fadnavis.

But what is to be seen in these accounts, which exhibit their disbursements equal to their receipts, and at the end show a demand on the sarkar for moneys out of pocket?

The Bhau's son, Runchudrao, has fallen sick and is in a very bad way, and the father is taking it much to heart. To enter into any

further discussion of these accounts with the other bhais (or brothers), there is nothing to expect for the trouble; therefore from whence is the payment of this lakh of Rupees to be made?

Should any difficulty be made on our part in the concern of the taluka mamlat, the consequences will require that we take out our eyes to cool our temples; the consequences are serious; however, none give their attention to them, and lavish expenditure is made at will; I am left therefore without a remedy.

*Appeal to
Babaji*

I have not riches deposited in a room, from which I can take money as required; however, whatever is the will of God will be; money is not (the immediate) result of labour. Let my Senior (Babaji) examine into the state of concern here, let him see what are the expenses at the seat of Government; and let him contrast the same with the just receipts of the State; or let my Senior come and take the whole into his own hands; as for myself I shall live as my Senior shall keep me; for at present I find my own hands insufficient to go through the works of the State and the Administration. Situated on the one hand without pecuniary means, and on the other, being junior to all, are both to me discouraging circumstances that render difficult the preservation of the arrangements and welfare of the State.

To act under the impression of our self-consequence and by that to ruin the State would be acting contrary to our faith and our religion.

As for what we have done of State affairs, and whether our works are to be deemed salutary or otherwise, is not to the point; but that what has hitherto been done, is to be attributed to the influence of our Sovereign and the blessing of our Senior, still for the present I find my own endeavours are insufficient.

In this detail there is no default. Bapu, who has joined you, has heard, has indeed seen, into the state of things; but why should he talk of them?

The situation of our private domestic concerns is in the same state, and alike situated with those of the sarkar.

Under such circumstances therefore, it behoves (it is proper) for our Senior in the first instance to provide for the security of the seat of Government, from whence it will then be practicable to do that for other places (subject thereto).

Let not our Senior (Babaji)¹ deny his attention or disregard the particulars of this communication. Connected with the English (we

Explanation

1. *Remark in the Diary.* This sentence is extremely obscure and it is difficult to develop the meaning. The text, exclusive of the parenthesis, is literal, but the undermentioned may also be the sense, which the sentence is intended to convey.

1. Let not our Senior disregard this communication; (for we are) connected with the English; therefore should an other agency be employed, the administration will not again fall into our hands.

2. Let not our Senior disregard this communication; connected with the English we make two, a third intervening would be untenable to us.

constitute two bodies), but if a third succeeds, we then cannot expect to retain (what we hold in possession). In every point of view therefore it becomes desirable that we should now commence a salutary examination into affairs. In the present course of administration difficulties will ensue; and whatever we may have possessed ourselves of, will in the end be lost.

It cannot be said that this is the first communication I have made to you on these subjects; for it was finding my head immersed in difficulties that made me repair to the feet of my Senior. For the truth of this assertion, ask Mairal Bhau on oath; for it was not in reality under any wrong impression or for any bad end, it was first to acquaint my Senior (Babaji) with what had passed of affairs, and next to see his feet. In acquainting you with affairs, I did it, as I saw your will inclined; and I returned, as I received your orders. The mode, in which the business was effected, is a subject well known to my Senior.

The necessity for arrangement of affairs in future, or how they must be carried on, is the occasion of this respectful epistle; and that my Senior, without being irritated at the state of things, or without entertaining doubt thereof, be satisfied to consider of his coming here. *Inviting Babaji*

I swear by the feet of my Senior (Babaji) that in this detail of things there is no untruth; but God invested in my Senior the power to rectify what failed with me.

As to the mulukgiri concerns, they are in a great measure settled. All the emergencies and difficulties of the State have fallen upon us at once. The English say, "Make up your accounts," which no doubt will be followed by demands for the balance; besides which, there are the sibandi accounts of rozi hafta, the rozmarra (or pay) accounts of all the pagas, the accounts of the silahdars at this place even for their rozmarra, besides those of different individuals. Add to all of which, the expenses incurred on the occasion, of the marriage (of Fatesing). Of this description are numerous creditors, and how are they to be properly satisfied? But the tenor of the query itself discloses the difficulty of the answer.

If they say we should be able to find a few Rupees by any means, it is thus: my own disposition is formed of shame and diffidence; it has been so from the first of my life, from my birth, and is not to be changed for another; the present crisis requires a person free at all points, therefore I am insufficient and inadequate thereto.

The country of the Deccan has been depopulated, its inhabitants have fled hither; and if you beat them with a stick they still will not go. It is therefore on this account that the expenses of our household concerns have been carried on without end or arrangement. Driven therefore to extremities on every side, how God will preserve our credit, I know not.

So far matters have been carried on by mutual borrowing of turbans, from one head to another; but how is such method to last always? or how is the future to be provided for? how carried on?

Our Senior well knows that among the soukars there is not a bosom friend remaining; as for other houses of similar description, they are all alike to us. Parbhudas Seth is one of long standing, but he is in a manner involved in concerns for the attainment of his own outstanding dues; however in the present course of affairs this person has acted no deficient part towards our sarkar. Mairal Bhau, provident in pecuniary matters, and so connected with us, has also been called upon to the extent of his ability. Should our Senior refer to our own means, he knows them from former times.

The resources of my own mind being exhausted, is the reason of this dutiful representation to my Senior; therefore doing as may seem best, if he should come (to Baroda), it is much to be wished; for it is superior, it is paramount to any other consideration. It does not appear to me that my credit or dignity can be preserved.

Our Senior, Madhavrao Tatyā, has gone off displeased to Koral, but without a reason; he is to return in one month or 15 days.

Thus are we on all sides beset with difficulties, and to relieve us therefrom, our Senior (only) is adequate.

Other particulars shall be hereafter communicated, for the present be this our dutiful communication.

No. 2. Translate of the copy of a letter from Babaji Appaji to Sitaram.

Letter Your former letter, that came to hand, was written in the most pressing terms on the subject of my visiting Baroda; besides ever since Bapu Mairal has joined me, he is equally importunate on that head.

Prince's leave Accordingly, Bawa Saheb, we have been left here in delay and loss of time from the unfavourable and difficult state of affairs. Indeed the evil still exists; nevertheless my coming is not to be avoided, when I refer to the very importunate terms in which you urge it. It would be advisable however first to obtain a letter to this effect from His Highness, the state of whose mind is not secret; and therefore it is that I have written to Major Alexander Walker, which do you further promote by speaking yourself, to obtain through him the letter we require from the Raja. The Major will find out and indulge his wishes, by which measure it is we may expect our object to be obtained without delay.

On the immediate receipt of yours, the Major's and His Highness's letters, I shall be ready to set out, when in the meantime Mairal Bhau, who has left Baroda, will reach me here. Other particulars of information I have already, and will hereafter communicate to you. Bhau Saheb, be induced to dispatch the letters I have described, when I will prepare to set out. Arrange matters with the troops and prepare accordingly.

Bhavnagar A settlement with Bhavnagar is still in our way; but for an adjustment, no person from that place has yet come. How indeed are we to act in this matter? Whom are we to place in charge of this army? Hence communicate these particulars for my guidance. If to refer to the appearance of affairs at Bhavnagar, the whole may be called a

deception; nevertheless from the fortune of our Sovereign we have nothing to dread, except the loss of time. I ask only your advice for my further guidance.

Bombay, 7th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)
Jonathan Duncan to Sitaram Raoji.

1807

I have received your letter of the 14th of January and have under- *Advice*
 stood its contents.

For several years past, it must be known to you how much the expense of the civil and military establishments of the Government of your Master Anandrao Senakhaskhel Bahadur have exceeded the means to defray them; whence the very respectable Major Walker has frequently urged to you the necessity of entering on the necessary reforms, but without success; under which circumstances it became requisite to call in the assistance of your Senior, Bahaji, to give support to measures so manifestly indispensable; and I flatter myself that, overlooking all temporary considerations, you will still cordially unite with your relation in a sedulous and impartial prosecution of all the impending objects of amelioration; which, instead of operating to your detriment, must produce the contrary and very deservable effect of enabling you to discharge at all times hereafter the important duties of your station with ease and comfort to yourself and honour and credit to the Administration of your Master, the success of whose government as the ally of the Hon'ble Company it is my first object to promote and ensure; concurrently wherewith, yourself and the family and relatives of your late father, Raoji may always rely on the Hon'ble Company's favour and protection.

Baroda, 9th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

Walker's proposals as regards Sitaram. See *Measures of Reforms*, *Sitaram's*
 entry of the 9th April, 1807, and accompaniment No. 1. *future*

Baroda, 30th June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)
Alexander Walker to the Hon'ble the Governor.

1807

1. In the course of the correspondence made by me on the *Accusing*
 reforms of the Gaikwad State I have often referred to an abstract of *Sitaram*
 makhalsis which have been passed by Sitaram, and promised to forward
 a translate of this document.

2. This document being now translated, I have the honour res-
 pectfully to forward it for your consideration with such remarks upon
 each article as the subject demanded.

3. When Babaji first commenced the duties of his office, it was
 one of his first measures to receive from the fadnavis's office all the
 makhlasis which had passed during the current year. This was
 necessary to enable Babaji to ascertain what business had been per-
 formed, or what the Government under the authority of makhlasis stood
 pledged to perform.

4. It was also necessary with a view to prevent any *makhlas* being entered in the *fadnavis*'s office subsequent to the date on which Babaji assumed the management of public affairs.

5. The abstract of *makhlas* which I have now the honour to forward, contains accordingly those which were executed previous to Babaji's being placed in the Administration.

6. A slight perusal of this document will be sufficient to evince the inconsiderate manner in which the expenditure of public money was conducted during Sitaram's Administration.

7. The regular form is that a *yad* should be prepared, on which the Diwan should annex his *makhlas* and *dehwawen*, which should then be confirmed by the *dana* of the Raja.

8. The document in this state forms the authority for the the *fadnavis* to draw out a note for the sum to be disbursed. This should receive the *dehwawen* of the Diwan, the *dana* of the Raja, and the *bar* of the *fadnavis*.

9. The *dana* of the Raja however in those instances, marked as disbursed under no authority, has not been obtained; and it will be observed that these instances comprise nearly the whole of those included in the document.

10. None of the instances enumerated can justify the Diwan in making these disbursements without the authority of the Raja; and it does not appear that even ordinary pains have been taken to obtain the sanction which the customs of the State require.

11. Experience proves that with proper attention and conciliatory management every necessary formality can be obtained from His Highness the Raja; for during the short period of Babaji's Administration, in which so much real business has been performed, his seal or signature has been regularly affixed in open Darbar to every document to which they were required.

12. The best check upon the conduct of the Administration is the necessity of a strict observance of the forms which the constitution prescribes for the conduct of public business.

13. These forms prevent the secret and unauthorised abuses in the expenditure of the public money, which the enclosure exhibits; and the deep interest, founded on the public engagements which connect the Gaikwad with the Company's Government, requires that the latter should have the means of ascertaining that the resources of this State are faithfully applied.

14. Many of the disbursements are of a nature which, Sitaram well knew, could not receive the approbation of the Hon'ble Company's Government. The instance of the sums expended for the marriage of Fatesing Gaikwad will exemplify the remark. In an estimate, which I had the honour to forward under date 19th February,

1806, the sum required for this purpose was stated at 3,00,000 Rupees, which, it was intended, should not be exceeded, although it might be reduced.

15. This sum was raised as follows:

Chanda patti	Rs. 1,00,000	0	0
Dasara cloths unexpended in 1862	50,000	0	0
Loan	1,50,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	Rs. 3,00,000	0	0

Yet, independent of Chanda patti of Rs. 1,18,750, ain patti of Rs. 22,398 and the far-farmas from the mahals (the particular of which cannot be ascertained till the accounts are examined), these makh-lasis exhibit an expenditure of 2,20,711 Rupees beyond those contributions, which were raised by loan, making the total expense of this marriage exceed 4½ lakhs of Rupees.

16. Almost every item throughout the document will exhibit instances of expenditure which, although they may probably have been the exact dues of the receivers, yet they were impolitical, imprudent and partial.

17. It is also to be observed that the expenditure took place during a period, when the subject of reform was a constant topic of conversation, when the Administration were expressing their hopes of assistance from the Company, and when they assuredly ought to have husbanded every part of their resources with the utmost economy.

18. It is not necessary to enter into an examination of each article of the disbursements, which appears in the enclosure. The remarks which I have made upon them, will be sufficient to point out to you, Hon'ble Sir, the nature of the expenditure, the greatest portion of which is without authority and irregularly applied; and it is now respectfully submitted whether any serious intention of reform could exist under the circumstances, which have been disclosed, in the course of the correspondence which has taken place in respect to the reforms as well as from the document which I have the honour to submit to you now.

No. 1. Translation of a paper exhibiting the respective items of income and disbursement, agreeable to the makh-lasis executed by Sitaram Raoji, being from the 16th June, 1806, up to the first January, 1807.

See 1807, Secret and Political Department Diary, No. 209, pp. 5089-5160.

No. 2. Sakham's explanation.

The Governor delivers in the following explanation by Sakham about the unauthorised charges. Unfair critics

Having shown Sakham Chimnaji these papers, and read to him every item, and asked as [for information] more as matter of curiosity, he said that he was exceedingly sorry that the Major, knowing the Raja

so well as he does, should have taken so much trouble to expose his brother's administration; but that he knows the whole of it is a concerted plan of the Shastri and Babaji to prejudice the English Government against his brother; that, if I could show him such a copy in Marathi, that he could satisfy me respecting every item; and concluding by saying that, if any party of persons would sit down to hear all they had to say on these and many other items, they would convince the world that young and unexperienced as they are, they have not done anything to the prejudice of the Raja or the State. In going away he said every one [of] the affairs of Baroda are now managed by not less than six or seven: the Diwan, the Shastri, Babaji, Mairai Narayan, Madhav Tatiya, Bapu Mairai, Baburan, and Govind Visvanath; and he recommended me to suggest to you the expediency of sending a clever and impartial person to remain there two months and to write to you everything that occurs at Baroda.

No. 3. Resolution of the Council, dated 24th instant [July], on the letter from the Resident at Baroda of the 30th June 1807.

*Excusing
Sitaram*

1. In adverting to the items, of which these orders for the issue of money appear to consist, it is in some degree gratifying or at least consolatory to observe that so many of them are deficient in point of form only, as well as to find that Sitaram had attended to the wants of some of the females of the dispersed part of the Gaikwad family (such as of Ganpatrao, the former chieftain of Sankheda) in a manner which is deemed the more commendable in him, considering their having been connected with Malharrao (at variance with the Diwan's family), and who from that connection, joined to their own obstinacy, shared in his downfall.

*Excusable
cases*

2. The annual advance of 1,500 Rupees on account of Malharrao being a disbursement that had previously been permanently fixed, the makhlasī or order on this account is unobjectionable in itself, although it might no doubt have been more regular, had its annual issue passed through all the official observances; in as far however as Sitaram's omission consists in mere want of attention to forms, the Governor-in-Council is disposed, in view to all the circumstances of his situation, to view such instances of that Minister's past administration with indulgence, which will not be the case in future now that through the Resident's interposition a course of decided regularity has been most laudably established.

3. The expenses of Fatesing's marriage appear to have considerably exceeded their estimate, a part at least of which may probably have been arisen from mismanagement and that profusion which the too uncontrolled administration of Sitaram Raoji must have had a tendency to promote. A revision should take place of the several items composing this heavy and unreasonable charges with a view to detect any embezzlement that may exist therein.

4. The charge of 11,100 Rupees for the marriage of Narmadabai appears from the Resident's explanation to have been both unauthorised

and improvident. It is not mentioned in what relation Narmadabai may stand to the Gaikwad family, such as it is presumed must have been the case to have led under any circumstances to such an expenditure, as is more distinctly stated in respect to the next disbursement of Rs. 2,166-0-50 being for the marriage of Gopabai, the daughter of the uncle of Fatesing, such as under the circumstances, adverted to with regard to it by the Resident, ought certainly to have been avoided.

5. With respect to the additional expense incurred on the Diwan's own paga, it was perhaps a little more than might be expected under the freedom with which he acted; at the same time that had some distinction been authorisedly made between this corps, as appertaining to the first officer of the State, and the others commanded by ordinary officers, a reasonable superiority in this respect would not on general principles have been very liable to be found fault with.

6. The payment to Kasim Ulla, jamadar, appears particularly objectionable; and Sitaram should in justice to the Raja be desired to *Explanation needed* account for this unnecessary and particularly extravagant outlay of the public money; of a similar complexion with which would seem to be the large advance to Bucha Dingara and Muhammad Ali Khan, Pathan; concerning both of which some further explanation is accordingly requisite.

7. The chargeable article of the swari or travelling expenses of Sitaram last year into the Kathiawar and of his brother, Sakharam, to Bombay are both of them such as, for ought that appears, might have been very well avoided; since even with regard to the former no adequate motive or reason has been induced for his undertaking it.

8. Observing the varats or assignments, given still on the Kadi rusud part of the land revenue, it seems thence inferrable that the old system of collecting the amount of the jamabandi under the two distinct heads of rusud and karji (or as written in these statements karrees), may be still in force in the interior districts, instead of the periodical skists or instalments which it was intended to introduce, as to which the Resident will afford the requisite explanation.

9. Sitaram must be desired to enter into some explanation of the expenditure of the sums realised in the month of September 1806 and thereafter, amounting to so large unaccounted aggregate as Rs. 68,150.

10. As likewise in respect to the jewellery to the amount of Rs. 5,000 being the article that immediately follows.

11. Some further explanation is also requisite with respect to the charge on account of the thana of Gurdeswar and as to the circumstances under which it was instituted, to the end that, if injustice has been done in that respect, the same may through the native Government be rendered to it.

12. With respect to the dayete or pension to the Peshwa's *Doubtful* darakdars or public officers, the payment is here conjectured to be *case* probably comprehended under the lease of the farm of the taluka of Ahmadabad from the Peshwa, and may so far be liable to the

imputation of irregularity only, as in the case of the orders respecting the stipend to Malharrao; but, if there be anything more objectionable regarding them, the Resident will make his further report thereon.

13. All the extraordinary items of disbursement, composing a total of Rs. 12,867-2-00, may, as far as appears, be justly ascribed to the improvidence of Sitaram, as stated to be irregular, ill-timed and unsanctioned; but, if he has anything to allege in this respect in his own exculpation, the Resident will hereafter advise the Board.

Other cases 14. The makhiasi, or order for vesting in Kakaji the raising of another paga is very exceptionable, particularly under the circumstances when it was given.

15. The increases to the paga of Vithalrao Babaji and the two others that follow, as intended for Sitaram's son, are no doubt objectionable in principle, though their amounts be all comparatively small. The first of these three increases, appears however to have been in favour of the son of Babaji.

16. Whether the triennial settlement of the parganas of Balasinor be granted on terms unduly low, should be inquired into; and if so, Parbhudas Seth will not probably refuse, if called on, to pay the amount of fair assessment; or if he does not, the justice and expediency of allowing him to retain the lease, actually passed, should be weighed and equitably decided on by the existing native Administration at Baroda in concurrence with the Resident, who will report thereon his further opinion.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that the Resident be written to on the terms of the preceding resolution and copies of his letter and enclosures to be prepared to be forwarded to the Supreme Government.

1807 *Baroda*, 1st July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 209)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Approaching Sitaram It is unnecessary to remind you, Hon'ble Sir, of the steady perseverance of Babaji in the objects, or to detail in this place the advantages which this Government has derived from his capacity and vigour. It is probably a fortunate occurrence that events placed us under the necessity of availing ourselves of this advantage, but the object of reconciling the Diwan to the measures in progress has never been relinquished.

During the course of these reforms indirect communications have occasionally been made through various channels, but none sufficiently explanatory of the Diwan's wishes or of his accession to the principles of our proceeding, to induce more direct proposals.

The period of my departure drawing near however, I deemed it proper that some communications of the wishes and of the intentions of the Hon'ble Company respecting his future situation and expectations should be made to Sitaram.

Accordingly I sent Mr. Carnac to him on the 26th instant with a translate of the accompanying memorandum, which he read over with attention, and promised to favour me with an answer on the following day.

That day and the next however elapsed without any communication from Sitaram, and on the 29th I called upon him with a view to take my leave, previous to my departure, which was intended for the 30th, but which I delayed until today.

Sitaram has been troubled with illness for a few days past; but independent of this, I saw that he was evidently affected and uneasy. A public visit of ceremony was however a very unfavourable opportunity for him to explain himself, I therefore promised that I would again call and have a private interview in the morning.

Owing to Sitaram's illness however the next day passed without an opportunity of an interview, but I this morning called upon him. It is *Sitaram's views* impossible upon this occasion fully to detail the conversation that ensued. Its substance however contained a recapitulation of these observations which have already upon different occasions been submitted to your notice, Hon'ble Sir; and Sitaram hesitating upon the same ground, which he before urged, for accepting the memorandum, which Mr. Carnac delivered.

After a long conversation, in which I placed Sitaram's situation in every light and contrasted it with the troubles and anxiety which distressed Raoba, his father, and pointed out to him his situation in respect to Babaji with Raoba in regard to Mangal Parekh, and his constant struggle with the Arabs, I found a sensible alteration in Sitaram's disposition; and at length of his own accord and considerably relieved by the conversation which had passed, he proposed to remain as at present, and observed with much appearance of cordiality that Babaji had conducted the administration for some time, and a continuance for a short time longer would cause no difference; but expressed his reliance that on my return from Kathiawar an arrangement would be made for him.

Walker's memorandum to Sitaram.

1. The object of the memoradum, which is now delivered to *Object* Sitaram Raoji, is to afford him a good and honourable opportunity of resuming the duties of his station, of continuing their exercise upon principles calculated to ensure a constitutional degree of authority to himself, the welfare of his Sovereign's State and the Gaikwad family as well as the individual interest of Raoji.

2. In attaining this object it is unnecessary to advert to what has *Friendly spirit* passed or to revive any points of arguments or discussions that can in the least tend to thwart the sincere desire of the Hon'ble Company's Government to see harmony restored and established in the administration of the Gaikwad State.

3. It is hoped that the discernment of Sitaram will enable him to see in the results of this course of proceedings many solid advantages

to the Gaikwad State, and be convinced that it will be so small source of individual and personal honour and credit to perpetuate the arrangements which have been made.

*Reforms
made*

4. These arrangements briefly consist of the reduction of the Gaikwad expenses within its income, with which view the erroneous and inefficient establishments of silahdars, pagadars and sibandi have been reduced to a moderate expense, without however diminishing in any considerable degree the actual numbers effective for the service of the State.

5. In like manner the civil establishment, the mahal mazkur debts and the modikhana are under arrangement, and an organised system for the future expenditure of these departments will be drawn out, which it is intended not to exceed.

6. To clear the encumbrances of the State, which have been greatly increased by the loan raised under the assistance and countenance of the Hon'ble Company's Government to effect the preceding salutary arrangements, a revenue according to a separate memorandum has been annually assigned. By the economy for a few years this sum will again become an available part of the Gaikwad resources, affording what probably no other Native State in Hindustan can boast of, a surplus revenue of upwards of 20 lakhs.

7. By the consent of His Highness the Raja to invest Fatesing, which happy event has taken place with the full concurrence of the Company's Government, as intimated from both the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, an efficient substitute is supplied for that deficiency in the public administration of affairs arising from causes connected with the personal constitution of His Highness the Raja, a deficiency of which Sitaram has frequently had experience.

8. In respect to the parganas an arrangement is in progress concerning them, which will bring to the public account a considerable proportion of concealed revenue; and the undue advantages, which the local agents possessed to the detriment of the public interests, will be hereafter carried to the credit of the State.

9. These are the general objects to which the attention of the Hon'ble Company's Government has been directed, and to which there are a variety of less important details and advantages attached, calculated to promote the interests of the Gaikwad State and its credit and character with those who have relied upon its justice and good faith.

*Appeal to
Sitaram*

10. In recapitulating these circumstances for the more serious consideration of Sitaram it is necessary to state that this recapitulation is made under a hope that he will not be insensible to the advantages and credit of rendering these benefits permanent by his cordial co-operation, and the intention of this memorandum is to afford him an opportunity of so doing.

In due consistence with this principle the resumption of Sitaram's duties is left to his option on the following condition:

(1) The yad of six articles, executed by the Raja in full concurrence with the Government of the Hon'ble Company, contains the principles on which public business must be transacted. *Terms offered to Sitaram*

(2) A schedule of the bandobust or establishments of the State is prepared, which must not be subject to alteration.

(3) The material¹ assistance which the Hon'ble Company have given to the Gaikwad State, the deep interest they have in the success of the present arrangements, the heavy responsibility they have incurred in being the bhandari on which all the pecuniary assistance has been raised, and the near connection and obligation of public engagements which constitute the Company's Government the guardians of the Gaikwad State, all combine to render it indispensable that business must be transmitted in full communication with the Company's Government, and that each successive security or loan should be settled as the funds assigned liquidate its amount.

(4) The foregoing are the principles on which the co-operation of Sitaram is expected, but a detailed schedule or yad, entirely coinciding therewith, but comprising a general arrangement, will be prepared, in which the future conduct of the Government will be more explicitly determined.

These proposals, which are just and honourable to Sitaram and advantageous to his Government, are now submitted for his serious consideration and his final determination.

Bombay, 29th July, 1807 (1809, S. & P. D. 209)
Jonathan Duncan to Sir George Hilario Barlow.

1807

Having in our Secretary's letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Brown, dated the 6th of March last, communicated for your information the arrival here of Sakham, the junior brother of Sitaram, the adopted son and successor of Raoba, and it being the professed object of this mission to remonstrate against his uncle Babaji's intervention, however indispensable, in the most important affairs of the said Sitaram's administration, the Resident has thence been the more induced to render manifest the necessity for that measure by bringing forward in the accompaniments of his letter of the 30th June, copies of which we have the honour to enclose, some material instances of remissness and profusion in Sitaram's official conduct. Such as however may prove eventually excusable under all the circumstances of this situation, do at least afford sufficient indication of the urgent expediency of the introduction of that improved system of regulation and check, now established, and which could at the same time be hardly expected to prove otherwise than irksome to a minister in Sitaram's formerly much less controlled trust; as to all which, we make respectful reference to our sentiments as they stand expressed in our instructions to the Resident of the 24th of this month. *Sitaram's conduct*

But notwithstanding the Resident's having in discharge of his trust submitted these explanations to our consideration, he has not lost the disposition to reconcile Sitaram to return to the duties of his office *Future of Sitaram*

under the more guarded system in which these important concerns must hereafter be conducted, as will abundantly appear from the most friendly counsel and kind instructions contained in a written memorandum, which Major Walker delivered to Sitaram, preparatory to his own temporary absence in Kathiawar; during which Babaji, who remains at the head of the native Administration at Baroda, will, we doubt not, be disposed to profit by the salutary heads of advice, which at his own earnest request Major Walker has left with him, such as cannot fail, if duly followed up, to produce the most favourable effect in the ultimate accomplishment of all the remaining objects that are connected with the renovated prosperity of the Gaikwad State.

1807 *Bombay, 23rd August, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 211)*
Jonathan Duncan to Sitaram Raoji.

Praise The very respectable Banduji being about to depart from this place for Baroda, I cannot let him take his leave without expressing my satisfaction at his demeanour during his stay here, and adding that the progress of affairs at Baroda in effecting such advantageous reductions of unnecessary expense has contributed greatly to my satisfaction; and I am persuaded that after the Major's return from the Kathiawar everything will be settled on such a permanent, and desirable basis as must afford satisfaction to every person concerned and to none more than yourself, who must have so much at heart the welfare of the Gaikwad State.

F. GANGADHAR SHASTRI

1803 *Baroda, 11th August, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Gangadhar Shastri's services In the early period of my negotiation for an additional jaidad I perceived many difficulties, which the zealous exertions of the Shastri Gangadhar Patwardhan principally assisted me in overcoming. It was also chiefly by this person's exertions that I obtained the cessions of the fort and jagir of Kaira.

While engaged in their services, Gangadhar Patwardhan looked to the case of Gopalrao as most similar to his own, and that he might not want that stimulus of interest, which forms perhaps the most legitimate ground on which we ought to expect the assistance of the natives, I encouraged him to hope, in the event of success, a similar recompense.

The salary of the Shastri is at present insufficient to support him in the style he must appear in amongst the servants of this Government, and the regulations put it out of my power to be personally liberal to him. I may mention that his income has been diminished in consequence of our acquisitions in Gujarat, and that his eagerness to assist our views made him relinquish a claim on the revenue of Nadiad, which example was the principal means of silencing the rest of the claimants.

The hopes and ambitions of the Shastri are to obtain an inam of land under the jurisdiction of Surat; and his merits and services in my opinion entitle him to a reward, which is the most honourable of all in

the eyes of his countrymen. Impressed, Hon'ble Sir, with a firm belief that the interests of the Company will be protected by these measures, and being desirous also of rewarding the zeal and activity of an able partisan, I beg leave most anxiously to recommend this person to your favour.

Bombay, 21st August, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)
James Grant to Alexander Walker.

1803

In acknowledgment of your letter of the 11th instant the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council directs me to observe that, being fully sensible of the valuable services already rendered by Gangadhar Patwardhan Shastri by his assistance to you in the acquisition of Kaira, the jaidad parganas and in other material points, and relying on his continued attachment and zealous and able exertions in the same laudable course of service to the Hon'ble Company, it has been determined to gratify him by a donation of free land to the same annual value of five thousand Rupees as Gopalrao and under the jurisdiction of Surat; and the Governor-in-Council accordingly desires that you will ascertain from the Collector of that division and report from what spot it may most conveniently be collected; upon which the proper sanads will be sent up under the Company's seal and the Governor's signature; and to the end that no prejudice may accrue to the Shastri from this delay, it is agreed that the donation shall have effect from the beginning of the current year Mrigsal or June last.

Bombay, 18th November, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43-52)
James Grant to Alexander Walker.

1803

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council directs me to transmit to you a copy of the order issued on the subject of it under this date to the Collector of Surat together with an English copy and the original sanad or grant, which is therein referred to, that you may deliver the latter to Gangadhar Shastri and instruct him to enter in possession accordingly, expressing to him at the same time the reliance of Government on the continuance of his unremitted efforts to prove himself more and more worthy of this signal mark of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council's approbation of his conduct hitherto, and of their confidence in his zeal and attachment.

Translation of a Sanad or grant to Gangadhar Patwardhan Shastri.

Whereas Gangadhar Patwardhan Shastri has in his employment in the transaction of the Hon'ble Company's affairs at Baroda under the orders of the Resident, Major Walker, evinced the most approved zeal, diligence and fidelity, in the observance of which he will no doubt continue to afford everyday fresh marks of his good conduct, the Governor-in-Council of Bombay has therefore been pleased to confer on him and his heirs from the beginning of the Mrigsal the village of Dendola in the pargana of Chorasi in the Surat athavisi as an inam; the same being valued at Rs. 5,000 per annum, which he and his heirs in succession are to collect the fair rental of, be it more or less, and apply the same to his and their future support, continuing for the rest duly obedient to all the orders of the English Government and to the process of the courts of justice according to the regulations.

1803 *Surat, 24th November, 1803, (1803, S. & P. D. 151)*

Edward Galley to James Grant.

Shastri's village I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant in this department with its enclosed sanad, and directing me in virtue thereof to put Gangadhar Shastri in possession of the village of Dendola, and to which all due attention shall be paid.

1803 *Baroda, 29th November, 1803 (1803, P. D. 43-52)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Shastri pleased In consequence of your letter of the 18th instant the sanad has been delivered to Gangadhar Shastri, and the sentiments and expectations of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council made known to him thereon. The Shastri appeared highly sensible of the honour that has been by this distinguished mark of approbation conferred upon him, and seems determined to give new proofs of zeal and attachment to the Company's interests.

1806 *Baroda, 8th April, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 183)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Present to Shastri In my letter of the 1st January last, wherein I reported the departure of Gangadhar Shastri to the Presidency, I omitted to request the [approval] of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, which I now respectfully solicit, to a present of a pair of shawls, a piece of kincoab and a turban, which according to the custom of the country I made on that occasion to the above zealous servant of the Hon'ble Company.

1807 *Baroda, 28th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Palankeen At this juncture, the interests of the Hon'ble Company would derive considerable assistance from the honorary gratification of a palankeen being publicly conferred upon that faithful and active adherent of the Hon'ble Company, Gangadhar Shastri.

This honour would be more grateful and derive additional dignity from coming directly from the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council. The palankeen can be prepared at Baroda; but I beg leave respectfully to suggest that the sanad may be sent from Bombay; and in order more fully to mark the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council's sense of the Shastri's merit since his engagement in the service of the Company, that the allowance for its maintenance may have such a retrospective operation as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may deem expedient.

1807 *Bombay, 13th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)*

At a Consultation.

Recorded the following grant in favour of Gangadhar Shastri.

Reward Whereas Gangadhar Patwardhan Shastri has in his employment in the transaction of the orders of the Resident Major Walker evinced the most approved zeal, diligence and fidelity, in the observance of which he will no doubt continue to afford everyday fresh marks of his good conduct, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay accordingly

with a view to mark more particularly his sense of the merits and services of the said Gangadhar Patwardhan Shastri does hereby confer upon him the grant of a palankeen, in order to maintain the necessary expense of which he is further pleased to direct that he shall receive from the Hon'ble Company the monthly allowance of Rs. 100. Dated Bombay the 7th day of February, 1807.

Remark in the Diary.

The preceding grant was on the 11th instant ordered to be forwarded to the Resident at Baroda, in compliance with his suggestion in favour of the Shastri, a copy being recorded; and he was advised that the allowance was to be drawn by the Shastri from the beginning of the present year of account; Government relying on the zeal and good services of the Shastri in acknowledgment of this distinguished mark of their attention and of the other public benefits which this officer had derived during his present employ.

Camp at Gutu, 28th August, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 212)
Alexander Walker to Hon'ble the Governor.

1807

1. It is with a considerable degree of reluctance that I feel myself *Shastri's* under the necessity of submitting to your consideration some circum- *money* stances connected with the situation of a zealous and valuable servant of *trouble* the Hon'ble Company.

2. The person, to whom I allude, is Gangadhar Shastri, whose merits it is unnecessary in this place to recapitulate. From the personal knowledge which you, Hon'ble Sir, possess of this native agent, you will have discerned him to be a man of superior education and abilities, and who possesses enlarged sentiments of liberality and intelligence, which would do honour to any native.

3. The Shastri is moreover a brahman of respectable birth and family, and accustomed from his infancy to the society of the first company in the Maratha Empire.

4. It was a man of this description whom the course of our policy in Gujarat required, and the Hon'ble Company was fortunate in obtaining the services of an agent, who to a zeal for their interest united talents that have been faithfully exerted.

5. The continuation of an extensive and useful intercourse for a series of years with the chief officers and members of the Gaikwad Government and family was not to be effected by the Shastri, considering the rank of the parties with whom his duties obliged him to associate, without incurring an expense beyond his means.

6. The consequence of which has been a proportionate accumulation of debt, a circumstance which, I can assure you, Hon'ble Sir, has afforded me much uneasiness and anxiety.

7. I should not however have presumed to have brought this subject under the notice of your Hon'ble Board, had these debts been the consequence of imprudence and extravagance; but they have

actually arisen out of the circumstances of his situation, and been the result of that zeal which has induced him to forego all private considerations in pursuit of those objects which have been entrusted to his agency to effect in the native Darbar. Although these objects have ever had in view the immediate interests of the Hon'ble Company, yet the benefit of the Gaikwad Government has been a primary consideration.

8. Since the current reforms in the Gaikwad State have commenced, in particular the share and interest which the Hon'ble the Company have taken therein, and the intimate knowledge which the Shastri possesses of the interior details of this Government, have caused his assistance to be at all times required by the Administration as necessary in the transaction of public business.

9. Ever since however the Shastri entered into the Company's service, he has been under the necessity of maintaining an intercourse with the members of the Raja's family and the officers of his Government.

10. His former habits of intimacy also, combined with his official intercourse, involved him in expence much beyond the means he possesses to defray.

11. A similar remark is equally, if not more, applicable to his family. It could not be expected that the Shastri or his family should have relinquished his former society; nor could he have performed the sacrifice without losing the ability to render his services so useful as they have been.

12. While however I reveal the necessities, which have been incurred by this faithful agent in consequence of his situation in the service of the Company, it is not done with a view to solicit their liberality to be exerted for his relief, although he gratefully acknowledges the generosity he has already experienced.

Gaikwad offers 13. Considering however that the exertions of the Shastri in the service of the Company's Government have ever been subservient to the chief object of our policy, the re-establishment of the efficiency of the Gaikwad State, and that during the course of the current reforms he has produced in many instances a direct and positive saving to the Native Government of very considerable sums, I am induced to express a respectful hope that the Government of the Hon'ble Company will not be disinclined to allow him to receive the just remuneration for services actually performed.

14. During every period of the Gaikwad administration I have received pressing solicitations for the Shastri to be permitted to receive from that Government a testimony of their sense of the assistance which he has afforded them on many occasion.

15. These offers have often been repeated and rejected; nor could any motives have ever induced the Shastri to receive the consideration, unless with the concurrence of the Company's Government. The period

however has now arrived when these offers need no longer be declined, and the concurrence of the Hon'ble Company's Government will remove the only objection that the measure appears liable to.

16. The Gaikwad Administration have proposed various ways however to discharge their sense of obligation, and these propositions were renewed with so much earnestness when I left Baroda, that I have been at length induced to trouble you, Hon'ble Sir, with this address.

17. Some times they have wished to give him an inam village; *Brokerage* at others, to offer a sum of money; but a mode has occurred in the course of the current reforms, to which a preference may justly be given, as it deprives the State of nothing and only transfers to the disposal of the Shastri an emolument which would otherwise be derived by persons less entitled to the advantage.

18. The customs of Native Governments allow a certain percentage or brokerage to persons who transact any pecuniary business, or who produce to the State any benefit or advantage.

19. By the result of the late scrutinies into the accounts of the military a considerable saving has been effected by his vigilance and inquiry, and the State has derived credit in the military accounts for sums, discharges and abatements, which but for his assistance would most probably have been lost.

20. The Administration are justly desirous that the brokerage on this saving should be received by the person through whose medium it was effected, and that the Darbar perquisite on this occasion should be relinquished in his favour.

21. To this proceeding I see no further objection than arises from *Bombay* the unwillingness of the Shastri to receive this mark of the Gaikwad *permission* Government's consideration of his labours in their behalf without its receiving the previous concurrence of the Hon'ble Company's Government.

22. It is with a view to obtain this concurrence that the preceding observations are submitted to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, respectfully observing that, could any expression of my interest in the welfare of this valuable agent add any weight to the object of this letter, it should not be withheld. But I cannot refrain from observing that the Shastri has a large family to maintain and provide for; and unless under the liberal interposition of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council in his favour, I see no mode of removing the serious difficulties under which he labours, and which must continue to press forever on the small resources he possesses.

Baroda, 26th November, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 150-160 A)
Alexander Walker to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

1808

The subject of the Gaikwad reforms being now brought to a con- *Walker's*
clusion, I conceive it proper that the final reports on this subject should *request*
be accompanied with my respectful intimation of my having permitted
Gangadhar Shastri to avail himself of the approbation, conveyed in the

letter from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council under date the 19th October, 1807, to receive from this Government a reward suitable for the important benefit which it has derived from the Shastri's zeal and exertions.

The accompanying is the copy and translate of the letter which the Government have accordingly addressed to me, and to which I have referred in the terms of the accompanying enclosure.

The repeated occasions, which I have had of submitting the zealous exertions and services of Gangadhar Shastri to the notice of Government, supersede the necessity of repetition in this place; but I have no hesitation in declaring that it has been solely owing to his discernment and labour that by penetrating into the inmost secrets of this Government the numerous abuses, with which it abounded, have been disclosed, and proper remedies have been applied. The important result has been the saving this State from bankruptcy, its finances have also been retrieved, and its solvency secured.

Fully impressed myself with the value of the services of this faithful adherent, I only feel anxious to convey the same conviction to the minds of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council and beg to express my respectful confidence that the measure, which I have now the honour to report, may meet with the approbation of your Hon'ble Board.

No. 1. Translate of a letter to Lt.-Col. Alexander Walker from the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad.

Anandrao's offer Gangadhar Shastri Patwardhan having exhibited various proofs of attachment and zeal in promoting the welfare of this sarkar, and being confident that the said person will continue his endeavours in promoting the friendship so happily existing between the two States, it is therefore my wish that the encumbrances, which he has unavoidably sustained in the discharge of these duties, should be removed by my sarkar. The source however whence this expense should be defrayed arises from a percentage on the savings, which the zeal of this person has caused to this State, equalling 40 lakhs in one year, and a reduction of expenses having been effected to the amount of 19 lakhs annually. I also wish to give him an inam village of five thousand Rupees per annum in the Surat athavisi; but he being a servant of the Company, and consequently can neither receive public or private reward, the intention of this letter is therefore to request permission to this, and that he may be relieved from his encumbrance and live happily with his family.

Copy of a letter from Lt.-Col. Alexander Walker to the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad.

Walker's approval I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th Ramzan, all which has been perfectly understood.

The liberal proposal which has been made by Your Highness for rewarding the services of Gangadhar Shastri has been the source of much pleasure to me, and Your Highness could not have requested a more agreeable act of duty than that of soliciting the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to this proposal for remunerating the exertions of that trusty and faithful adherent.

The Hon'ble Company, being equally sensible of the value of his exertions, will, I am confident, readily extend their approbation to this proposal; and it is under that confidence that I with much pleasure communicate to you that I have permitted Gangadhar Rao Shastri to avail himself of your favourable intention towards him.

Bombay Castle, 19th January, 1809 (1809, P. D. 150/160A) 1809
Bombay to Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Walker.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch *Approval* dated the 26th of November regarding Gangadhar Shastri.

The Supreme Government having already signified its approbation of rewarding the services of Gangadhar Shastri in the manner which you have now again brought forward to the notice of this Government; and the Governor-in-Council, being also impressed with a similar sense of the Shastri's merits as the Governor-General has been pleased to express, have no longer any hesitation in adding their concurrence to the measure you have proposed, by which Gangadhar Shastri becomes authorised to receive the specified remuneration, after the amount shall have been reported by the Acting Resident.

G. TAKHATABAI

Baroda, 1st January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 182) 1806
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Takhatabai's influence and disposition: See *Plans of Reforms*, 1st January, 1806, paras 137, 138.

Baroda, 17th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203) 1807
Alexander Walker to Jonathan's Duncan.

Takhatabai's behaviour whilst Anandrao was at the pagoda of Khanderao: See *Anandrao* entry 17th April, 1807.

Baroda, 8th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204) 1807
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Takhatabai's share in Fatesing's appointment as mutalik: See *Fatesing*, 8th May, 1807.

Baroda, 1st July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 209) 1807
Alexander Walker to Henry Shank.

Takhatabai's reward. See *Babaji*, letter of 5th March, 1807, Walker's memorandum, article 31.

No. 6. PRESENTS

AT a time when it was the Company's policy to recommend to their servants to shun extravagance in the making of presents, the following documents have an interest of their own.

DOCUMENTS

1805 *Baroda, 11th May, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 167)*
Alexander Walker to Henry Shank.

Annual presents I request you will lay before the Hon'ble the Governor the enclosed paper, being the return and account of the expenses attending the annual presents, which it has been customary to make since the establishment of this Presidency to His Highness the Raja, the Diwan and the chief sardars of the Government.

The influence, with which these ceremonial presents are attended, is well known. The Raja himself publicly desired them, and the expectations of the others were too evident to be concealed. Indeed the avidity with which they are desired among all ranks, considering the trifling amount that an individual receives, is surprising.

To have longer delayed this entertainment, which was anxiously expected and requested by the Diwan himself, would probably not have been politic and reputable; but, as no person can be more anxious than myself to diminish the expenses of the Baroda Residency, when a reduction can be effected with propriety, and as the utility of the annual expense may henceforward be doubtful, these motives induce me to submit these papers for Mr. Duncan's inspection previous to entering them in the accounts, and at the same time respectfully to recommend that the question of continuing the charge may lay over until the period of the next entertainment, when the repetition may become a subject of consideration and be decided upon from attending circumstances.

Dismissal I take this opportunity of reporting on the behaviour of a person formerly in this office, who was suspected of overcharging for his personal benefit the amount of sundry bills for presents. His former services induced me to engage not to expose his character on condition of his making an unreserved confession, which he accordingly did to the amount of Rs. 1,639-1-0; on which he was discharged from the service of the Company and has now been removed from the country. I beg leave respectfully to recommend that, as this sum was overcharged on account of presents, it should be now brought to account as a deduction from the expense of those enclosed in the manner I have entered it.

List of Presents.

No. 1.	111 turbans	..	..	Rs.	957	1	54	<i>To sundry</i>
No. 2.	10 selahs, 9 turbans, 5 half-pieces kincob, 5 mammoodis, 2 dupattas..			„	612	0	0	
No. 3.	9 turbans, 8 selahs, 4 mammoodis, 1 & 4 half pieces kincob, 1 dupatta			„	519	1	0	
No. 4.	13 turbans, 12 selahs, 7 mammoodis, 3 and 2 half-pieces kincob, 1 dupatta .. ..		...	„	814	3	0	
No. 5.	7 dupattas, 7 mammoodis, 6 turbans, 5 & 1 half-pieces kincob, 2 selahs			„	1,581	2	0	
No. 6.	9 turbans, 8 selahs, 2 & 2 half-pieces kincob, 4 mammoodis, 2 dupattas, 2 shawls .. ..		..	„	797	2	0	
				Rs.	5,284	1	54	
	Deduct overcharged amount	..		„	1,639	1	0	
				Rs.	3,645	0	54	

Remark in the Diary.

In reply to the above letter Major Walker was on the 20th instant *Bombay* advised that Government agreed to the presents, above submitted, *approval* having been made for this year, approving also of his proposal in respect to the suspension of any final determination respecting those that might be in expectancy by the parties for the ensuing one; desiring also that in the meantime the Resident should as much as possible discourage the idea of their being repeated.

With respect to the discovery of the act of dishonesty, adverted to in the sequel of the preceding letter, it was intimated to the Resident that the Board acquiesced in the manner in which he had thereon acted, from a desire to support his authority; but in future no act of this nature could be passed over in any other way than by the most public notice and punishment of the offender, as he was accordingly to give warning to all the natives acting under him.

Baroda, 3rd March, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 181)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the *To Fate-* Government-in-Council that, on the occasion of a marriage in the *sing's uncle* family of Fatesing Gaikwad, I yesterday presented the articles mentioned on the accompanying list.

List of presents given to the uncle of Fatesingrao on his marriage.

1 pair of shawls from the stock.				
1 turban	...	...	Rs.	15-2;
1 sadi or lungada	..	..	Rs.	12;
1 choli khana	...	...	Rs.	2.
			Total: Rs.	29-2.

1806 *Baroda, 13th November, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 193)*

J. R. Carnac to Alexander Walker.

Babaji & Shastri 3. In my letter of the 13th ultimo I had occasion to notice for your information the very satisfactory manner in which I was received by Babaji; and with a view to explain for the satisfaction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the causes of my expenses, it will be necessary to enter into more full detail.

4. At an early opportunity after my arrival at Dakor, Babaji requested my company at a dinner and entertainment, and at the same time evinced a similar mark of attention to the Shastri and his friends.

5. It was obvious that a like compliment on my part would be acceptable and pleasing, and I had no hesitation in desiring the Shastri to invite Babaji and the Diwanji with their several dependants to a repast in the vicinity of my encampment.

6. I was not unmindful, during the whole period of my deputation, of the propriety of supporting the respectability of the Shastri in the delicate and arduous situation in which he was employed; and I considered it expedient with a view to promote also the object of my mission to sanction any moderate expenditure.

7. Under these circumstances and in consideration of Babaji having at the same time made a large donation at the pagoda, I was inclined to disburse the charge of the Shastri on that occasion:—

Lieutenant Carnac's expenses from 9th October to 3rd November, being 26 days.

Extra servant wages	...	...	Rs. 109	2	0
5 hired carts	...	...	" 63	0	0
5 goats given as inam	...	...	" 14	0	0
House expense	...	...	" 79	0	0
Gratifications to domestics	...	...	" 115	2	0
			<hr/>		
			Rs. 381	0	0
By Gangadhar Shastri:					
Feeding 2 horses	...	...	Rs. 16	2	3
Donation to pagoda	...	...	" 300	0	0
Betel-nut and leaf	...	...	" 1	0	0
Batta to peons	...	...	" 8	2	56
Inams	...	...	" 91	0	25
3 hired carts	...	...	" 34	0	0
Servant wages	...	...	" 99	2	62½
Dinner to Babaji	...	...	" 400	0	0
			<hr/>		
			Rs. 950	3	46½

1806 *Baroda, 15th June, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 186)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

*To Anand-
rao* I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying list of presents made to his

Highness Anandrao Gaikwad, on the 4th June, on the occasion of a visit which he made to this Residency, and respectfully to solicit the sanction of Government to the same.

List of presents.

To Anandrao: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi (from stock), 1 sarpech: Rs. 410.

To Raja's son: 1 turban: Rs. 20; 1 dupatta: Rs. 70.

To Raja's brother-in-law: 1 turban: Rs. 10; 1 selah: Rs. 20.
Total: Rs. 530.

Baroda, 2nd September, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 189)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

Upon the customary ceremony of condolence upon the death of a near relation, I yesterday paid a visit to Raghunath Mahipatrao Kakaji, whose father is recently deceased; on which occasion I presented him with a selah of the value of 50 Rupees, to which I respectfully solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council. *To Kakaji*

Baroda, 14th September, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 190)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

I have to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that on a particular occasion of friendly intercourse with His Highness the Raja Anandrao I found it necessary to present him with a diamond ring of the value of Rupees 800, to which disbursement I request you will have the goodness to solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council. *To Anandrao*

Dakor, 13th October, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 193).
James R. Carnac to Alexander Walker.

1806

List of articles presented by Lieutenant James Rivett Carnac to Babaji Appaji Saheb [on their meeting at Dukor]: 1 turban, 1 piece of kincob, 1 pair of shawls, 2 pieces of mammoodi, 1 pair of pistols (from stock), 1 sarpech: Rs. 600. *To Babaji*

Baroda, 22nd November, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 194).
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

I have the honour to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a list of presents made to Babaji Appaji upon the occasion of a ceremonial visit paid to this Residency after receiving from His Highness the Raja the khilat of investiture to the office of his Khasgidiwan on the 21st instant. I request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to this present. *To Babaji*

List of presents.

From stock: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 pair of mammoodis, 1 sarpech: Rs. 850.

1806 *Baroda, 23rd November, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 194)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

To Anand-
rao I have the honour to communicate for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that his Highness Anandrao Gaikwad has lately celebrated a marriage with a lady from the Rajput family, and I yesterday in compliance with the usual etiquette on these occasions presented to His Highness the articles mentioned in the accompanying list, to which I now respectfully solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

List of presents.

1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi from stock. 1 sadi Rs. 120, 1 choli khana Rs. 25. Total Rs. 125.

1807 *Baroda, 27th January, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 198)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

To Sakha-
ram I request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to the accompanying list of articles presented to Sakharam Chimnaji Diwanji on the occasion of his recent departure from Baroda.

List of presents made to Sakharam Chimnaji Diwanji on the 21st January, 1807.

From stock: 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of doria.

Remark in Diary.

The articles of presents made to Sakharam Chimnaji Diwanji on the occasion of recent departure from Baroda are passed, and it is to be noticed to Major Walker that he has omitted to say on what occasion Sakharam Chimnaji left Baroda.

1807 *Baroda, 17th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 200)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

To Anand-
rao His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad having appointed yesterday to perform certain religious ceremonies in commemoration of his recovery from his recent illness, I request you will have the goodness to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying list of presents made to His Highness in conformity to the etiquette usual upon these occasions.

List of presents made to His Highness Raja Anandrao Gaikwad.

From stock: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi, 1 piece of doria. 1 diamond ring: Rs. 450.

1807 *Baroda, 2nd April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)*

Alexander Walker to George Osborn.

Presents The repeated assurances, which I have given the Hon'ble the Governor that every practicable attention shall be paid to limit the little occasional gratification, which I am under the unavoidable necessity of disbursing among the officers of this Government upon public festivals

and occasions, to the most economical scale, makes it a subject of regret whenever I have to solicit the sanction of Government to charges of this description.

For the satisfaction of the Hon'ble the Governor as well as with a view to obviate public remarks on audit, I beg leave respectfully to submit through you for his sanction the accompanying statement of inams delivered on the Muharram and Holi festival, observing that their amount this year necessarily exceeds the last, from the arrival of Babaji and his dependants, and other existing circumstances, but every possible attention has been at the same time paid to limit their amount consistent with credit of the Company.

Statement of inams disbursed on the Muharram and Holi festivals [summarised].

To 40 recipients was paid the sum of 687 Rupees. The inams or *To sundry* gifts ranged from 2 to 50 Rupees.

Baroda, 11th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to *To servant* obtain the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to the present of a turban (from stock) made to the khidmatgar to the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad, on his coming to make a particular communication from Takhatabai.

Baroda, 15th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

In compliance with the customary etiquette I presented to Fatesing *To Fatesing* Gaikwad on the 14th instant a turban and dupatta (value 200 Rupees) in compliment to the anniversary of his birthday, at which he completed his sixteenth year. I request you will solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

Baroda, 24th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)

1800

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Lalbhai Mangaldas, the representative of the late Mangal Parekh, a *To shroff* wealthy shroff at Baroda, having occasion to proceed to Ahmadabad, I request you will have the goodness to obtain the sanction of the Governor-in-Council to a complimentary present of a turban and pair of shawls (from stock), presented to him according to the established custom on his departure.

It may be necessary to mention, that this compliment was also a consequence of this shroff's visit to me, after having acceded to a contribution of five lakhs of Rupees to the current loan to the Gaikwad State.

Baroda, 25th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Adverting to the column of final orders of Government passed on *Horses as* the re-audit of my cash accounts for May 1806, I am induced respect- *presents* fully to submit to the consideration of Government one or two observations which have occurred thereon.

It is there directed that all horses, which may be received in presents by me, should be forwarded to the Residency for sale. Although this may generally be the most equitable mode of disposing of property thus acquired for the advantage of the Hon'ble Company, yet the expenses, attending their consequence, would in most cases exceed their worth.

I would wish also respectfully to observe that the strict compliance with this order would tend much to lessen the respectability of our Government and mortify in a considerable degree the pride and gratification of the parties, who may from time to time offer this tribute of respect to the Company's Government.

If therefore it should not be inconsistent with the spirit of the rules of the service, I would suggest that they should be kept until occasion requires them to be given away in the same manner as received, or they may be turned over to the cavalry when they are fit for the service, and circumstances of delicacy to the parties do not prevent it.

These observations are respectfully submitted under an idea that, although it may be a salutary general regulation of the service to dispose of presents by sale within the Company's districts, yet it would not appear respectable that this practice should be observed at a foreign Darbar, especially where the feelings of the immediate members of the Raja's family or his Government may be concerned.

Remark in the Diary.

Inquiry. With a view to enable Government to dispose of the question submitted in the preceding letter in a suitable way, it was on the 1st instant ordered that a copy of it be transmitted to the Resident at Poona with a request that he would advise us how horses, received there in presents, were disposed of, whether by being sold on the spot, or added to the public stock of horses at the Residency.

1807 *Baroda, 5th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

*To Anand-
rao* I will thank you to have the goodness to communicate for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that, upon an occasion having for its object the promotion and attainment of a point of considerable importance to the measures now pending at Baroda, the particulars of which I shall have the honour to report by a separate opportunity, I received a very cordial visit from His Highness the Raja Anandrao this morning, to whom I presented the articles detailed in the accompanying list, to which I respectfully solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

List of presents.

To Raja Anandrao: 1 turban, 1 dupatta, 2 pieces of mammoodi (Rs. 432-2), 1 piece of kincob from stock.

To Bhau Saheb, the son of Raja: 1 turban, 1 dupatta, (Rs. 125)

To dancing girls, paid on this occasion, Rs. 30. Total Rs. 587-2.

Baroda, 10th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)
 Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

Upon the occasion of a visit which Fatesing Gaikwad made to this Residency after his investiture by his brother, the Raja, with a share in the administration, he was presented according to the usual custom with the articles mentioned in the accompanying list, which I request you will have the goodness to submit to the consideration and sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council. *To Fatesing*

List of presents.

1 turban: Rs. 32-2; 1 dupatta: Rs. 262-2; 2 pieces of mammoodi: Rs. 24; 1 tora of pearls: Rs. 750; 1 piece of kineob from stock. Total Rs. 1,069-4.

Baroda, 11th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)
 Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

Babaji Appaji having requested the favour that Lt.-Col. Holmes and myself, with the gentlemen mentioned in the accompanying list, would attend an entertainment which he proposed to give on the 8th instant, I have now the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the presents which were received, and which are annexed to the gentlemen's names respectively. *Babaji entertains*

I have also the honour to enclose a separate list of the presents, which were received by the native servants of the Residency upon the same occasion. The value of these articles presented to the natives is but trifling, and they are merely intended as complimentary attentions to the servants of the Company. It would not be agreeable to the prejudices of the people, nor respectable to Babaji to receive these articles from the parties at Baroda; and as they are exposed to occasional returns of similar gratifications, I would beg leave respectfully to recommend that they may be permitted to retain the articles presented to them on this occasion.

No. 1. List of presents received from Babaji.

Major Alexander Walker:

1 turban	Rs. 35	1 pearl necklace	Rs. 300
1 pair of shawls	„ 225	1 sarpech	„ 500
1 piece of kineob	„ 125	1 horse	„ 800
1 piece of mammoodi	„ 35		

Lt.-Col. Holmes:

1 turban	Rs. 25	1 piece of mammoodi	Rs. 15
1 pair of shawls	„ 175	1 sarpech	„ 600
1 piece of kineob	„ 65		

Mr. Carnac:

1 turban	Rs. 25	1 pair of shawls	Rs. 175
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Capt. S. A. Greenwood:

1 turban	Rs. 20	1 pair of shawls	Rs. 150
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Lt. F. D. Ballantine:

1 turban Rs. 20 1 pair of shawls Rs. 125

Major Urquhart:

1 turban Rs. 20 1 pair of shawls Rs. 150

Capt. Heard:

1 turban Rs. 25 1 pair of shawls Rs. 150

Lt. W. Sandwith:

1 turban Rs. 20 1 pair of shawls Rs. 125

Lt. Grindlay:

1 turban Rs. 20 1 pair of shawls Rs. 125

Lt. Smith:

1 turban Rs. 20 1 pair of shawls Rs. 125

Lt. Hughes:

1 turban and shawls Rs. 145

Dr. Sproull:

1 turban Rs. 20 1 pair of shawls Rs. 125

Total Rs. 7,185

No. 2. List of presents received from Babaji.

Raghoba Vishwanathji: 1 turban Rs. 10, 1 pair of shawls Rs. 40.

Muhammad Fazl-ullah: 1 turban Rs. 10, 1 pair of shawls Rs. 40.

Swamy Mudaliar: 1 turban Rs. 10, 1 pair of shawls Rs. 35.

Damodar Jivanji: 1 turban Rs. 8, 1 selah Rs. 15.

Sagun Kasinath: 1 turban Rs. 8, 1 selah Rs. 15.

Bapu Nanaji: 1 turban Rs. 8, 1 selah Rs. 15.

Sadashiva Pant: 1 turban Rs. 8, 1 selah Rs. 15.

Tulsi Pant, karkun: 1 turban Rs. 8, 1 selah Rs. 12,

Jaganath Pant, karkun: 1 turban Rs. 8, 1 selah Rs. 12.

Mahipat Raghunathrao, karkun: 1 turban Rs. 8, 1 selah Rs. 12.

Total: Rs. 297.

Remarks in the Diary.

Red tape The presents to be brought to the public accounts.

In reply to the preceding letter Major Walker was on the 23rd instant informed that, however much Government were disposed to accede on general grounds to his recommendation, considerations of paramount expediency precluded a compliance with it in the present instance.

In the first place it would be against the law, and in the second it was unadvisable in as much as our credit would be more effectually established by the natives knowing that we were thus strongly enjoined disinterestedness towards them.

On these grounds, which Major Walker was desired to explain to Babaji, the presents in question could not be appropriated by the receivers of them, but must be brought to the public accounts.

Baroda, 11th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 206)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

In reporting to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the list of presents from Babaji Appaji on the occasion of the entertainment which he gave on the 8th instant, I have to solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to an unavoidable expense incident thereto in a distribution of Rs. 200 among the khidmatgars of the Raja Anandrao and Babaji, and of Rs. 40 the housekeeper and chabuksowar of the horse received on the occasion. *To sundry*

Baroda, 19th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Upon the occasion of the marriage of the fraternal niecc of Anpurnabai, the mother of Fatesing Gaikwad, I presented according to the usual custom the articles mentioned in the accompanying list, which I trust will receive the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council. *To lady*

List of presents:

From stock: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 sadi, Rs. 46; 1 choli khana Rs. 4. Total: Rs. 50.

Baroda, 21st June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I request you will have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that on the 18th instant I received my audience of leave from His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad previous to my departure for Kathiawar, on which occasion the presents mentioned in the accompanying list were received. *Audience*

List of presents received from His Highness Anandrao Gaikwad of Baroda.

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi, 1 pearl necklace, 1 sarpech.

Capt. Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lt. Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Baroda, 25th June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I respectfully solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to presents, mentioned in the accompanying list, having been given to Babu Mairal, the confidential and private agent of Babaji Appaji, on a visit to his house, paid in company with the latter and on the occasion of the celebration of a marriage in his family. *To Babu*

List of presents to Babu Mairal.

1 turban from stock, 1 pair of shawls, 1 sadi, 1 choli khana: Rs. 50.

1807 *Baroda*, 1st July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 210)

Darbar charges in June, 1807.

<i>To sundry</i>	Inams to the servants of the late Sayaji Maharaja	Rs. 10 0 0
	Betel and leaves (a customary and necessary charge in an intercourse with natives, but rather exceeding this month in consequence of the many visits received) ...	Rs. 59 3 0
		<hr/> Rs. 69 3 0

1807 *Baroda*, 1st July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 210)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

List of presents given on the 29th June, 1807, by Alexander Walker.

To all and sundry Raja Anandrao Gaikwad: 1 turban, 1 sarpech from stock, 1 pearl tora Rs. 300, 1 pair of shawls, 2 pieces of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi.

Fatesingrao Gaikwad: 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi, 1 sarpech from stock.

Sayajirao Gaikwad: 1 turban, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi, 1 pair of shawls, 1 sarpech from stock.

Bhagvantrao Gaikwad: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1½ piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi from stock.

Babaji Appaji: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi, 1 velvet, 1 satin, 1 tusser case, 1 silver watch, 1 gun, 1 horse received from Bhavnagar from stock.

Madhavrao Tatyā: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi, 1 piece velvet from stock.

Bapu Phadnavis: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi from stock.

Bapu Munshi: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Goud Gasti: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Samal Bhakti: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Balajipant, bhakshi of silahdars: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Kerupram, bhakshi of sibandi: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Mairal Narayan: 1 turban from stock, 1 pair of shawls.

Parbhudas Seth: 1 turban from stock, 1 pair of shawls.

Mansukh Samal: 1 turban from stock, 1 pair of shawls.

Govind Vishwanath: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Krishnarao Bhagvant Nishbat Khasgivala: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Bapu Mairal: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Bapsey Damodar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Jairam Malliar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Raja Ghorpade: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ piece kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi from stock.

Mir Kamal-ud-din Husain Khan: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi from stock.

Sakharam Mahadev: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 tusser case from stock.

Surat, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, $\frac{1}{4}$ piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Kasim Hati, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Amin, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Yeshwantrao Raja Pandhre: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, $\frac{1}{2}$ piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Anandrao Raja Pandhre: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, $\frac{1}{2}$ piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Ladojirao Raja Pandhre: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, $1\frac{1}{2}$ piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Sultanji Raja Pandhre: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, $\frac{1}{2}$ piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Bhavanji Raja Pandhre: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, $\frac{1}{2}$ piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Ranoji Raja Pandhre: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, $\frac{1}{2}$ piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Bucha, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Mir Muhammad Husain: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Govind Gopal: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Balabhai Seth, soukar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Bhoja Sinda: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Abaji Deshmukh: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Ramrao Annaji: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Ali Babar, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Vahid Khan: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Khanderao Kale: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bapu Kadam: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Raja Rama Deshmukh: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Ramrao Gaikwad: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Shripatrao Narayan: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Malhar Balvant Panhalkar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhimrao Madhav: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Nana Kale: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Appaji Ballal: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Mansingrao Kadam: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhimrao Kadam: 1 turban from stock, scarlet cloth.

Manaji Hapala: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Hari Govind Nisbat, silahdar bhakshi: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Sayaji Sahadev: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Anandrao Mahadev: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhagvanrao Sitole: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Kushaba Ete: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Bapu Kanse: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Sadashiva Pawar; 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Bhagi Yadav: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Moropant Nisbat Fatesingrao Gaikwad: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Raoji Garud: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Balvantrao Deshmukh: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Vhitoji Pawar: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Samji Dave Kate: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Naroji Pawar: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Khandoji Mudney: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Krishnaji Baburao: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Ramarao Sakharam: 1 turban scarlet cloth.

Aba Goregaonkar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Devji Dhamsey: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhagvantrao Bhimrao: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhao Kale: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Raghunathrao Jagtap: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Bhaktaji Bapkar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Navji Harpala: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Ganeshpant Nisbat Mir Husain: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Kashipant Nisbat Pandhre: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Vaijnathpant Nisbat Mir Saheb: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhagvant Mankasher Pandhre: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhujangrao Daji Nisbat Pandhre: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Mansher Bhimrao: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Raghoba Appaji Ghorpade: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Nandlal Nisbat, sibandi bhakshi: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Aba Nisbat, silahdar bhakshi: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Chandrarao Deshmukh: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Dada Nisbat Goud Kusti: 1 turban, selah.

Ramarao Ghane: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Raghoba Govind: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Vasanji Savant: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Dharrao Ghane: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Vithoji Savant: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Mukundrao Kakade: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Daultrao Gaikwad: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Raghoba Shamrao; 1 turban, 1 selah.

Parvatkhan Havildar: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Abaji Naik Tlagaonkar: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Tahaji Deshmukh: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Raghu Bhimrao Nisbat huzur paga: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Sakar, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Tara, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Mouncatsing, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Muhammad Khan, Pathan: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Venkajipant Nisbat, munshi: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Balvanirao Nisbat, phadnavis: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Vithalpant Mama Nisbat, phadnavis: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Baji Vithal Nisbat, majmudar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Naru Ramchandra Sathe: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Rudraji Hari: 1 turban, 1 selah.

The son of Jagtap: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Bapujirao Garud: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhao Hunday: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Sarupram, munshi: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

The son of Rajaram Deshmukh: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Bhao Gaikwad: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Hirjirao Govind: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Trimbakrao: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Anandrao Sadashivrao Vide: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Daulatrao, the brother of Revabhai: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Shamrao Vithal Nisbat Holkar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Sakharam Joshi: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Rangildas, Persian writer: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Kasu Mairal: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Appa Rag Gori: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Chimnaji Hiranand: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.

Kuber Bhaichand: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

- Puranik Davudikar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Balvantrao Kashe: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.
 Krishnarao Abaji: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.
 Dutba Dada: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Nathu Vishvanath: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.
 Babaji Kishan Arishtkar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.
 Gabanji Ballad: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Amritrao Annaji: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.
 Jasus of 4 mahals: 4 turbans, scarlet cloth.
 Govindpant Nisbat, modikhana: 1 turban, 1 selah.
 Yeshwantrao Nisbat, modikhana: 1 turban, 1 selah.
 Gangaji Gaikwad: 1 turban, 1 selah.
 Krishnarao Gaikwad: 1 turban, 1 selah.
 Ganpatrao Gaikwad: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Soma Bhao: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.
 Vithoba Gaikwad: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Keshavarao Gaikwad: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Bhika Bhao: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.
 Jaisingrao Gaikwad: 1 turban, scarlet cloth from stock.
 Bechar Mankey Nisbat, Samal Bechar: 1 turban & scarlet cloth.
 Premanand Nisbat, Parbhudas Seth: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Manikrao Waghmore: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Rattanji Kandas: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.
 Ranchhod Parekh: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Dhondba Mama Nisbat, khasgivala: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Babuji Nisbat, khasgivala: 1 turban, 1 dupatta.
 Appa Kadothkar: 1 turban and 1 dupatta.
 Trivedi Arzunji Nathaji: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.
 Lakshmidas Shambhu: 1 turban, 1 selah.
 Trimbakpant, subahdar: 1 turban, 1 selah.
 Tukaram Manoker: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Govindram Manikar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 4 Karbaris of jasus' mahals: 4 turbans, scarlet cloth.
 Bapa Kashikar: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 Bapu, bhakshi: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.
 Govindpant Bhao: 1 turban, 1 selah.
 Gopaldas Nisbat Trivedi: 1 turban, 1 selah.
 Sadoji Sadgad: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.
 10 Bargirs belonging to Raja Anandrao: 10 turbans & 10 selahs.

Lallubhai Mangaldas: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Abdul Rahiman, jamadar: 1 turban and scarlet cloth.

The brother-in-law of Mir Saheb: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Purnaram Joshi: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

The brother-in-law of Amin, jamadar: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Aditaram Saiva: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Bhaskarpant Nisbat Babu, bhakshi: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Bhalerao Malhar: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Amritrao Shivaram: turban and selah.

Gangadhar Shastri: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls from stock.

Dajiba, the grandson of Govindba Mama: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Bhagvantrao Sindhi: 1 turban, 1 selah.

3 Gosavis mahants: 3 turbans, 3 selahs.

Captain Francis: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Rayaji Nisbat, Mangal Parekh: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Rayaji Nisbat, Rattanji Kandas: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Sevalal Nisbat, Samal Bhakti: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Second son of Jagtap: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Bhaichand Desai: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

Kandas Bappa: 1 turban, scarlet cloth.

3 men nisbat khasgivala: 3 turbans, 3 selahs.

Total Rupees 5,840.

Inams to the menials and charitable donations on the above occasions. *New lending*

Servants of Raja Anandrao Gaikwad	..	..	Rs.	200
Fatesingrao Gaikwad	..	..	..	175
Sitaram Raoji, Diwan	..	..	..	190
Babaji Appaji, Khasgivala	..	..	..	125
Takhatabai and darakdars	..	..	..	150
Dancing girls	..	..	..	100
Yadavrao Gosain	..	..	..	200
Khidmatgar of Kamal-ud-din	..	..	..	50
Fireworks.	..	..	..	125

Rs. 1,315

Total Rupees 7,155

Abstract of gifts received and bestowed.

Received	Bestowed	Balance in stock.
1 pearl tora	1 pearl tora	
140 shawls	96 shawls	44 shawls
226 turbans	208 turbans	18 turbans
19 kincobs	13½ kincobs	5½ kincobs
28 mammoodis	20 mammoodis	8 mammoodis

5 sarpeches	3 sarpeches	2 sarpeches
3 pearl necklaces	0 pearl necklaces	3 pearl necklaces
4 horses	1 horse	3 horses
2 dupattas	2 dupattas	
68 selahs	68 selahs	
7½ scarlet cloths	7½ scarlet cloths	

Jewellery received and bestowed.

Received for a necklace from Hari Bhakti	Rs. 1,610	
Received for a necklace from Babaji	„ 3,000	
Received for a necklace from Raja Anandrao Gaikwad	„ 2,500	
Bestowed by purchase as per bill	Rs. 5,840	
Bestowed by inams etc.	„ 1,315	
	<u>Rs. 7,155</u>	
		Balance Rs. 45

1807 Baroda, 18th July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 210)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Presents I beg leave to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the interchange of presents which took place during the last few days previous to my leaving Baroda, incident to the visits of civility and etiquette, which were paid and received on the occasion.

The presents enumerated in the accompanying list, are those which I received respectively at the houses of the persons whom I visited.

It was proper to return these civilities, and those who were entitled to the attention, attended for that purpose at the Residency on the 29th ultimo.

I have honour accordingly to forward a list of the distribution accompanied by a general abstract showing the receipts and issues upon this occasion of etiquette, having disposed of the jewellery I received, and causing the produce to defray the expenses incident to the entertainment, as will be exhibited in the enclosures under the numbers in the margin.

I request you will have the goodness to submit these measures respectfully to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, and I trust they will receive his approbation, which I have been unable to solicit at an earlier period.

List of presents received from sundry persons on the occasion of visits made previous to Major Walker leaving Baroda.

Presents From Raja Anandrao, on 18th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi, 1 pearl necklace, 1 sarpech.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Samal Bhakti, on the 18th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi, 1 pearl necklace.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 pair of shawls, 1 turban.

From Trivedi Arjunji, on the 27th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi, 1 sarpech.

Lieutenant Carnac: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Captain Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Fatesingrao Gaikwad, on the 27th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi, 1 sarpech.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Mangal Parekh, on the 27th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Samal Bechar, on the 27th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Babaji Appaji, on the 29th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi, 1 horse.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Mairal Narayan, on the 29th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Ruttonji Kandas, on the 29th June, 1807.

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Parbhudas Seth, on the 29th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Sitaram Raoji, on the 29th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi, 1 sarpech.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Madhavrao Tatya, on the 29th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi.

Captain Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Bapu Fadnavis, on the 29th June, 1807:

Major Walker: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 2 pieces of mammoodi.

Lieutenant Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Captain S. A. Greenwood: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

From Mir Kamal-ud-din, on the 27th June, 1807:

1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mammoodi.

1807 *Baroda, 10th October, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 213)*

James R. Carnac to G. Osborne.

To servants I request you will have the goodness respectfully to submit for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the enclosed estimate of expected presents in money to the domestics of His Highness the Raja, and his family, and the several officers of this Government on the public festivals of the Dasara and Divali.

This estimate has been framed from the last year's disbursements, exclusive of Babaji's and his dependants, who had not arrived at that period. I have to solicit your kind offices in ascertaining to what extent I am authorised to continue these customary gratifications.

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may probably be disposed to sanction them at this juncture, and in consideration of the value of the presents received from this Government, a statement of which, with the prices affixed, I have the honour to enclose.

No. 1. Statement of expected presents in money to the domestics of His Highness the Raja and his family, and the several officers of Government on the public festivals of Dasara and Divali.

Dasara...	...	...	...	Rs. 175 0 0
Divali...	...	...	...	„ 294 2 88
Total: Rs. 469 2 88				

No. 2. List of presents received from the Gaikwad Government on Dasara, 1807.

Total value Rs. 1132 2 00

Remark in the Diary.

The presents proposed to be made on the public festivals of the *Approval* Dasara and Divali were on the 19th instant acquiesced in by the Governor-in-Council for the present year, inclusive of a moderate addition on account of the presence of Babaji, whose returns would, it was concluded, be equal to at least what might be given to him, whence the Company would, on the whole, be under Lt. Carnac's present explanation at no real expense on account of the festivals in question.

Camp at Surufdur, 6th November, 1807 (S. & P. D. 216) 1807
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble *Vithalrao* the Governor-in-Council a list of presents received from *Diwanji* Diwanji, the Gaikwad commander, on the festival of the Divali.

I have also enclosed a list of presents, inclusive of a memorandum of inams paid to the servants of Vithalrao, on the festival of the Dasara, which I have been under the necessity of making in the course of my intercourse with the natives, and in prosecution of the objects, which the Company's Government have undertaken in this country.

The present to Malharrao's brother was an unavoidable compliment under this circumstance and on the occasion of his visiting this camp.

The present to the vakil of the Limbdi Raja was a necessary mark of attention from the cordiality, with which his Master embraced the measures of reform for Kathiawar, and from this example, by first acceding to them, which he established for the rest of the bhumias.

To these exchanges of presents and disbursement I respectfully solicit the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

No. 1. List of presents received from Vithalrao Diwanji on the 31st October, 1807.

Major Alexander Walker: 1 sarpech, 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 2 pieces of mammoodi, 1 piece of kincob.

Lt. F. D. Ballantine: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Lt. Litchfield: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

No. 2. List of presents given to:

Kristnarao Appa Gaikwad, brother of Malharrao Gaikwad, on his coming into the camp: 1 turban, 1 pair of shawls.

Govindji Padamji, the agent of Limbdi Raja: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Rama Khachar, Chief of Paliyad: 1 turban, 1 selah.

Total expenses: Rs. 234-0-25.

N. B. The present to Rama Khachar was given by Vithoba Pilaji at the time the detachment remained at Paliyad in June as a return for the attention of the Chief to the detachment and for assisting them with supplies of forage and provision.

No. 3. Memorandum of inams given to the servants of Vithalrao Diwanji on the Dasara.

Paid to jasus	...	...	Rs. 25
Paid to 3 chobdars	...	...	" 25
Paid to 12 khidmatgars	...	...	" 30
Paid to 4 sepoys of bodyguard	...	...	" 10
Paid to 4 holars [<i>musicians</i>]	...	...	" 6
Paid to 4 farrashes [<i>carpet sweepers</i>]	...	...	" 4
Paid to 16 zila peons	...	...	" 10
Paid to 2 khidmatgars of Babaji Appaji	...	...	" 10
Paid to 7 Mussalman persons	...	...	" 5
Paid to 5 kamarthi people	...	...	" 5
Paid to 2 slave girls	...	...	" 5
Paid to 2 trumpeters	...	...	" 2
Total:			Rs. 137

1807 *Camp at Kandorna, 9th December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 218)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

To servants I have the honour to transmit a memorandum of presents, made to the servants of Vithalrao Diwanji, on the Divali holiday, and to request the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council for the charge, which would have been earlier brought to his notice, had not my late duties, by engrossing a great portion of my attention, caused it to escape my recollection.

List of presents to servants of Vithalrao Diwanji on the Divali holiday.

Total amount: Rs. 140.

Remark in the Diary.

Approval In acknowledging the receipt of the above letter the Resident was on the 18th instant advised that the presents made to the servants of Vithalrao Diwanji on the Divali holiday were sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

1808 *Baroda, 26th January, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 221)*
James R. Carnac to Francis Warden.

To Fatesing 1. I respectfully beg leave to submit for the approval of the

Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the enclosed list of presents made to His Highness Fatsingrao Gaikwad on the occasion of a particular ceremony in his family.

2. His Highness having expressed himself much pleased with a horse in my possession, I was induced to gratify his inclination by presenting it in lieu of costly articles which would otherwise have been necessary, and less acceptable.

3. Under these circumstances I trust the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to sanction the expense, which amounts to the sum of Rupees 700, being the original purchase from a respectable sardar in the service of this Government.

List of presents :

1 turban, 1 dupatta, 1 sadi, 1 choli khana, 1 horse. Total cost: Rs. 1,200. 1 piece kincob, 1 piece mammoodi from stock.

Remark in the Diary.

The presents made to His Highness Fatsingrao Gaikwad are passed as a matter of urgent expediency.

Baroda, 5th March, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 226)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1808

I beg leave respectfully to submit for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the enclosed list of pecuniary donations on the approaching festival of the Holi, with an account of the disbursements which I have already been compelled to make on the occasion of the Muharram. *To servants*

2. I have frequently had honour to explain to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the unavoidable necessity of making these gratifications; and in the present instance, whatever reluctance I have felt to their continuation, I have found it impracticable to dispense with a custom, which has prevailed with ourselves since the establishment of this Residency and has always been usual with the Gaikwad Government and its dependants.

3. In submitting therefore these expenses to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council I have to observe that the enclosed statement of them has been framed on the most economical principles.

No. 1. Inams paid on the festival of Holi.

Total sum paid	Rs. 428
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No. 2. Inams paid on the festival of Muharram.

Total sum paid	Rs. 283
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Remark in the Diary.

The pecuniary donations made by the Resident on the approaching festival of the Holi and the disbursements made on the occasion of the Muharram are admitted to be in amount by no means objectionable on *Approval*

the supposition of the necessity for these observances (of which the Resident must be a competent judge), and as such they are acquiesced in, notwithstanding that under existing circumstances and the orders from home on this subject the saving of every Rupee is an object.

1808 *Baroda, 8th May, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 233)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

To Babaji I request you will have the goodness to obtain from the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council his sanction to the articles, mentioned in the accompanying list, being presented to Babaji Appaji yesterday, on his entering into his new dwelling house. This ceremony is termed vastu shanti or consecration of the house.

List of presents:

1 turban, 1 pair of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 piece of mam-moodi, 1 sarpech: all from stock.

1808 *Baroda, 20th May, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 234)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

To Sitaram's son In consequence of the ceremony of the munja or investiture of Sitaram's son with the thread of his caste, I beg leave to submit a return of the presents as received and issued to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council and to request his sanction to the same.

List of Presents:

Received: 8 turbans, 8 pairs of shawls, 2 pieces of kincob, 2 mam-moodis, 1 sarpech.

Given: 3 turbans, 3 pairs of shawls, 1 piece of kincob, 1 mam-moodi, 1 sarpech, 2 lugadas, 2 cholis

<i>N.B.</i> —2 saris [lugadas] at Rs. 145	..	..	Rs.	290
2 cholis at Rs. 5	..	..	„	10
			Rs.	300

No. 7. KATHIAWAR EXPEDITION

THE successful inauguration of, and the rapid progress achieved in, the Baroda Reforms made it possible for Major Walker to carry out the proposed Kathiawar Expedition much sooner than his most sanguine expectations could have anticipated. On the 30th of June, 1807, the Resident informed the Bombay Government that he was about to set out for Kathiawar.

The events connected with this expedition are divided into the following sections.

- Section A: Babaji's mulukgiri
- Section B: Walker's scheme
- Section C: Preparation
- Section D: Walker's settlement
- Section E: Treaties with piratical States
- Section F: Additional information

Section A: BABAJI'S MULUKGIRI

The documents give an insight into the conditions prevailing in Kathiawar and at the same time show the working of the mulukgiri system.

DOCUMENTS

Camp, 20th August, 1803 (1803, P. D. 50) 1803
Information sent to Major Walker.

Babaji has cleared accounts with Nimbri [*Limbdī*] and has gone to *Limbdī* Charde [*Chuda*].

Paliyad, 26th August, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51) 1803
Vithoba Pilaji to Alexander Walker.

I take the liberty to inform you that on the 19th instant Babaji *Chuda* settled with the Chuda Raja.

Bhadla, 9th September, 1803 (1803 P. D. 52) 1803
Vithoba Pilaji to Major Walker.

On Monday the 6th instant Babaji marched from Chobari after *Progress* settling all the Kathi villages in this corner. . . for a three years' jama; and he has taken from them fil-zamini. After this we arrived at this place, and we camped on the banks of the Baitee River.

The following bhumias of different places have arrived in the camp for settling their jama: (1) Rajkot, (2) Sardhar Gudd, (3) Gondal,

(4) Kotda, (5) Navanagar, (6) Vankaner, (7) Than, (8) Morvi, (9) Malia.

The demands on Vankaner and Sardhar Gudd are settled. The others shall be settled soon. When the above-mentioned bhumias settled their tribute, only a few places remain for concluding the whole mulukgiri's account: (1) Porbandar, (2) Junagarh, (3) Jetpur, (4) Bhavnagar and some small villages belonging to the Kathis and Rajputs.

1803 *Camp near Rajkot, 20th September, 1803 (1803, P. D. 52)*
Vithoba Pilaji to Major Walker.

Progress I take the liberty to inform you that on Monday the 10th instant Babaji marched from Bhadla to Pareavada and encamped on the bank of the Machhu River, and on Saturday the 18th instant moved from that place to Khoras [Khorana], and yesterday from Khoras to this ground, and encamped on the banks of Bhadar River, about a kos distance from Rajkot fort. Upon this the bhumia settled his jama; and to-morrow we shall march from this ground towards Morvi. By the next I will send for your information an abstract of all the money received or contracted from Patli to this place.

Bhanji Ramji, mehta of Jodiya, arrived in camp, and paid a visit to Babaji, and gave him a great turban, and afterwards came into my tent, and presented me a shawl. I refused first to receive it, but the mehta insisted on my acceptance. He said that he received a great present from the Governor, and will always treat with respect the Company's servants.

1803 *Bombay, 5th October, 1803 (1803, P. D. 52)*
James Grant to John Lumsden.

Babaji's success [Major Walker's] papers contain a report of Babaji's progress of the mulukgiri expedition in Kathiawar, in which he appears to experience no material difficulty.

1803 *Baroda, 31st December, 1803 (1803, P. D. 63A)*
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Junagarh Nawab I request you will be pleased to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that Babaji in the course of enforcing the mulukgiri tribute in Kathiawar has engaged in hostilities with the Nawab of Junagarh; and that several skirmishes, in which some lives have been lost on both sides, have taken place between these parties.

Babaji's request I have received a letter from Babaji, describing his want of ammunition, and requesting a supply from the Company, which he suggests could be easily conveyed to him from the port of Mangrol. I have enclosed a list of the ammunition which Babaji requires, some of which, I imagine, is not to be found in our arsenal, and the quantity of each kind may be considerably reduced.

Should the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council judge it expedient to extend any assistance on this occasion, I would recommend the articles to be sent to Cambay, from whence they may be most conveniently

supplied, as the occasion demands, or reserved in store, should there be no necessity to use them. The articles, which may eventually prove most useful to Babaji, are six, and four-pounds shot and gunpowder.

I have instructed the Company's agent with Babaji to offer to this *Mediation* person and the Nawab of Junagarh the mediation of the English Government for the accommodation of their present differences.

It is reported, which I state without being certain of the fact, that *Kanhoji* the Nawab of Junagarh has invited Kanhoji to join him, and that several of the neighbouring Kathi Chiefs have assembled their forces to assist the Nawab.

Baroda, 11th January, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63 A)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1804

I have the honour to enclose translations of three letters from *Babaji and Junagarh* Babaji, viz. two to Sitaram, and one to me.

I have instructed Vithoba not to allow the demand on the Nawab of Junagarh for the Company's wheat to be converted into a cause for continuing these hostilities; but there has not been sufficient time to receive his answer on this point, nor to learn the effect of the pacific propositions which I had authorised to be made to the contending parties.

If a judgment may be formed from their present temper, it is not likely that this interposition will have much success; but on the other hand there is little probability of this war extending itself; and Babaji, with such assistance of powder and shot as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to afford him, will, it is presumed, be able to maintain his ground.

Babaji's intelligence of a fleet is not probably correct; but the appearance of a cruiser off Mangrol might produce a favourable effect and weaken the Nawab of Junagarh's ardour or lessen the number of his adherents.

No. 1. Letter from Babaji Appaji to Sitaram Diwan, without date, received 10th January, 1804.

After clearing accounts for three years in the Kathiawar country *Beginning of fight* I came to the district of Junagarh.

His (meaning the Nawab of Junagarh's) wakil came to camp at Jetpur. I spoke to him on the subject of the customary reckoning and gave him a memorandum thereof, which he carried to show to his Master, whose advisers are three sons of Amirji Mehta. On perusing the memorandum they observed that all the country and Junagarh was not on the same footing; that Junagarh was the seat of a gadi (or a Chief of more independence), and he would be deceived who expected to obtain money from it in the same proportion that he exacted from other places; that they would settle a sum for two years or two years and a half, and give it, if it would be accepted; and lastly that they would give no security for their conduct; and as to the demand for

wheat belonging to the English, one or two hundred Rupees worth of it only had reached them; and what was it to give? or whom was it to be given to? Such was the lofty reply they returned by the vakil and began to augment their forces.

On the vakil delivering to me the above answer, I was astonished. I endeavoured however three or four times thereafter to induce their compliance with my terms; but their answer was final. I then moved to the tappa of Vanthali. For several days after my arrival at Vanthali I sought to settle matters peaceably. They fired the guns of the fort of Vanthali from the first day. I encamped before it, but I restrained vengeance. Finding their shot did not reach my ground, they brought out two guns. Their shot fell in our camp. I was then obliged to open a fire upon them, the effect of which forced them to retire with their two guns into the fort. As our troops approached the fort, reinforcements arrived from Junagarh. There is a constant fire kept up on both sides. Our shot strike the walls of the fort and town. The fort is constructed of stone, and some parts have begun to tumble down. Powder and shot have become scarce in the army. I have sent people out to try to procure these articles. The rascally natives of this place will not point out where they are to be found. I have sent an agent to Darrolebandar to look for them; whether he will succeed, I am ignorant.

Request for help Bawa Sahib, were the Company now to send two battalions with ammunition to assist us, the whole of Kathiawar would come under the control of the Government. The country is excellent, the forts are good, and the people rich. Should the conquest therefore of this country, worth fifty lakhs of Rupees yearly revenue, take place, the debts of the Government may be discharged in one year. Represent this, as I have stated it, to Major Walker; and if it should be necessary to write to Bombay on the subject, let it be done and determined on with dispatch.

At present the Company's army is much engaged in many places; therefore detaching a force may be demurred upon; but, if only a single battalion and ammunition be sent hither, it will serve the sarkar. I will pay for the powder and shot. Say so, and make certain; with the assistance I have solicited, these places make a part of one and the same raj. If troops cannot come, send powder and shot. I pray you speedily to send an answer.

No. 2. Letter from Babaji Appaji to Sitaram Diwan. without date, received the 10th January, 1804.

Request for help From my separate letter you will perceive the hostile part that the Junagarhwala has been acting. I am correctly informed there is an English fleet, lying off Gomti Bar, of six vessels with troops on board. Could a detachment be disembarked from the ships to assist me for a few days, it would be well. Speak to Major Walker on the subject. If he approves and affords me assistance, it will be creditable; for I will not leave the Junagarhkan without chastising him. Indeed if I did not, it might be asked what was life for. Were these vessels to come to Mangrolbandar, the Chiefs would in their terror give all I asked.

The Junagarhwala has some forts on the borders of the sea. They may be objects to the Company. The Company's rule extends over almost all the countries; such as remain, may readily be reduced and classed under it. If I was ordered to exert endeavours thereunto, I trust they would be successful. I think the Hon'ble the Governor would countenance the plan.

In the meantime the Junagarhwala must be punished to preserve the credit of the sarkar. Whatever discredit befalls it, the Company's Government will partake thereof. I have not now the means of making war with a chance of gaining glory. The sea is within sixteen or seventeen kos of this place. Speak to the Major plainly of my situation, and how he may assist us. The kasid is promised a reward. Write me soon.

No. 3. Letter from Babaji Appaji to Major Walker, Resident at Baroda, dated 28th December, 1803.

I have been made happy by the receipt of your letter of the 17th November. I hope you will effect the chastisement of Kanhoji in the absence of the army under the Colonel, destined to Malwa. *Appeal to Walker*

Vithoba Pilaji has presented the three varats for Rs. 1,58,500, which you sent to him. He will advise you of what I have said on the subject of them; and Sitaram will have related all my other troubles here to you, as well as how I am now occupied at Junagarh.

I place every confidence in you, and beg the continuance of your friendship. Hitherto I have not been obliged to own my difficulties. But now I have written fully of the Junagarh business for your information, that proper measures may be taken to preserve the credit of the Company's and the Gaikwad's Governments, for which the latter depends upon the former.

Bombay, 12th January, 1804 (1804, P. D. B. M. 63A)
James Grant to Alexander Walker.

1804

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo and to desire that you enforce on Babaji the expediency of not carrying matters, under the existing circumstances of our being still without a settled peace with Sindia, to further extremities with the Nawab of Junagarh; but to accept of, and be guided by, the offered mediation of your native agent in his camp, and thereby to avoid the very inconvenient consequences of exciting an opposition against the Gaikwad and Peshwa's interests in Kathiawar at a period when you must know it not to be in the power of Government to afford any essential aid towards the realisation of the mulukgiri revenue, as due to either, such as the hopes of the speedy conclusion of peace may yet admit before the close of the present fair season, till when, it is highly desirable that Babaji should be prevailed on to desist from the prosecution of any course of hostilities against any of the Chieftains of the peninsula of Gujarat, that may expose our common interests to consequences of a nature so seriously to be deprecated as those that are intimated in your present dispatch. *Advice to Babaji*

In the event of Babaji's listening to this advice, and your deeming any immediate supply of ammunition to him requisite for his safety, such as cannot be supplied from the Gaikwad's own arsenals, you must apply for to the officer commanding in the province as affording the nearest and readiest source of supply.

1804 *Baroda, 18th January, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63A)*
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Babaji and Junagarh I have had the honour of your letter of the 12th instant, and am happy to state that I have acted in conformity to the views of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council by endeavouring to accommodate Babaji's difference with the Nawab of Junagarh. I shall enforce this object by every means in my power, and report the result as soon as that is determined.

1804 *Bombay, 20th January, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63 A)*
Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker.

Bombay approval We are anxious to learn the effect that your mediation may have had in bringing to a desirable termination the warfare between Babaji and the Nawab of Junagarh, and approve of your having, at the juncture of these threatened commotions, given orders for preventing the Company's rice claim from being blended with those that related to the mulukgiri tribute.

1804 *Baroda, 26th January, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63 A)*
Alexander Walker to N. B. Edmonstone.

Vanthali Babaji, in consequence of the refusal of the Nawab of Junagarh to comply with demands, proceeded on the 20th ultimo to attack Vanthali, a fort belonging to that Chieftain. Some guns were opened against the place; but Babaji, finding that his artillery was too weak to reduce it soon, and being deficient in stores necessary for a siege, relinquished the enterprise on the 3rd instant. During this period several slight actions happened without any decisive result, and attended only with the loss of a few men on either side.

At present Babaji is master of the open country, and the forces of the Nawab are confined to the forts. As they are unable to meet the Gaikwad troops in the field, they appear secured against any disaster; and it seems to be Babaji's plan to compel the Nawab to accede to his terms by laying his country waste, or to collect the amount of the tribute from the villages.

I have not yet learnt the effect of my offer to mediate between these parties; but from this change in Babaji's system of operations my interposition will probably be too late.

Origin of fight The origin of this dispute is dispersed through so many papers, that it may be satisfactory to His Excellency to state concisely the circumstances on which it is founded.

The internecine wars which kept Gujarat in a state of agitation before our arrival in the country had prevented the usual progress of mulukgiri for a few years, and the arrears of this tribute had

accumulated to upwards of 50 lakhs of Rupees. In this sum is included His Highness's the Peshwa's share of this military contribution. The first object of the Gaikwad Government after the subjection of Malharrao, which put an end to the chief cause of their domestic feuds, was to resume the mulukgiri expedition, which had been for so many years interrupted.

A great part of this revenue had been assigned for the pay of the army or to discharge the debt of the Government, which was pledged to employ a sufficient force to secure the payment of its drafts in favour of its creditors. The pecuniary wants of the State were of the most pressing nature, and the principal hopes of relief rested on the recoverances from Kathiawar. It became however a serious and difficult question to proportion the demand of arrears to the means which the tributaries had of payment. It was scarcely possible to find sufficient data for this on the one hand, and to satisfy avarice or necessity on the other.

The Chiefs of Kathiawar looked towards the storm with apprehension, and most of them prepared for resistance. They were terrified at the accumulation of arrears, and were either unable to discharge them at once, or determined not to submit to an excessive demand, which they described rather as a mulct than to arise from the regulated contributions.

I had occasion to represent many of these circumstances to the late Diwan; and it was after a good deal of discussion agreed that the demand of mulukgiri should be limited to three years' arrears; nor was the discharge of the whole of this in cash to be insisted on, but such security was to be accepted as might ensure its payment by instalments.

On this principle Babaji proceeded on mulukgiri soon after the reduction of Kadi with as large a force as had generally been employed on this service. There was still a pretty general disposition in the Chiefs to resist, notwithstanding the concessions which I have just stated in their favour, and on the outset Babaji met with so much opposition that he made very little progress. He pursued his object however with that obstinacy or perseverance which is natural to his character; and after overcoming considerable difficulties in the beginning, he met with much greater success than it was supposed could have attended him without the assistance of the Company's troops. *Babaji's success*

During this period of Babaji's progress Malharrao escaped from Nadiad, and soon appeared at the head of a force equal at least in number to the Gaikwad army. Malharrao presented to the Chiefs of Kathiawar something like a lawful leader, and the numerous separate authorities of that country seemed likely to unite under his standard. Under these circumstances the contest appeared very uncertain; but the exigencies of the public service did not permit our forces to join Babaji; and contrary to the most sanguine expectation, he succeeded in dispersing Malharrao's adherents and in securing his person. *Babaji and Malhar*

After this success Babaji met with no opposition, until he arrived within the territories of the Nawab of Junagarh. This Mussulman *Babaji and Junagarh*

Prince at first sent a vakil to treat with Babaji; but the agent made propositions rather of an affronting than of a submissive nature. He represented that his Master was not to be treated like the petty Chiefs of Kathiawar, objected *in toto* to the Gaikwad demands, and insisted on an abatement, without making any specific offer. This conference was put an end to by the Nawab's horse, attacking some of Babaji's Pindaris and the advance of the latter to Vanthali, from which fort he was immediately fired on.

The aggression appears to have been on the part of the Nawab. Babaji's demands amounted to 2,25,000 Rupees. They were probably too high, but they would have been lowered and abated, as in other cases wherein the tributary prosecuted a negotiation for that purpose with less haughtiness.

Walker's policy. Before matters came to this extremity, my agent in Babaji's camp preferred a demand to the Nawab of Junagarh on account of five thousand one hundred maunds of wheat, belonging to the Company, which were plundered by his people in the year 1801-2. The Nawab alleged that his share of the plunder amounted only to 300 Rupees, and offered to pay this sum as a compensation for the part he bore in the transaction. To this proposal I instructed the agent to make no reply and to forbear urging the Company's claim, lest it should be made an additional cause for hostilities.

From the same motive I have abstained from applying to the Nawab of Junagarh, in favour of an inhabitant of Bombay, who was robbed in 1791 of property including interest to the amount of 1,10,309 Rupees by pirates acting under the Nawab's order, and for which injury the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council had instructed me to obtain redress. The Company's claims remain therefore distinct from any causes of complaint which the Gaikwad Government may have to urge against the Nawab of Junagarh.

1804 *Baroda, 6th March, 1804 (1804, P. D. M. D. 63 A)*
Alexander Walker to N. B. Edmonstone.

Babaji's success I request that you will do me the honour of informing His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council that the warfare between Babaji and the Nawab of Junagarh has been terminated by the latter paying the whole of the Gaikwad demands and also the price of the Company's wheat, which he had plundered.

The Nawab, who had imprudently engaged in this contest, was led to seek a reconciliation from the strong interest which he perceived we took in the Gaikwad affairs, and to save his country from the desolation which Babaji's operations would soon have effected.

The Nawab has requested an interview with my agent in the fort of Junagarh, and I shall endeavour to make this temporary arrangement the means of a more solid and lasting connection. I shall have the honour to report for the information of His Lordship such further proceedings on this subject as may appear worthy of his notice.

Baroda, 7th March, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63A)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1804

In continuation of my report under the 6th instant on the transactions *Peace with* in Kathiawar I request that you will be pleased to communicate the fol- *Junagarh* lowing particulars to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

The conferences between Babaji and the Nawab of Junagarh were conducted on the one part by my agent, the Bhau Bakhshi, three other persons belonging to the Gaikwad, and on the part of the Nawab by two mehtas and an Arab jamadar.

These parties met frequently for an adjustment, and after much trouble the Nawab's agents agreed to pay, besides the full demand of three years mulukgiri tribute, a fine and sukhdi to compensate for the disturbances he had excited; I have enclosed account of his transaction.

The sum which Babaji will receive on this occasion is 2,64,001 Rupees and is payable by instalment. Babaji consented to give credit to the Nawab for the amount that he had recovered from the villages, being about one lakh and a little more than 60,000 Rupees; one half of the balance was to be paid on the spot, and security accepted for the other moiety payable in three months. The Nawab at the same time agreed to surrender the small district of Kodinar belonging to the Gaikwad and to refund the revenues which he had withheld for some years.

Vithoba according to my instructions had several times told Babaji *Company's* to keep the demand for the Company's wheat separate, but the Nawab *claims* insisted that it should be comprised, and even that it should be settled before any of the business. Vithoba was therefore induced at Babaji's particular request to give in an account for the article, and the Nawab has discharged it with interest by bills on Baroda; his agents however still protested that their master never received more than 300 Rupees of the booty.

Terms of settlement.

Statement of the adjustment of the Gaikwad mulukgiri claims with the Nawab of Junagarh for 3 years.

To jama from 1855 to 1857 at 75,000 per year	Rs. 2,25,001
To revenues of Kodinar from 1855 to 1858 at 5,000 per year	20,000
To gonagari	2,000
To karazed, sukhdi and vullur	12,500
To bini and bhandari	4,500
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	Rs. 2,64,001

Baroda, 18th September, 1804 (1804, P. D. 71A)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1804

Although we have no letters from Babaji nor from Vithoba in confirmation of the event, yet, as the shroffs of this place have intelligence *Babaji and* that the former has settled with the Raja of Bhavnagar, I think that *Bhavnagar* their information may be depended upon, and that our assistance at

least will not now be necessary to effect this adjustment. I request you will be so good as to state this circumstance to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, and I shall do myself the honour of reporting the particulars of the transaction as soon as they are more fully ascertained.

1804 *Baroda, 2nd October, 1804 (1804, P. D. 71A)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Babaji and Bhavnagar I request you will be so good as to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that advices have been received from Babaji with intelligence that he had settled for three years' tribute with the Raja of Bhavnagar according to the customary rate, but without specifying the amount more particularly. It appears however that Babaji had not received the securities from the Raja for the payment of the money, and that he would remain in that neighbourhood, until this object was effected, which would not probably take up a great deal of time.

1805 *Baroda, 1st May, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 181)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Babaji and Porbandar 1. In replying to our letter of the 13th ultimo, desiring me to state how the contention between Babaji and the Raja of Porbandar and Navanagar terminated, with other particulars relative to Kathiawar, I have the honour to report the following circumstances for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

2. It would appear that the Navanagar Raja rather countenanced and encouraged the chief of Porbandar in his resistance to Babaji than afforded the actual support of his forces.

The Porbandar Raja, after an ineffectual opposition, was obliged to submit and to pay the Gaikwad tribute for three years to the amount of 90,000 Rupees, which was 18,000 less than Babaji's original demand, but 5,000 more than he has taken for the same term during the present circuit, the excess being in the nature of a fine, which it is usual to exact from those parties when they make an unnecessary resistance.

3. The object of Babaji since he resumed his second mulukgiri circuit has been to realise those revenues, which he has done thus far with success and almost without any opposition from the Kathiawar tributaries. In this interval he has had leisure to make a pilgrimage to Dwarka, whither he accompanied some of the most distinguished female part of the Gaikwad family.

Mulukgiri expenses 4. A return of the forces with Babaji and of their real monthly expense must be liable to much inaccuracy I have stated those particulars on the best information within my reach, but the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will remark that the expense of the forces far exceeds the utmost annual amount of the mulukgiri tribute.

This may be reconciled by the assignments which the established troops have on other parts of the Gaikwad revenues and by the Gaikwad system of payment, in consequence of which deductions on settling their accounts are made, which reduces some times nearly a moiety of the ostensible expense.

5. The following detail and enclosure will serve further to explain the nature and extent of these expenses.

Monthly expenses of Babaji's army: Rs. 2,25,000, or yearly Rs. 27,00,000. This expense will however be lessened by batta and kasar, or the deductions which take place on payment. The expenses of Babaji's army amount to the foregoing sum from the necessity of increasing it in consequence of the accumulation of arrears of mulukgiri.

The expenses of the army under Babaji exceed its collection in the proportion mentioned below; but it is to be remembered that the army would still be maintained if there was no mulukgiri; and that, except in the present instance, where there are such heavy arrears, it is generally stationed at Baroda for 8 months in the year. The expenses therefore of Babaji's army are not to be charged against the mulukgiri collections as if incurred for that service alone.

	Annually
Expenses of his army	Rs. 27,00,000
Annual collections	„ 9,50,000

Difference Rs. 17,50,000

6. I have the honour to enclose a return of the forces with Babaji. Under the above state of uncertainty it is impossible to mention with accuracy the proportion which this expense bears to the collections.

The amount of Babaji's collections according to the account already before Government appears to be 43,36,762 Rupees for nearly 5½ years, and he has out of this sum varats to answer to the amount of about 40 lakhs.

7. An account of the mulukgiri collections up to the present period was forwarded on the 29th ultimo, and I have hereunder subjoined a statement of the realisations that have been made from Mahi Kantha since 1803, making the general appropriation of that revenue.

The amount of collections from the Mahi Kantha mulukgiri by Kakaji 1803-4 Rs. 5,00,000

These collections were disposed of as follows:—

By payment to the Sindhis..	Rs.	1,50,000	
Pagadars	„	1,25,000	
Shroffs' varats.. .. .	„	1,25,000	
New levies in his own army ..	„	1,00,000	
			Rs. 5,00,000

8. The subjoined account will inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council how much these collections have been applied in liquidation of the Company's claims and of the disposal of varats in our favour.

For this purpose, I have required the attendance of Vithoba Pilaji at Baroda from the camp of Babaji, and I now embrace this opportunity of reporting his arrival.

2. The following remarks and observation, which I have drawn out from Vithoba's communication, will form a sketch of Babaji's proceedings in Kathiawar during his circuit for the collection of the revenues of 1858, 1859, 1860 (1801/02, 1802/03, 1803/04), and are intended to afford to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a general view of Babaji's proceedings and to exhibit the general nature of the service and the opposition he met with in its progress.

3. The collections of the revenues of Kathiawar for the years 1855, 1856, 1857 (1798/9, 1799-1800, 1800/1) being completed with the settlement of Bhavnagar, Babaji left that district on the 6th November [1803] and encamped on the 27th at the village of Bauyad, a dependency of Limbdi, and situated on the banks of the river Bhogavo, having previously dispatched Vithoba Diwanji with a force to recover the revenues of the western taluka.

4. In this encampment Babaji was met by vakils from Limbdi, and the petty Chiefs of the Wadhwan Raja's family as well as from Dhran-gadhra, Bujana, Sudamra Dhandupur Chuda and Lakhtar, who settled their revenues without compulsion probably from the experience of the past year's inefficacy of resistance.

5. The progress of his Diwanji was not however similarly successful. After obtaining the revenue of some inferior villages, he found himself unable to proceed to Jetpur or to make any arrangement for the revenues of that place. Then the difficulty, which he found in procuring forage from the opposition of the country, induced Babaji to engage 300 Gosains, with whom he reinforced the Diwanji's party.

6. Babaji availed himself of the situation of his present encampment to make his demands against the Raja of Wadhwan, who at length came to an adjustment, and Babaji changed his encampment to Omirdooan, the property of Raja Kurpa.

7. This Kathi Chieftain had been active in his depredations and had reason to fear Babaji's displeasure, which he endeavoured to avoid by flight with his followers. A small gurhi with 4 towers of mud, and stone, which he had evacuated, was completely destroyed by the Gaikwad forces.

8. On the 22nd of December, [1803], Babaji occupied another position on the banks of the Bhogavo near a village called Nalsar, at which place a vakil from Vankaner attended and effected a settlement of the revenue of that place.

9. On the 25th of the same month Babaji crossed the Machu, a rapid and large river, which divides the countries of Jhalawad and Halawad, and encamped on the banks of it, at the village of Azmar, which is three kos from Morvi.

10. The vicinity of the Gaikwad army had not however the expected effect on the Raja of Morvi, which induced Babaji to march

on the 28th of December to about 2 kos distant from Tankara, a large village of the Morvi Raja's, surrounded with a mud wall and a ditch. This place is 7 kos from Morvi.

11. Babaji's views in proceeding to Tankara arose from his supposing himself unequal to the task of reducing the Morvi Raja to his terms, who from the ruined state of his country, in consequence of his hostilities with Malia, expected an abatement in his revenue, which Babaji would not grant. Tankara, from being fortified, had escaped the general devastation of the Malia people, and Babaji by proceeding thither hoped at least to derive a portion of the revenues which he expected from Morvi.

12. At this place Babaji entertained 125 musket men, who were formerly with the Portuguese commander in the service of Malharrao, and who on the fall of Kadi had retired to Dhrangadhra. This person is since dead.

13. Neither Morvi nor Tankara being inclined to pay Babaji's demands for revenue, he accordingly on the 2nd of January [1804] opened four guns on the gates of the latter, which was returned with gingal pieces and musketry until 3 in the afternoon, when security was given for the payment of his demands.

14. On the 6th [January, 1804] a small party, which Babaji had detached, were fired upon from the village of Kanpur, a dependency of Morvi, which induced his party to return to camp.

15. Leaving the settlement of the Morvi revenues for a more favourable opportunity, Babaji on the 7th of January proceeded on his route towards Navanagar, which place had previously settled with his Diwanji. On this route he overtook a party of pilgrims proceeding to Dwarka. Among these was Gahenabai Gaikwad, and the party altogether might consist of above 3,000 people.

16. On the 8th Babaji's encampment was on the banks of the Aji river (which is the same river as the Mutsoo) forming the boundary between Morvi and Navanagar. He halted until the 15th, on which day he changed his ground to the banks of the Niari opposite to a village, named Vazdi, [Vadli?] and which is fortified with a wall and 4 towers.

17. This place, which belongs to the Raja of Rajkot, had been evacuated by the inhabitants before the arrival of the troops; and as this is always considered as a sign of the intended opposition of the country, the materials of the village furnished firewood for the army, and the remainder was burnt on their departure.

18. On this ground of encampment Babaji was joined by his Diwanji Vithoba, whom he had sent for to carry on the mulukgiri service during his intended vasisit to Dwarka, where he proposed going with Gahenabai Gaikwad as a compliment to the Rani.

19. The circumstances which occurred during Babaji's visit at Dwarka, deserve mention. Before Babaji was permitted to cross the

fenny tract called the Rann, which forms a boundary on the landside of Okha, he gave the bhandari of two of his sardars for the security of the Raja of Dwarka that no injury should result to him from his visit.

20. It happened however that when the pilgrims were pursuing their devotions and amusements in front of the pagoda, a stone was accidentally thrown, which struck one of the musicians. This occurrence while Babaji was present, he conceived to have been disrespectful; and sending for the jamadars, he wished them to withdraw their bhandari, that he might be at liberty to chastise this insult. They contrived however to persuade him to return to his camp. But the Gomti or Dwarka Raja was apprehensive of the consequence, he assembled his people and closed the gates of his fort, and permitted the pilgrims to enter by the wicket only.

21. In this state of affairs Babaji crossed over to Beyt; but before his return his mehta received a wakil from the Gomti Raja, with whom a reconciliation was effected, and accordingly he again visited Dwarka on friendly terms when he returned from Beyt. Babaji returned from Dwarka and joined his camp at Jalya, a village on the banks of the Bhada River on the 14th March.

22. Having dispatched Gahenabai Gaikwad on her journey to Baroda, he on the 22nd March encamped at Dhraphdi near Drapha. This latter place is the property of several members of a Grasia family, whose revenues are all collected under the general denomination of the jama of Drapha.

23. After the settlement of the payment of these revenues, Babaji was detained until the 4th of April by the appearance of the small-pox in the family of one of his sardars; but on that day he continued his route through the country, which had already been settled by his Diwanji, and on the 19th of April arrived at Kotra Sangana.

24. Kotra Sangana is a strong fort belonging to Dosaji, the head of a Grasia family. It is situated on a hill between two rivers. Babaji, who in his mulukgiri cirenit had made the collections of Shivram the guide and criterion of his demands, required from this Chief the amount of 60,000 Rupees for the 3 years' due.

25. In the case however of Kotra Sangana he had made an unreasonable assessment. The Chief had been under the necessity of mortgaging three of his villages to satisfy Babaji for the three preceding years' revenues. The inability to comply with the demand for the present year occasioned the Chief of Kotra Sangana to prepare for resistance; and in the usual predatory hostility of a Maratha army, some of Babaji's troops having approached too near the walls of the fort, they were fired upon, and in a skirmish lost a few horses and tattoos.

26. On the 20th Babaji ordered two guns to occupy a station about 300 yards from the fort; but, as negotiations for a settlement were carrying on, they did not open until the 25th, when the battery was reinforced by 3 more guns. The firing continued the whole of the day with some casualties on Babaji's side, but ceased the next morning on the appearance of a wakil.

27. On the 27th a final arrangement took place, Babaji consenting to receive 30,000 Rupees, being one-half of the sum which he had originally demanded.

28. On the 2nd May Babaji marched and encamped between Khandadar and Rumoda. The former is a strong guhri on a hill, fortified with four towers and some small cannons.

29. The pretty Chieftain of this place, who only pays 300 Rupees yearly revenue to the Gaikwad, had been passed over by Babaji in his former circuit, now presumed to refuse compliance with the demand of payment for 6 years' revenue.

30. The guns of Babaji's army were in consequence opened against his guhri on the 4th and kept firing until the 9th, when, upon the delivery of a horse, and finding security for his conduct, Babaji receded from further demands.

31. The Chief of this little place only possesses one village, which may yield him an income of 200 Rupees a year; but the strength of his guri, which defies the power of a Kathiawar attack, has rendered him secure, and he fearlessly carries on depredation in every territory; which has made him the terror of surrounding country.

32. Babaji marched on the 10th of May to the neighbourhood of similar guri and was met about half a kos from the place by vakils, with whom negotiations for a settlement for the revenue were commenced.

33. The demand for 3 years' revenue from Rajkot and Sardhar jointly was 68,300 Rupees, of which the Sardhar Chieftain required some abatement. Babaji was however inflexible in this case; and 6 days having elapsed without a settlement, he directed his sibandi to make some threatening movement before the fortification. They were unfortunately fired upon from a stockade, which had been erected before one of the gates. This was immediately attacked and carried. But following the fugitives too near the walls they received the fire from the town, and were repulsed with some loss by a party which sallied out.

34. In consequence of this Babaji changed his ground and erected a battery of 5 guns, which kept firing on the fort until the 25th, when a settlement was effected by the payment of 22,000 Rupees.

35. The settlement of the Rajkot revenue had been effected by Babaji's Diwanji at 30,000, the amount of the two [*years preceding*] forming an abatement of 15,800 Rupees less than had been collected for the revenue of the three years preceding.

36. Bhavnagar was now the only place of any consequence, with the exception of Wadhwan and Morvi, which had not settled its arrears of tribute for the year 1858 (1801-2), 1859 (1802-3), 1860 (1803-4), and Babaji accordingly directed his route to Bhavnagar about the latter end of May. Babaji halted for some time, and at the latter end of June he entered the Bhavnagar taluka.

37. The Chieftain of Bhavnagar having exhibited no appearance of intention of coming to a settlement, Babaji accordingly had recourse to the usual measures of coercion and took this opportunity also of settling the revenues of Palitana.

38. The time passed away in various predatory excursions until the 14th of September, when a party of Babaji's force, having approached a picket of the Bhavnagar Raja's troops in the neighbourhood of the village of Chatra, were fired upon, and two men wounded.

39. On the following day Babaji ordered forward his troops under his Diwanji, who fell into an ambuscade of some of the Bhavnagar's forces, who were concealed in a nullah; and in the skirmish that ensued Babaji's party lost about 40 men killed and wounded and 30 horses, but the enemy were repulsed by the fire of his artillery.

40. Hostilities continued without any decisive occurrence until the 25th, on which day the Raja settled according to the collections of the three preceding years, Babaji allowing him credit for the sums he had already received from the villages of the pargana.

41. This settlement with the Raja of Bhavnagar being concluded, Babaji left that district on the 24th of September and proceeded on the route to Hudwan, settling with the several petty Chieftains of the country, as he passed, for the revenue of the year 1861 (1804-5) and 1862 (1805-6) and making a detachment for the same purpose into the western taluka of Kathiawar under his Diwanji Vithoba.

42. In addition to the demand of the revenues of 1861 and 1862 from the Wadhwan Raja, Babaji had also other views in proceeding thither. For some time past a war had been carried on between the Rajas of Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan, which owed its origin to the simple occurrence of a goat having been carried off by some people belonging to the former.

43. By the commission of alternate depredations the quarrel had been the means of laying waste the territories of the parties, and involved the Raja of Limbdi in the contest as well as some other petty Kathi Chieftains, who generally embraced the cause of Dhrangadhra.

44. Babaji was desirous of putting an end to these mutual depredations, and was also desirous of punishing the Raja of Wadhwan for some predatory acts which he had committed on the territories of the Gaikwad and the Company.

45. Before hostilities were commenced between the parties, Babaji was joined by Sitaram Bapu, who with a respectable detachment of troops had left Baroda for the purpose of having an interview with his senior relation. Sitaram was accompanied by Kakaji from Ahmadabad, and the united escort of the three sardars carried on the operations of the siege of Wadhwan in concert.

46. After a series of operations which occupied from the 24th December to the 23rd January [1806], with some killed and wounded,

an adjustment took place with the Raja, by which a mutual restitution of property, plundered by the Rajas of Limbdi, Dhrangadhra and Wadhwan, was provided for, and security given by the latter for his peaceable future demeanour; and lastly, Babaji in consequence of the devastated state of the Wadhwan territory consented to a diminution of his demand for 2 years' revenues from Rupees 78,000 to Rupees 65,000.

47. During the progress of the operations before Wadhwan Babaji was joined by his nephew Vithoba Diwanji, who had completed the collection of the western taluka without opposition. Vithoba Pilaji left the camp of Babaji with Sitaran's escort, and Babaji had proceeded to collect the revenue of Morvi.

48. The revenue of this place are now the only outstanding arrears of the 6 years' revenue collected by Babaji. It is probable that he will be under the necessity of making some considerable abatement from the very distressed state to which the Morvi district is reduced, but my letters of the 17th and 19th ultimo will have apprised your Hon'ble Board of the present state of affairs in that country.

49. With reference to Mr. Warden's letter of the 10th May last, I have now the honour Hon'ble Sir, to forward the alphabetical statement of the Kathiawar's mulukgiri collection, which I promised in my letter of the 27th January last.

Agreeably to the Secretary's directions I have drawn this out in alphabetical order, and for the sake of comparison with the schedule, which accompanied my letter of the 22nd October, 1802, have made a column containing the average of Babaji's 6 years' collection, concluding with another of remarks explanatory of any deficiency or excess which may appear.

50. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will not fail to observe that the collections of some places included in the schedule, which accompanied my letter of the 22nd October, 1802, have disappeared, and that others have arisen.

51. The former case is occasioned by the Grasia proprietors of small talukas or villages parting with their patrimony for protection, or falling under the subjection of their more powerful neighbours; the latter case by the inam assignment of the heads of the family to support the younger branches having formed separate independence but which owe submission to the head of the family.

52. It may not be improper to remark the operation of the system is gradually dismembering the possessions of the ancient Rajas, which being continually subdivided among the descendants of each generation, they at length dwindle into the proprietors of a single village or their share of the produce of a village under the denomination of gras [*giras*]. This state of circumstances is taken advantage of by a more prudent or a more powerful neighbour to consolidate his own possessions, which, unless preserved by the same power and conduct which acquired them, are again lost by division among descendants.

53. In the statement which accompanies this letter it will be observed that Babaji has some times collected from the head of the family jointly for the whole, and at other times from each dependent connexion separately; either mode is dependent upon the influence which the conduct of the head of the family may have on its inferior branches. These inferior but independent members of the same family are known under the denomination of bhayad or brotherhood.

54. When the power of some of the Chieftains of Kathiawar and Babaji's the strength of some of the forts are considered, it will probably place ^{success} the exertions of Babaji in realising so large an arrear of revenue in a conspicuous light. It will not tend to diminish the just credit due to this sardar to impute a considerable part of his success to the commanding influence of the British connexion with the Baroda Government.

55. It has been the policy of Babaji throughout the whole of his proceedings in Kathiawar to impress the Chieftains of that country with the idea that the inefficiency of his own means to enforce the rights of his Government would be readily supplied by your assistance.

56. Throughout his progress Babaji, wherever resistance has proceeded from a false point of honour, has exacted a fine as punishment for contumacy; but wherever distress and inability has prevented a compliance with his demands, he has made a suitable abatement. It must however be observed and regretted that this indulgence has not been easily conceded until after an ineffectual recourse to hostility, and has on that account but little claim to the praise of justice and humanity.

57. To the sum of Rupees 50,20,204, forming the aggregate of *Amount* the 6 years' mulukgiri collection, exhibited in the statement accom- *collected* panying this letter, is to be added the amount of the collections for 1861 (1804-5) and 1862 (1805-6), which Babaji has also realised; and which complete the collections of the mulukgiri to the termination of the present Mrigsal.

58. As the collections of these last years were effected without trouble, and offer nothing particular for observation, I have not, Hon'ble Sir, troubled you with a detail which could convey no additional information; and the arrival of Babaji's Diwanji in camp so immediately preceeding the departure of Vithoba Pilaji for Baroda has precluded the possibility of obtaining any further account of the collections, than that they have exactly adhered to the standard of the last circuit. Upon this criterion the aggregate of Babaji's eight years' collections, inclusive of the amount expected to be recovered from Morvi, will be found to be pretty accurately stated in the enclosure which is numbered in the margin [No. 2].

59. I regret that I have it not in my power to afford to your Hon'ble Board an accurate account of the disposal of this large sum; but, until Babaji's accounts are submitted to my inspection, no accurate detail of this expenditure can be obtained.

60. The important document which accompanies this report, was *Vithoba's* framed from materials furnished by Vithoba Pilaji, and most of these *services*

details are derived from his information. During the period of two years and 10 months, which Vithoba has resided with Babaji, his services have been very useful in keeping me duly apprised of Babaji's proceedings, and of the state of affairs in Kathiawar. He has also been of considerable assistance in expediting the payment of the Hon'ble Company's varats.

61. This good conduct of Vithoba Pilaji and his attention to the Company's interests will, I trust, recommend him to the favour and protection of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

No. 1. Mulukgiri report (summarised).

(1) Amount derivable per schedule accompanying the letter of the 22nd October, 1802:

Gaikwad's share	..	..	Rs.	4,07,191	0	0
Peshwa's share	..	..	„	5,38,019	2	0
Total:				Rs.	9,45,210	2 0

(2) Babaji's collection on account of the years 1855-1857 (1789-90—1800-1) Rs. 27,54,627 0 0

(3) Babaji's collection on account of the years 1858-1860 (1801-2—1803-4) .. „ 22,65,577 0 0

Total: Rs. 50,20,204 0 0

No. 2. General statement of the amount collected by Babaji Appaji from the mulukgiri of Kathiawar on account of the revenue of the years 1855-1862.

Amount of 3 years' collection as per statement (2)	...	...	...	Rs.	27,54,627
Amount of 3 years' collection as per statement (3)	...	...	...	„	22,65,577
Amount of the two last years' revenue (1801-2) with the exception of Wadhwan, Bhavnagar and Morvi.	Rs.	11,17,084			
Received from Wadhwan and bhayad	...	„	65,000		
Amount expected to be recovered from Bhavnagar	„	14,00,000			
Amount of 5 years unrecovered from Morvi	...	„	4,25,000		
				Rs.	17,49,084
					67,67,288

Bombay orders.

Ordered that the Resident be desired to use every exertion to obtain a statement of the application that has been made of the large levy *Use of* of mulukgiri tribute by Babaji; which seemed such as ought materially *money* to have relieved the wants and distress of the Gaikwad State, if not unduly expended.

Baroda, 15th May, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 245)
 Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1808

11. This term [*mulukgiri*], which literally means seizure of *Mulukgiri* country, is a misnomer, applied by the Marathas to the collection of *defined* their annual dues from their tributaries.

12. It is also called *mulukgiri*, or a circuit of the country, while the actual realisations are divided into a variety of heads. Among these is a *khundni*, or tribute; *nalbandi*, or compensation for shooing horses, whose shoes may be worn out, *ghas-dana*, or hay and grain; *Ganim-vera*, or collection for the *Ganims* (i.e. plunderers or Marathas); *Turk-vera*, a collection by the Mussulman Government; *Babi-vera*, a collection by the Nawab of Junagarh of the Babi family; with a trifling variety of articles under the general head *khara*j or *kharij*, i.e. extraordinaries.

13. It is worthy of remark that the term *mulukgiri*, as far as it is *Origin* applicable to this part of India, is applied principally to the revenues which are derived from the several Rajput Chieftains, occupying the country which extends from the mouths of the Indus towards Jodhpur.

14. These princes have for centuries either maintained or regained their territories from the oppressions of the several dynasties who have reigned in Hindustan, and no sovereignty yet established in this country has been sufficient to reduce them to subjection, or to obtain from the tract they inhabit a regular part of the produce of the soil.

15. The uniform resistance, which the Rajput States have exhibited to the encroachment of every foreign nation, has saved them from entire subjection; and their obstinate opposition, sometimes co-operating with interest and intrigue, has caused temporary accommodations. The conquerors of Hindustan have often found it more to their immediate advantage to accept a pecuniary compensation, instead of prosecuting a doubtful contest to extremity.

16. As these attempts were from time to time renewed, success was various in different situations; but where it fell short of absolute conquest or expulsion, it has ended in the regular and periodical enforcement of the revenue now called *mulukgiri*, and which has for ages, in Gujarat at least, been considered as a constitutional and regular part of the sovereignty of the country.

17. Hence it will be observed that *mulukgiri* is in fact a military *Nature* contribution but permanent. It originates from the same source as a right arising from conquest. It was originally imposed, continued, and enforced by power; it was always resisted when the parties were able to oppose resistance, and from this cause its amount has ever been variable and dependent on the power of coercion, which the collector of the tribute might possess.

18. While therefore it has been the constant endeavour of one party to increase the demands, it has been the object of the other to diminish them. A *mulukgiri* army therefore, seldom possessing power sufficient to subjugate a country or reduce its fortresses, has carried

on its operations against the open towns and villages. The season of harvest was always chosen as the periods of action, as promoting not only the more ready acquiescence of the Chieftain to the demands made upon him, but as also affording the more ready means of subsistence to the troops.

19. In the collection of a revenue so fruitful in causes of dissension, generally realised by the most irregular of the troops, entrusted also to persons who are self-interested in the amount of the collection, it will be seen that numerous injuries and oppressions must fall upon the country.

20. My late excursion into Kathiawar afforded me numerous opportunities of ascertaining from their effects the disorders which attend the progress of a mulukgiri army; and I was singularly fortunate in finding the Gaikwad troops under the command of a young man of discernment sufficient to lament these effects, and of candour enough to disclose his information, united with an earnest desire of preventing and terminating these disorders.

Rules 21. It will afford a curious but barbarous picture to detail the practice of mulukgiri as it existed in Kathiawar.

22. Although its origin is founded in violence and superior power, yet in a series of years certain rules and customs have obtained, that have considerable effect in regulating its practice.

23. I have already mentioned that the season of harvest is the usual period when this service is performed, and the army is then set in motion.

24. As it approaches the territory of the Chief from whom the tribute is due, it is his duty, if he meditates no opposition, to cause his vakil to meet it on the boundary of his territory; and [*it is*] his interest to cause a settlement to be effected as early as possible.

25. If a settlement is intended the hat-jamini bond is executed by the vakil, which is received as an earnest on the part of the Chieftain to comply with every reasonable demand; and this secures his territory from every predatory act. The hat-jamini bond is not however invariably taken; it is dispensed with where the sincerity of the parties in the adjustmet can be depended on.

Abuses 26. Among however the loosely disciplined troops of a Maratha army a mere order would scarcely be sufficient to prevent marauding, where transgression is not attended with severe and immediate punishment; and I have seen the transgression of the order met with the most exemplary chastisement. In order to ensure protection to the villages, they are furnished according to their magnitude with one, two or more horsemen, under the application of bhandars. The literal meaning of this word is rocket-bearers; and these safeguards are thus called from being furnished from the advance guard, in which the rocket-bearers generally march. But the bhandars or safeguards are now furnished indifferently from any part of the troops.

27. The supplies which the bhandar is entitled during his stay in the village to receive, was a very considerable tax upon the poor villagers, as they had to pay for the protection furnished and to provide the bhandar with grain for his horse, victuals for himself, tobacco, betelnut, ghce, etc. and sometimes furniture for his house. This abuse was so great that some of the bhumias settled the actual amount to be furnished to the bhandar by regular agreement, and paid a composition in money with a view to release themselves from these indefinite demands.

28. Should however no indication of an early settlement be *Plunder* afforded, the Pindaris are let loose, and the march of the army is then marked by every species of plunder and desolation.

29. In a country where wood is so scarce as it is in Kathiawar, fuel becomes a valuable article; and to supply this want villages are stripped of their beams, their ploughs and every utensil that can be converted into fuel, nothing being left but the bare mud or stone walls of the houses. Where this is not required for the service of the troops, the villages are wantonly fired and destroyed, and it has frequently happened that every village of a taluka has been destroyed before its owner has condescended to enter into an adjustment.

30. These ravages have been so frequently repeated and have *Results* become so familiar to the rude inhabitants of Kathiawar that it is not surprising if the insecurity of the property should have rendered them indifferent about its improvement.

31. Some of the villages of Kathiawar are in consequence a composition of the rudest hamlets that can be conceived, while a wall of mud or loose stones secures the persons and cattle (almost the sole property of the villagers) from the nocturnal visits of Kathis and other robbers.

32. They have in consequence little to lose; and if the damage that was done was estimated at the ordinary valuation of the property, its amount would be extremely small. Wealth and poverty however are relative terms; but by the destruction of the crops and habitations of the villagers, they are reduced to absolute poverty.

33. These depredations on the part of the Marathas are directed principally against property. The persons of the villagers escape cruelty and oppression, and the state they are left in by the Marathas is comparative happiness to the barbarities they experience some times from the depredations of each other.

34. I have already in my correspondence respecting mulukgiri *Kathiawar* stated that this practice was not confined to the Marathas alone. It is *chieftains* practised by the Nawab of Junagarh; and the collections, which the Chieftains of Bhavnagar, Wadhwan and Navanagar make from their own bhayad or dependent Grassias, partake of the nature of mulukgiri as they depend in fact more on their power to collect than on any right to a portion of the territorial produce. A perpetual conflict between a spirit of encroachment and resistance perpetuates the evil in almost every taluka in Kathiawar.

35. The Nawab of Junagarh seems to have a right of practising mulukgiri equivalent to that claimed by the Marathas.

36. The independency of this Chieftain is nearly coeval with the establishment of the Maratha nation in Gujarat. It proceeds through conquest of Ahmadabad by that people in the year Samvat 1809, A.D. 1753; and since the establishment of Junagarh as an independent State, the Chieftains have continued to exercise on their own behalf the duty, which their predecessors formerly performed to the throne of Delhi, and have converted to their own benefit as many of the rights and advantages of that station as their power was able to command.

37. The rise of this Mussalman independency existing in the centre of Kathiawar is generally stated in my report on the settlement of Surat, but it may here be useful to mention that when Kamal-ud-din Babi, otherwise called Jivan Murda Khan, surrendered Ahmadabad to Raghunathrao in the year 1809 Biramjit, 1753 A. D., the possessions then in the hands of that family were solemnly guaranteed to them by Maloji Holkar, Jayaji Sindia, Pawar of Dhar and others. At this time Mahabut Khan Babi possessed Junagarh, Khanduran Khan Babi possessed Kaira, and Sardar Muhammad Khan, Balasinor, Kamal-ud-din himself getting Patan, Visnagar, Viramgam and Radhanpur.

38. The mulukgiri excursions of the Chieftains of Junagarh were not simply confined to the present limits of Surat. The cause of their extension over the province of Jhalawar and over the Hon'ble Company's districts of Dhandhuka, Ranpur, and Gogha, which are situated within the sarkar of Ahmadabad, has already been noticed, and they also extended into the districts of Halar, Machhu Kantha, etc.

Chieftains' conduct 39. While the evils above related are suffered and inflicted under circumstances of opposition and resistance, it is but justice to mention that they are more frequently the result of the conduct of the Chieftains of the country than of the desire of the mulukgiri commander.

40. His principal object, which is also frequently his immediate interest, is to obtain a quick and speedy settlement of his demands. He is always anxious to relieve himself from the expense of maintaining a mulukgiri force.

41. If therefore the Chieftain settles before the troops approach his taluka, he is perfectly secure from any oppression; and bhandars are supplied to every village in the route through his country.

42. Should resistance however, as is frequently the case, be opposed, the evils of warfare, already enumerated, are resorted to; and the army of the Marathas being unequal to the reduction of fortresses, the open country suffers in consequence from the misconduct of its Chiefs.

Fuel 43. During the season of mulukgiri there is seldom any want of forage in this country, but the necessity for fuel still exists. In obtaining a supply of this article however some attention is paid to the convenience and circumstances of the inhabitants. If the open country

and the dung of cattle should be insufficient to afford an ample supply, a circuit is made through the villages, and any wood, which may be outside the houses, is carried off. But, should this resource fail, the bhunia or Chieftain causes a village to be deserted, the material of which is converted into fuel.

44. This is certainly a melancholy picture of the nature of the sovereignty heretofore exercised by the Gaikwad's and Peshwa's Governments in Kathiawar.

169. In Kathiawar however the object [of *mulukgiri expeditions*] *Mulukgiri development* was solely money. Three or four thousand predatory horses, without guns or camp equipage, pursued their plundering march through the country, and adjusted the amount of their demands according to the ability of the party to comply or their power to enforce.

170. This was the general tenor of the expeditions under Damaji Gaikwad.

171. A few instances of settlement, which did occur in the country, can scarcely be called exceptions to the general rule. The establishments which the Gaikwad obtained in the country are mentioned below with their dates, as far as the same can be ascertained.

Lathi by Damaji in the year Samvat 1799; A. D. 1743-44.

Amreli by Damaji in the year Samvat 1799; A. D. 1743-44.

Shihanagar, formerly called Malodh, by Sayaji Gaikwad, Samvat 1822; A. D. 1765-66.

Than and Lakhtar by Babaji, Samvat 1862; A. D. 1805-6.

Kodinar an early settlement.

Bhimkota by Babaji.

172. As the government of the country however became more settled, some little regularity began to be observed, and the *mulukgiri* of Kathiawar became a valuable addition to the income of the State.

173. The *mulukgiri* expeditions began to be undertaken with a certain number of *sibandi* and foot soldiery, and assumed some features of regularity.

174. The person however, who made the most considerable inroads upon the ancient practice, was Shivram Gardi, who, having conducted several bodies of troops into Kathiawar at different times, his experience enabled him to ascertain with greater certainty the ability of the country to bear a greater tribute than formerly, and which he also possessed the means to enforce.

175. The *mulukgiri* tribute was accordingly very considerably raised from its former standard by Shivram and enforced with much cruelty and oppression, and devastation to the country.

176. In this place it will be proper to take a short view of Babaji's *Babaji's mulukgiri* progress.

177. Several causes, arising from the usurpation of the Arab-sibandi, the death of Govindrao, the usurpation and deposition of Kanhoji and the war with Malharrao, had contributed to prevent the dispatch of the usual army into Kathiawar, and their revenues accordingly were in arrears from the year Samvat 1855, A. D. 1798-99.

178. To collect the large arrears, which were due, fell to the lot of Babaji; and he proceeded on this service shortly after the fall of Kadi in the year 1802.

179. During the intervening period the Chieftains of Kathiawar had fortified themselves and prepared for resistance; and the treasure, which ought to have been appropriated in payment of their tribute, was dissipated in various pursuits, particularly in the prosecution of their own dissensions. Their apprehensions were also further excited by conceiving that it was Babaji's determination to enforce the whole of his demands at once.

180. After suppressing the desai of Patri, who was a partisan of Malharrao, Babaji entered Kathiawar; and after a series of successful operations, in which he was engaged in hostilities with Malia, Morvi, Junagarh, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan, and suppressed a dangerous insurrection of Malharrao by taking that person and his son prisoners, he finally liquidated the whole arrears of the country, and established in it a system of more subordination and order than had ever been witnessed before.

181. It must however be admitted that Babaji's progress was attended with some excess and severity; and when his demands were evaded or rejected in the presumptuousness of strength and obstinacy, he resorted to the only means within his power of enforcing the rights and supremacy of his Master.

182. Under his management the roving propensities of the predatory were repressed and chastised; and we have often been indebted to his interposition for the recovery of various property plundered from the Company's territories.

Section B: WALKER'S SCHEME

The documents deal with Walker's projected expedition into Kathiawar, and they give a detailed account of the opposition he had to overcome before the Supreme Government of Calcutta gave their sanction. At headquarters they were not in favour of the Company's troops going on mulukgiri service.

DOCUMENTS

1803 *Bombay, 7th April, 1803 (1803-04, P. D. Let. to C. of Dir. 4)
Bombay to the Company.*

In defence of mulukgiri As a further means of improving the resources of the Baroda Government we have also recently expressed our concurrence in the employment, should no external danger threaten Gujarat, of a detachment of British troops on what is termed a mulukgiri progress, having

for object the recovery of the revenues of the State from its semi-independent tributaries, comprehending various tribes of Mewasis and Kolis inhabiting the northern and western parts of Gujarat, and who during the recent rebellion of Kanhoji evinced a disposition particularly hostile to that Government, being always ready to join with any party that promises to assist their own views of eluding a submission to the Superior Power in the country for the time being, of which they are ever jealous and in dread.

But, although we have acquiesced in the expediency of this measure in the present instance, as necessary to secure to our ally the Gaikwad his just rights, we yet look forward to more adequate and suitable means than those of military coercion for an effectual remedy against the habitual turbulence of these Kolis and other Chieftains who are the objects of the proposed circuit.

Between these people and the Marathas there has perhaps never subsisted any good understanding, nor has the Gaikwad Government probably at any period considered or treated them with the kindness or justice due to subjects or tributaries, but contemplating them as rivals or enemies or as tribes of men, too hastily perhaps esteemed to be, from their disposition and local circumstances, irreclaimable, has aimed all its efforts at crushing them, without seeking to temper their coercion by acts of conciliation and moderation, such as it is however incumbent upon us to endeavour as soon as possible to introduce and thereby to give a fair trial to the natural imposition of an equitable and benign course of proceeding, before at last Maratha severity be sanctioned into a system under the auspices of the newly introduced British influence in Gujarat.

Baroda, 21st July, 1803 (1803, P. D. 51)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1803

In order to afford you particular information of the settlement *Mewasi* with the Mewasis, ¹ I had requested Sitaram and Vithoba, each to state *settlement* the proceedings on that occasion; but I have been disappointed, as their narratives contain nothing sufficiently interesting to bring them to the notice of Government.

It appears however that the settlements with these tribes have been made with more precautions and under stronger securities than at any former period. The force of the securities rests on a religious sentiment, but the manner in which they are multiplied shows that they are not scrupulously observed.

The ordinary securities are five in number under the following denomination:

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1. This document shows on what lines Alexander Walker was working to push through his Kathiawar scheme. On the plea of humaneness, the same treatment was to be meted out to the Mewasis as to the other tributaries in Kathiawar. Further information on the same subject is contained in a letter from Major Walker to James Grant, dated 28th March 1805. See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, New Series, Part I, pp. 35-42.

First, fil-zamini or chal-zamini, security for good behaviour.

Second, hazir-zamini or security for the appearance of a person.

Third, mal-zamini or security for money; property or revenue.

Fourth, lilla-zamini or permanent security for good behaviour.

Fifth, ada-zamini or additional security. The three first are Persian terms, and two last of Hindu origin.

A Bhat is the pledge in all these cases. The Bhats are of the Rajput caste; but, instead of to war, they are devoted to religious and humane habits of life. They are the priests of the Mewasi villages and the common security from them for the payment of their revenue to Government.

When the Mewasis neglect or refuse to perform the promises for which the Bhats have bound themselves, they sit in dharna at their door, fasting, a state which the debtor must also observe; and if that does not dispose him to a compliance, the Bhats proceed to shed their own blood. The wounds they inflict are more or less severe, in proportion as their client is more or less hard-hearted; and he commonly yields before the death of the Bhat—a crime which would subject both him and his posterity to the wrath of Mahadeo or the Almighty who punishes the wicked.

Such is the nature of the securities which have been usually obtained from the Mewasis. But on this occasion they gave a greater and the most respected pledge amongst them of good faith, and which they are said never to have given before. This security is called Ootkhanth Ishwar Mahadeo. It consists of a solemn invocation to the high and mighty God by men serious in their profession, and the Bhat or relying man, who makes the invocation, binds himself for the performance of the acts, which are the subject of the prayer. This is a counter-security, which comprises all the rest, and is considered to imply the most sacred obligations.

The Gaikwad Government also on these occasions gives a security to the Mewasis, who is generally one of its own officers, in whom those people may have some confidence. This security is called bhandari and signifies in the present case one who gives assurance of protection, having a sense similar to what is conveyed by cowl.

With all these precautions, confirmed by the most solemn mysteries of religion, the permanency of the settlements concluded on this occasion with the Mewasis much more depends on the convenience and power of the parties than on any regard to their respective obligations.

That the Mewasis have received the most injurious treatment from the Marathas is unquestionable, but many of those injuries are inseparable from conquest and have left such deep wounds as can only probably be cured by time. But both parties complain, and the wrongs inflicted have been mutual. Among the Marathas the want of faith, disloyalty and dishonesty of a Mewasi are proverbial, and they believe it is impossible to reclaim them.

The most effectual method of removing these impressions, which are as much no doubt the result of prejudices as of principles, will depend on the success that may attend us in governing the Mewasis of our late acquisitions without a recurrence to force, which may insensibly induce the Native Administration to imitate an example which more easily attains the same object.

In forming a judgment, however, on this subject it will not be unuseful to look back on the history of these still in some measure independent tribes. The Mewasis appear to be aborigines of the country and to have been driven by a people more powerful than themselves into dangerous and inaccessible places, which they continue to inhabit, and which is the origin of their name. With the Marathas a Mewasi signifies a robber or a rebel, a man afraid of punishment, of a guilty conscience, and who keeps aloof from society on account of his crimes.

In the time of the Mogul Government their character was not probably different from that which they bear at the present day. They were held in subjection by a numerous range of forts, the traces of which are to be seen, and some of them are still in a state of repair. On the fall of the Muhammadan Power the Mewasis possessed themselves of the forts, some of which they preserved, and others were suffered to go into ruins.

The Marathas, who disputed less for dominion in the beginning of their career than for money, accepted from the Mewasis a small tribute or rather a present, and left them for many years unmolested. Some of the Gaikwad conquests from the Mewasis are of a very recent date, and they were only dispossessed of the fort of Attarsumba, the principal seat of their influence, 12 years ago. The Chief of Attarsumba from that period became a prisoner, and I have not understood that he had any subsequent injuries to complain of. But the desire of recovering his dominion was not extinguished, and he embraced the occasion of the rebellion of the Arabs to assert his own claims.

This happened before the release of Kanhoji, and the connection of the Kolis with that Chieftain was entirely fortuitous or arising from their mutual necessities. The Moguls likewise had recourse to the expedient of forcible conversion for reclaiming the Mewasis, and at this time the religion of many of the Chiefs consists of an equal observance of Hindu and Muhammadan rites.

Bombay approval.

We have received your letter of the 21st ultimo on the situation of *Bombay* the Mewasis in Gujarat and are pleased to observe that the progress, *approval* made towards introducing a more regular and submissive conduct in these people, has under your superintendence hitherto exceeded its former limits; entertaining at the same time the fullest assurance that nothing will be wanting on your part to promote the accomplishment of the civilisation and permanent quiet and prosperity of this peculiar class of men, as far and as speedily as your means and influence and their own extraordinary manners and prepossessions may admit; to the

success of which object nothing can, as you remark, more effectually contribute than the example arising out of your being able to reclaim them from their imputed wild and refractory habits within the Hon'ble Company's own districts; for which purpose you will, we are confident, spare no pains, and we shall expect to be advised from time to time of the degree of favourable impression you may be able to effect among them towards the introduction of good order and regular government.

1804 *Baroda, 18th January, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63A)*
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Ammuni- I was informed by the commanding officer that the supplies of
tion powder and shot in Gujarat are confined to the exigencies of the service. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council would perceive that Babaji still presses for some assistance of this kind, and it appears requisite to enable him to preserve his superiority over the Nawab of Junagarh.¹ I would therefore respectfully recommend that a supply of ammunition should be sent to Babaji from the Presidency, since it cannot be furnished from Gujarat.

1804 *Baroda, 26th February, 1804 (1805, S. & P. D. 165)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Walker See *Plans of Reform*, entry of the 26th February, 1804, paras 29-37, giving a full account of Alexander Walker's designs; also paras 43-44.

1804 *Baroda, 26th January, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63)*
Alexander Walker to N. B. Edmonstone.

Future of Having traced these transactions [*between Babaji and the Nawab*
Kathiawar *of Junagarh*] to the present period I beg leave respectfully to offer to the consideration of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General-in-Council a few remarks on the affairs of Kathiawar.

The geographical information we possess of this country is very imperfect, but it is divided into a vast number of small Governments, some of which are of great antiquity, and others have arisen since the subversion of the Muhammadan Power by the Marathas.

These little States are not united by any common bond or league, but pursue their interests separately and are frequently at war with each other. Besides the mulukgiri trihute, which they pay to the Peshwa and to the Gaikwad, the most powerful amongst them have established similar claims or exactions over those who are less strong.

The hopes of obtaining relief and security has induced several of these States to apply for the protection of the Company's Government since our arrival in Gujarat. The Gaikwad Administration is also anxious to obtain our assistance in Kathiawar; and it would not be difficult, I have every reason to think, to enter into such arrangements with it as would be productive of reciprocal advantages.

1 See Section *Babaji's Mulukgiri*, entry of the 31st December, 1803.

Any effort to secure the payment of the mulukgiri tribute by an amicable arrangement and to avoid the necessity of dispatching a periodical force for that purpose, will, I fear, prove nugatory, until we shall have established a power in Kathiawar sufficient to maintain engagements and to support the degree of local authority which is necessary to afford protection.

It is by remaining and settling in Kathiawar that we may hope to improve the present unhappy state of that country, and to eradicate in time the licentious practice of mulukgiri. By a frequent intercourse, by a constant attention on the spot to the habits and circumstances of these men, we should secure their confidence, and by leaving a force in their country we should be in a situation to prevent those aggressions and robberies on each other, which have accustomed them to a spirit of rapine or violence, that cannot be effectually counteracted but by the influence of force.

In another point of view an establishment in Kathiawar would be of great importance. It would be the means of checking in some measure those piracies which are so injurious to the commerce of Bombay, and put into our hands or place at our disposal some good harbours. The possession of the coast might enable us to pursue or extend the same influence to the mouths of the Indus and with commercial advantages to secure many political benefits to the exclusion of other nations.

The force that the Kathiawar Chiefs can individually assemble is trifling, and the experience of the greatest oppression has not been sufficient to call them collectively into the field. The Nawab of Junagarh, one of the most considerable, with a revenue of 6 or 8 lakhs of Rupees, can bring together from 4,000 to 5,000 men. He has some Arabs in his service, but the chief force of the country consists of cavalry, armed mostly with spears and swords.

I have taken the liberty of transmitting a copy of this detail to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay in order that His Lordship may receive the best information on a subject of this importance.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1804 (1804, P. D. B. M. 63A)
James Grant to Alexander Walker.

1804

1. I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo and to advise that the Military Board have in consequence been instructed to send up with the least possible delay 20 barrels of gun-powder; 400 eighteen-pounder shot, and a like number of twelve-pounder shot, and 200 six-pounder ditto to Cambay, to be delivered over to the custody of the Commercial Resident there, on account of the Gaikwad Government, to whom this supply is to be debited. *Ammunition*

2. Mr. Smith has been instructed to receive the powder and shot in question and to deliver the same over to whichever of the Gaikwad officers as you shall direct.

3. On this occasion I am directed to observe that, should this supply prove inadequate or not adapted to Babaji's wants, it is to be ascribed to the very general terms in which the application has been preferred, unaccompanied by any indent or specification of particulars. The Governor-in-Council, however, trusts that by desirable accommodation, on reasonable terms, such as you may judge fit for Babaji to accept, the immediate object of this supply will be obviated previous to its arrival, at the same time that Government feel it to be perfectly consistent with the tenor and spirit of the alliance between the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad State to afford to its officers their support in all the operations of their Government, undertaken with their knowledge and consent, as was Babaji's entrance on his present mulukgiri circuit; but it is expected of you that the support thus afforded be never converted into the means of enforcing exorbitant demands, or be suffered in the present instance to go beyond the due and fair and moderate adjustment of the known mulukgiri claims of tribute.

1804 *Baroda, 7th February, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63A)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Scheme 16. The third subject of consideration in Gujarat relates to Kathiawar, and comprises several separate objects: 1st, to assist the Gaikwad Government in recovering its tributes or military contributions under the name of mulukgiri; 2nd, to effect an establishment in Kathiawar; and 3rd, to take under our protection several princes who have preferred applications for that purpose. It will perhaps be most prudent to unite these objects and to prosecute them together; but I shall first review them apart.

Help to Babaji 17. The Supreme Government authorised an expedition into Kathiawar to secure the mulukgiri revenue; but the disturbances in Gujarat and the war with Sindia prevented it taking place. Babaji prosecuted the service alone and succeeded better than was expected, until he arrived within the territories of the Nawab of Junagarh. Neither Babaji nor the Nawab has refused my mediation to compose their differences; but I think it probable that they will not be accommodated. In this case it is most likely that we shall take part with Babaji; and if the Nawab's conduct will in justice authorise the extremity, I would advise that we should dispossess him of his forts, or oblige him to admit English or Gaikwad garrisons into them.

The Nawab of Junagarh plundered some time ago a considerable quantity of wheat belonging to the Company, and robbed an inhabitant of Bombay of some valuable property. These form serious objects of complaint which we may keep distinctly from those of the Gaikwad Government. I have called the Nawab to account for the wheat, but have not yet received a final answer.

Proposed policy 18. Our establishment in Kathiawar must be prosecuted in concert with the Gaikwad Government and the petty States, who have solicited our alliance in that quarter. This would require specific arrangements with the Gaikwad Government, which I cannot definitively enter on until the measure is sanctioned by the Company's Government. But I should hope, when proper authority is received, to frame an

arrangement for the interest of both parties. The proposals from the Chiefs of Kathiawar remain for the same reason unanswered; and I have lately invited them to send deputies to Baroda. The Chiefs, who have sought our aid in Kathiawar, are those of Jodiyabandar, Morvi, Chital, Jetpur and Condola. It is doubtful whether we should derive any positive advantages from these alliances at first; and we should expect no assistance from them, until we have rendered them some essential services. After that, they are disposed, at least such is the tenor of their proposals, to cede certain tracts to us in Kathiawar.

19. We have also received an injury from the little Raja of Porbandar, which we might take this opportunity of redressing. He plundered about a year ago some property belonging to the Persian ambassador, which he has refused, or declined to restore.

20. The forces which we should have to oppose in Kathiawar cannot be viewed as formidable. The Nawab of Junagarh, one of the most considerable of the Chiefs, has from 4,000 to 5,000 horse and foot, amongst the latter are some Arabs, but the principal force of the country consists of cavalry. These numerous little States pursue their separate interests and have never been known to unite against the Gaikwad's annual incursions. It is sufficient to show that the strength of the Chieftains of Kathiawar is not formidable, since Babaji maintains his superiority in the field, and only wants apparently artillery to make himself master of the forts of the Junagarh Nawab.

23. A proportion of artillery, a detachment of Europeans and two corps of native infantry would accomplish, in conjunction with the Gaikwad forces, every object that we have in view in Kathiawar. The stores and artillery, required for this expedition, may be sent from Broach or Bombay by water.

24. Supposing one corps to be detached to watch Kanhoji, and the force, which I have just mentioned, to be employed in Kathiawar, there will remain a large body of Europeans and two sepoy battalions to occupy the cantonment at Baroda. While this force would be a security for everything at the capital, it would also be in readiness to move against Kanhoji or to succour any object which might require it. By establishing a depot of artillery and ammunition at Kaira, at Kadi, at Vijapur, or at any other intermediate place, these measures would be rendered more secure and expeditious in their execution. But these proportions of military force may be altered and augmented, or the details changed, if found expedient.

Baroda, 10th February, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63A)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1804

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 3rd instant and shall observe the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council's instructions in respect to the eventual use of the military stores therein announced to be under embarkation for Babaji. I am apprehensive however that some of these supplies will not suit his purpose, as he has no guns of the size of an eighteen-pounder; and I beg leave to enclose his yad or indent, containing a specification of his wants, which was forwarded in my address to you of the 31st of December.

*Ammuni-
tion*

right the Hon'ble Company's ascendancy in Gujarat, the improving of our connection with the interior Chieftains of its Peninsula has the assent of Government, as is indeed in progress by the deputation of Muhammad Ali, which seems to have already been attended with some good effects.

Neither does there now appear to remain any sufficient objection *Mulukgiri* against Babaji's being joined by a part of the subsidised British force, as has indeed already been sanctioned under the authority and confirmation of the Supreme Government, and may under present circumstances be attended with several advantages; but still Government wish to obtain (as already intimated to you in respect to the Mahi Kantha similar duty) the present sentiments of the Hon'ble General Wellesley, before such a reinforcement to the remaining mulukgiri service be actually carried into effect.

Baroda, 7th March, 1804 (1804, P. D. 63A)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1804

This success of Babaji's renders him again more independent of *British help* our assistance, and it is likely that he may complete the remainder of the present mulukgiri circuit without our aid. I have not however received any intimation of this from himself, nor have I heard that he is less anxious for a junction of our forces than before. I understand however that he expects to finish his expedition in about two months, when he proposes to visit Ahmadabad. I would, notwithstanding this event, still take the liberty to advise that we should be prepared to embrace the first favourable opportunity to appear on the theatre of Kathiawar and make no alteration of our plans for establishing our influence in that country.

London, 28th August, 1804 (1794-1804, P. D. Let. from Court of Dir.) 1804
The Court of Directors to Bombay.

24. The more recent dispatches from your Presidency mention *Mulukgiri* the subsidy to the Gaikwad State having been augmented from (2,000) *service* two thousand to (3,000) three thousand men, and that the consequent assignments of landed property for the whole to near twelve lakhs of Rupees per annum have been procured. We are concerned to observe an inclination on the part of your Government to employ this additional subsidiary force on what is called the mulukgiri or an annual predatory excursion through all the Gujarat peninsula for the purpose of levying contributions. Mr. Duncan's minute of the 11th May, 1802, contained very forcible objections against any part of our force being allowed to assist in the performance of so disreputable a service; and it has been stated that on these occasions the Gaikwad people insist on receiving from (25) twenty-five to (50) fifty per cent. more than what is due from the zamindars. In the late treaty with the Peshwa it was very properly stipulated that no part of the Company's force, subsidised by that Prince, should be employed in levying contributions from Maratha dependants in the manner of mulukgiri; and we trust that in the definitive treaty, which was negotiating with the Baroda Government, a similar article has been introduced. Instead of affording any countenance to such a mode of collecting a revenue, we are desirous that you should lend your assistance towards fixing a reasonable portion of

revenue to be paid by those tributary Chieftains, according to their respective means; which will at once put an end to these annual indefinite exactions.

1804 *Baroda, 16th March, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 166)*

Alexander Walker to James Grant.

Babaji's plans Since my address of the 7th instant, I have been informed by Bapu Mairal, Babaji's manager at Baroda, that the latter has marched to Porbandar, and proposes to return from thence to Bhavnagar, which completes his mulukgiri circuit for this season. This agent mentioned that Babaji expected no material opposition to his further progress, and would finish it in six weeks. He intimated that it was then his intention to disband his additional sibandi and to rely on the assistance of the Company's forces on the next expedition which would take place in August.

Walker's plans From this intelligence and the success that has attended Babaji's operations in Kathiawar it will be necessary, I imagine, to defer acting on the plan which I had the honour to propose on the 26th ultimo [26th January] for establishing a regular government in that country. In this interval of delay it will be in our power to acquire more complete information of the state of affairs there, and to enter deliberately on any system which it may be judged most advisable to pursue. Lest however any unexpected event should arise, favourable to the proposed arrangement for Kathiawar, I would advise that we should be prepared to avail ourselves of the circumstance and to act as the case may require, as far as this may be in conformity to the plans for the general prosperity of the British Empire in India.

Remark in the Diary.

Orders Ordered that Major Walker be directed to report such further information on the subject of Kathiawar, as in the above letter he thinks the interval, therein referred to, may be well calculated to admit of the procuring and methodising of.

1805 *Baroda, 19th April, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 166)*

Alexander Walker to James Augustus Grant.

Babaji in Kathiawar I have the honour to enclose the translation of a letter from Babaji Appaji to his agent at this place. The letter is without date, but from circumstances it must have been written at Condola, a fort belonging to the Porbandar Raja, between the 8th and 10th instant. Babaji has been besieging this fort for some time, and I am informed by Vithoba that he has effected a breach in one of the towers. This person, whose letter is dated from Babaji's camp on the 8th, also writes me that the Porbandar Chief had sent a Charan to treat for the payment of his tribute, but that his proposals fell very short of the Gaikwad demands.

The Charan offered to pay 40,000 Rupees for three years' jama, whereas it appears that the amount due at the rate of 36,000 Rupees per annum, is 1,08,000 Rupees; and besides this, Babaji expected to be paid for the ammunition which he has expended in this warfare. The Charan remains in Babaji's camp and has sent to Porbandar for fresh instructions.

The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will perceive that the Navanagar Raja has on this occasion joined his forces to those of Porbandar in order to oppose the Gaikwad troops, and that he has committed this act of hostility in violation of an agreement which he very lately concluded with Bahaji. This circumstance has again induced the latter to apply for the assistance of the Hon'ble Company's forces and to express a desire to enter into arrangements for the whole of Kathiawar.

This proposition from Babaji would be favourable to the views of reform in contemplation for Kathiawar; but, as I am uncertain of the intentions of Government on this head, and as the attainment of all the objects of this service would require more extensive preparations than could probably be immediately applied, I have discouraged the expectation of receiving any assistance from us at present.

I have in consultation with Sitaram caused Babaji to be informed that the season is too far advanced for an expedition into Kathiawar, and that it will be better to defer that measure until solid arrangements can be made and sufficient forces collected for reforming the affairs of that country and settling them on the most durable footing. Should Babaji however prefer to prosecute hostilities, or be already too far engaged to retire honourably from the contest, and should he be at the same time satisfied that his forces are able to overcome those of the confederacy, I have desired him to be told that I would not urge any objections to his chastising in an exemplary manner the Chiefs of Porbandar and Navanagar. In this case I should procure for him a supply of powder and shot from the Company's arsenals; but, if he had any doubts of his ability to effect the service, I again advised him to defer it and to await the junction of the English troops, which might take place about the month of August, by this means leaving abundance of time for consultation and preparation.

Babaji seems disposed to conform to any plan that may be pointed out to him, but I thought it better to leave the matter in some measure to his own choice; and as he has given proofs of considerable ability in the course of this expedition, I have judged it preferable not to distrust his discretion on the present occasion.

I hope that this line of conduct will be approved of by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council; but, as we have been so long pledged to assist the Gaikwad Government in maintaining its rights in Kathiawar, and have motives of humanity as well as policy to induce our interference, I beg leave most anxiously to recommend that an effectual plan may be adopted for securing the joint views of the two States.

Letter from Babaji Appaji to Bapu Mairal without date or place, but received on the 18th of April, 1805.

At the period of my arrival at Porbandar to collect the money due from it, the Navanagar Raja, with a view of assisting him, arrived and encamped with 3,000 or 4,000 troops at the distance of 4 kos. Yesterday my foraging party in going out to procure hay was attacked by him, and in the affray many of my men were killed, others taken

prisoners, and more wounded. Some time since I procured from the Navanagarwala security not to molest my forces, and as in this instance he has acted contrary to his agreement, I sent some of my men to make him pay his forfeit. I find however that it is more his desire to be turbulent; but I shall take particular care to avoid, if possible, any present dispute, although he appears to disregard my admonitions. I am well acquainted with his character, and I know his principles to be bad.

Help needed The Major has heretofore written to me to arrange the affairs of Kathiawar; but the Nagarwala, disregarding all advice from me, requires the battalions at Kapadvanj to assist me, whereby I should be enabled to levy the 3 years' tribute due from this Raja and to obtain 10 to 20 lakhs of Rupees, and to possess myself of the territory belonging to him. You will communicate this to Sitaram Bapu, who must request of the Major to send the battalions quickly.

The general character and intentions of the Nagar Raja are bad; and by chastising him the sarkar would reap much advantage. In requiring the battalions it is not merely for the purpose of punishing these 3,000 or 4,000 troops, which perhaps I might be able to effect; but the view is immediately to arrange completely all affairs with the Nagarwala.

Sitaram and the Major may judge of this; and as they may deem proper to decide, let it be done accordingly, I have written on a former occasion that the subjection of Navanagar would be highly advantageous to the interest of the State. Should the Major conceive it unnecessary to send the battalions, my conduct shall be guided by his instructions. The Nagarwala is in possession of much wealth, and with the assistance of the battalions it may all be turned to our advantage. The Navanagar taluka is rich and the situation wholesome. It is my intention to remain in this district, until I conceive your reply to this letter.

Porbandar The agents of the Porbandarwala are just arrived, and I will inform you of what passes with them. Whatever else may occur I shall apprise you of it in due time.

Remark in the Diary.

Information asked In acknowledging the above letter Major Walker is to be desired to state how the contentions between Babaji and the Rajas of Porbandar and Navanagar, in the instance above alluded, do terminate: and what have been and are the present objects of Babaji, since his resumption, during the present fair season of a second mulukgiri circuit; stating also the force he has with him, its monthly expense as nearly as the Major can obtain it, and the proportion in which this is surpassed by his (Babaji's) collections, of which we desire to be furnished with a full and accurate statement, including the realisations that may since 1803 have been made from Mahi Kantha or the mulukgiri districts along the banks of the Mahi River; and whether any and how much thereof has been applied in liquidation of the Company's claims and of their assignments thereon, or how otherwise disposed of.

Baroda, 30th April, 1805 (1806, S. & P. D. 180)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1805

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, observing that from the report of Mahammad Ali it appeared that nearly all the Chieftains of Kathiawar professed their readiness to avail themselves of the Company's mediation in respect to the payment of their tributes. *Kathiawar chiefs less friendly.*

2. I am sorry that the Mulvi's expectations of the readiness of the Kathiawar Chiefs to pay their tribute through the medium of this Company's Government have not been confirmed by experience.

It appears by Muhammad Ali's subsequent reports, particularly those enclosed in my letter of the 30th September, 1804, that a considerable degree of jealousy had arisen in the minds of the Kathiawar Chiefs; and that, with the exception of some of the smaller States, none of the more powerful sought our protection with any cordiality. The views also of the petty States, as disclosed in those subsequent reports, tended to engage us in their domestic quarrels and did not appear to embrace an arrangement for the peaceable payment, on fair principles, of the Gaikwad revenues.

3. To understand this apparent change in the sentiments of the Kathiawar Chieftains it is necessary to advert to the period, in which Muhammad Ali's first report was framed. This principally embraced the transactions of the year 1803, when Babaji was entering on his mulukgiri expedition, and the Chiefs were alarmed at the excessive demands of tribute which he had announced his intention to enforce.

This inspired a universal spirit of resistance, and in hopes of receiving support from the Company the Chiefs made liberal promises of confidence and of service to Muhammad Ali. When they found however that this agent did not afford them the protection which they expected, and that they could not with effect resist Babaji's forces, they became less eager to form an alliance with the Company.

4. These circumstances may account for the different reception which Muhammad Ali experienced on his mission in the following year; but several intervening causes had assisted in changing what at first could be no more than disappointment into fear and jealousy. Some of the Baroda Arabs had found their way into that part of the peninsula, and joining their countrymen, who are in the service of the different States of Kathiawar, could not fail to excite them to oppose the agency which we wished to establish there. Besides this natural effect of the resentment of the Arabs, there were other [people ready to insinuate that we proposed the subjection of Kathiawar, and thence a specious plea to dissuade the Chiefs from forming connection with us.

5. It is likely that these impressions will not last long and may be already decaying, and we may pretty confidently rely that the jarring interests existing among the numerous States of Kathiawar will afford frequent opportunities for establishing an influence in that country, whenever motives of policy and humanity may desire it.

1805 *Baroda*, 20th June, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 168)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Babaji's visit to Baroda I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, the translation of a letter received from Babaji, the sarsubah of Kathiawar.

To the earnest desire, which Babaji expresses, of meeting me at Baroda I have replied in terms of encouragement, previously submitting my reply to the inspection of the Gaikwad Minister and receiving the expression of his most cordial concurrence. A copy of my answer to Babaji I have also the honour to enclose.

The reasons that influence me in so readily assenting to Babaji's return to Baroda arose from many causes. This officer has consented to submit the accounts of the mulukgiri expedition to my inspection. His presence affords the ready means of explanation on many points, and the necessity of reference and consequent delay will be obviated, an object of much importance in facilitating an adjustment of the Gaikwad accounts and finances, which will so soon come again under consideration.

The presence, concurrence and influence of Babaji will also be essentially necessary in effecting the proposed arrangement for the amicable yearly payment of the mulukgiri tribute by the States of Kathiawar to the Gaikwad Government.

Should Babaji be inimical from interested motives to the proposed adjustment, his opposition can be here counteracted with more effect than were he situated exactly in the place, which this arrangement affects, and where his influence predominates.

The spirit, firmness, and abilities of Babaji will also most probably be required at the ensuing crisis, when the Gaikwad's finances must become a subject of important consideration. Added to the above causes, there was also considerable difficulty in endeavouring to throw any obstruction in the way of a request apparently so reasonable as that of a subject of the Gaikwad Government and an officer of his rank wishing to visit his family and pay his respects to his prince in the capital of his dominions.

No. 1. Letter from Babaji to Major Walker, dated 15th May.

Money payments After a long and anxious period without any communication from you I have received your great favour of the 28th Muharram. It afforded me much satisfaction, and I ask the continuance of similar letters. The contents of your letter were to this effect: I am aware you have done everything in your power for me in regard to the payment of the varat money, but the great scarcity of money here rendered it necessary that I should omit no opportunity of writing to you on the subject, and what Bapn Mairal may have further done.

Thus then the payments you acknowledge were by some means or another made good, but the half still remains, and is to me a source of uneasiness, both night and day, without the means of relief; but, when

the Bhavnagar settlement is made, I will then write you further on the subject. The great scarcity of money with you is a circumstance generally known, as may the scarcity in this quarter be also known to you; but it is you, Sir, who can relieve me, and I must look for a continuance of similar indulgences from you. In a few days after effecting the Bhavnagar settlement, I will make the payment of the money; therefore be under no uneasiness.

I am most anxious, Sir, to have a meeting with you and verbally *Request of visit* lay before you everything I know; but, what with the duties of Government together with the payments to be made to other people, I am rendered quite stupefied; yet when the Bhavnagar settlements are made, should you still be anxious for a meeting, it may be effected by your endeavours, though it cannot be by mine.

No. 2. Letter from Major Walker to Babaji, dated 4th June, 1805.

The letter which you wrote me on the 15th Safar arrived in an *Kathiawar varats* auspicious moment, and its contents gave me much satisfaction. In this you had written that the Company have varats on Kathiawar, of which two lakhs remain unpaid, and which you promise to discharge on the settlement of the Bhavnagar mulukgiri. I rely with confidence upon the due performance of this promise.

Concerning what you have so earnestly expressed of coming to *Visit* Baroda, I have only to express myself desirous of an interview; for I have many affairs of importance to confer, upon the detail of which it is needless to commit to writing. When therefore the Bhavnagar settlement is effected, inform me of the same, that arrangements may be made for this purpose.

Remark in the Diary.

The Resident to be informed that Government are happy to find *Approval* Babaji so readily inclined to visit Baroda, and hope that the Resident will realise all the advantages which he contemplates such a proceeding to be susceptible of.

Baroda, 15th July, 1805 (S. & P. D. 170)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1805

The 24th paragraph of the letter from the Hon'ble the Court *Mulukgiri* of Directors under date the 28th of August, 1804 (forming the enclosure in the letter under reply) having referred to the nature of the mulukgiri expeditions, I am induced to offer a few remarks on this subject to the notice and consideration of Government.

The right of collecting a mulukgiri tribute is founded on an imperfect conquest. It is a collection of a mere military nature, which one party does not conceive itself obliged to pay, unless the demand is accompanied by a force sufficient to ensure compliance. In its origin therefore the mulukgiri tribute is an arbitrary exaction imposed, at the head of a military force, on an inferior Power; but it is now sanctioned by time, and becomes annually due with as much regularity as any other revenue.

The mulukgiri collections of the province of Kathiawar devolved to the Peshwa and to the Gaikwad by the right of conquest in consequence of the fall of Ahmadabad to their united arms, to which subahdari the States of Kathiawar were tributary.

The collection of this tribute does not deprive the parties, from whom it is exacted, of the exercise of the interior rights of government. The superior State expects no military assistance from the inferior. The tributaries may make war or peace, and may contract any engagements which do not interfere with the rights of mulukgiri, and exercise every kind of authority among their own subjects. Although in its origin the mulukgiri tribute was an arbitrary impost, its amount is now restrained by custom, and regulated by principles.

A certain proportion of the revenue is paid into the treasury of the sovereign, sufficiency being left with the tenant to support a degree of authority, dignity and rank to enable him to govern, protect and ensure the collections of the territory, which he is permitted to enjoy. In this view of the subject, the rajas, thakurs and bhumbias of Kathiawar are no more than zamindars in the more extensive acceptation of that term.

It may be difficult to guard against the abuse of the extensive powers, which must be delegated to the officer commanding troops on a mulukgiri circuit; but the amount to be collected is determined by usage and a reference to former years. It bears a certain relative proportion to the produce of the country, and more is seldom exacted, unless as a punishment for contumacy or unavailing resistance.

The Chiefs have it always in their power by a prompt payment [*to prevent*] this oppression, and they are understood to possess the option, which they sometimes avail themselves of, to negotiate and adjust the payment of their tributes beforehand; in which case the Gaikwad army will not enter their territories.

The amount is generally discharged by instalments; and, in failure of ready money, securities are assigned, an arrangement calculated for the convenience of the tributaries. But these Chiefs have the inclination common to all tributaries, and have seized the opportunity, which the late distractions in the Gaikwad Government afforded, of fortifying themselves. In the six years that the Gaikwad demands were suspended, they acquired a degree of strength and confidence, which will probably have increased the difficulty of an amicable adjustment of their revenue. Such is the relative situation of the States of Kathiawar to the Gaikwad's and Peshwa's Governments.

The necessity of this collection being ensured by the presence of troops must however always prove a subject of regret to the friends of humanity, who are acquainted with the undisciplined and predatory habits of a Maratha army. Arrangements for the regular periodical payment of this revenue without this ruinous necessity would be an object of desirable attainment, but serious obstacles are opposed to this plan in a country where everything is subservient to force, and where a principle of honour exists, which makes it disgraceful to yield, unless by compulsion.

To eradicate the force of habit or the prejudices of education is a difficult undertaking. To require from the States of Kathiawar a regular and punctual payment of their acknowledged dues to their superior would be requiring them to relinquish some of their strongest prepossessions. Because these prepossessions appear absurd and injurious to the parties, we shall not find them the less difficult to destroy, while we are therefore only consulting the interests of this people, we shall run the risk of offending their prejudices.

These are the principal obstacles to be overcome on the part of the Chieftains of Kathiawar in effecting an amicable arrangement for the payment of their mulukgiri dues; but there would probably be impediments, equally difficult to be removed, opposed by those whose interest such an arrangement would affect in the service of the Gaikwad.

The command of a mulukgiri circuit is generally held by a person of wealth and rank and probably connected with the Government by the ties of consanguinity. Independent therefore of the secret influence which might be excited against this amicable arrangement, a formidable opposition might be expected to arise from the whole of those persons whose interests are connected with a mulukgiri army.

The interest of those military sardars, who would be discharged from the service, or whose establishments would be reduced, would be exerted to counteract a measure that would promise to deprive them of their employ; and the secret agency of the shroffs would oppose an arrangement by which the lucrative office of receiving and remitting the collections would be lost to their profession. In reality it is from the funds of Kathiawar that a great part of the Gaikwad army derives its substance; and the varats or assignments, which they receive on that country for their pay, would probably never be realised, at least for their use, unless the troops themselves made the collections.

The spirit of violence, which the Chieftains of Kathiawar exhibit in their continual mutual aggressions, is not less to be deprecated than the annual mulukgiri excursions. The mutual aggressions are the effect of many separate and contending Governments among a people who but imperfectly understand the rights of civil society, and where there is no Power sufficient to maintain subordination. The close union of the British Government with that of the Gaikwad and the importance, which the collections of Kathiawar are to the finances of the latter, render an arrangement for the amicable payment of the revenues a desirable object, in order to relieve the Gaikwad State from the annual expenses attending the army which the due realisation of the mulukgiri requires, and for freeing this part of Gujarat from internal as well as external ravages.

Such an arrangement would be highly honourable to the British name, highly advantageous to humanity, and favourable to the general interest. On these grounds and in accordance with the benevolent views of the Company's Government, it has never ceased to occupy a principal share of my attention. The general state of warfare in which we have been engaged with the Maratha co-States and the circumstances of the times have been unfavourable to this arrangement.

The progress therefore in this salutary reform has yet been small, but the proposition has been made not entirely without effect, and a reasonable hope of success may be entertained by pursuing the systematic course of measures which are at present under prosecution.

The foregoing observations will however apprise your Hon'ble Board of the uncertainty, which any arrangement would have, of being permanent in a country, where power and right are synonymous, unless an ascendancy is established in Kathiawar, sufficient to enforce engagements and maintain that degree of local authority sufficient to afford protection.

An established authority in Kathiawar will in fact prove the only security on which the British Government can with confidence rely for the punctual payment of the mulukgiri tribute into the treasury of their ally, or from which any improvement in the state of society in that part of Gujarat can be reasonably expected. The annual incursions of a predatory army tend to retard the progress of amelioration and to confirm that state of uncivilisation, in which the natives of Kathiawar are placed.

1805 *Bombay*, 31st July, 1805 (1805, S. & P. D. 170)

At a Consultation See Section Definitive Treaty mulukgiri references.

- Accompaniment No. 1. 25th July, 1805: paras 9-12.
- Accompaniment No. 2. Eighth article.
- Accompaniment No. 4. 19th April, 1804: para 7.
- Accompaniment No. 6. 20th April, 1804: para 1.
- Accompaniment No. 9. Eighth article.
- Accompaniment No. 10. Eighth article.
- Accompaniment No. 24. 25th November, 1804.
- Accompaniment No. 25. 27th November, 1804.
- Accompaniment No. 26. 1st December, 1804.
- Accompaniment No. 27.
- Accompaniment No. 28. 4th December, 1804.
- Accompaniment No. 29. 8th December, 1804.
- Accompaniment No. 30. 8th December, 1804.
- Accompaniment No. 31. 12th December, 1804.
- Accompaniment No. 32. 15th December, 1804.
- Accompaniment No. 38. 12th January, 1805.
- Accompaniment No. 39. 15th January, 1805, (No. 1).
- Accompaniment No. 61. 23rd March, 1805.
- Accompaniment No. 71. 23rd April, 1805; marginal heading:
Mulukgiri question.

1806 *Baroda*, 1st January, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 182)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Reforms [The letter is recorded in the Section: *Plans of Reform*]
 See: Kathiawar settlement (paras 74-77).
 State of confusion in Kathiawar (paras 78-82).
 Means of settlement (paras 83-93).

Fort William, 18th March, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 183)
The Governor-General to Bombay.

1806

7. The observations, stated in Major Walker's letter above referred to, sufficiently demonstrate the expediency of yielding in a certain degree to the solicitations of the Gaikwad Administration relative to the employment of a proportion of the subsidiary force in mulukgiri expeditions; and the qualified stipulation on that subject, contained in the 4th article of the treaty [of 1805] appears to us to be free from any material objections. But, although the stipulation in question leaves the option of complying with any application from the State of the Gaikwad for the advance of a battalion to Kathiawar, and consequently according to the strict letter of the engagement the British Government is at liberty in conformity to its original wish to avoid all participation in the mulukgiri expeditions, it is evident that the Gaikwad Administration will be justified in entertaining an expectation that the stipulation, adverted to, is not always rendered nugatory by our uniformly taking advantage of the option, we have reserved, of refusing our consent to the advances of the battalion. It may therefore be advisable on the occasion of an application for the advance of a battalion which it may not be deemed expedient to reject, to combine our acquiescence with an effort to accomplish the arrangement proposed in the instructions of the 15th December, 1802; which would obviate the necessity of future periodical expeditions. In suggesting this project, we advert to the observations stated in the 12th paragraph of the Hon'ble the Governor's dispatch of the 25th July last; and we should not object to the proposed circuit to be jointly undertaken by the Gaikwad's and the Company's forces, provided a reasonable expectation can be entertained of its success in the accomplishment of the suggested arrangement for the regular and voluntary payment of the mulukgiri tribute under the Company's guarantee.

Calcutta capitulates

8. We desire however that the project may not be undertaken without a previous reference to our authority and without previously communicating to us such observations as may enable us to judge of the probability of success, accompanied by a statement of the estimated extra expense to which the Company would be exposed by such an expedition.

Baroda, 21st April, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 183)
Alexander Walker to James Grant.

1806

See Section: *Babaji's Mulukgiri*. The letter gives an account of *Mulukgiri* Babaji's success, and in consequence the following order was sent to Alexander Walker by the Bombay authorities.

Order to Alexander Walker.

Major Walker is at the same time to cause a map of Kathiawar *Map* to be constructed by a native for the elucidation of the present and of his former reports of Babaji's progress and with delineation of the course of the principal rivers, and another of the Company's ceded territories to the north and west of the Mahi and Gulf of Cambay.

This, it is necessary, the Resident should get completed as well as he can from native information, as application has long been made in vain to procure this accurate information from other sources.

1806 *Baroda*, 21st April, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 183)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Vithoba Pilaji's pay 1. With reference to my letter of this date to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, I request that you will have the goodness to state for his information that I have reserved for the subject of a separate address the accompanying statement of extra expenses incurred by Vithoba Pilaji during his residence in the camp of Babaji Appaji. I have felt myself induced to adopt this mode from the reluctance and uneasiness with which I now bring these charges forward to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

2. During the course of the long period of 2 years and 10 months which Vithoba Pilaji has been resident in the camp of Babaji they [the expenses] have been unguardedly [let] to accumulate until their aggregate composes a considerable sum.

3. It may be necessary to state that these charges of Vithoba Pilaji are principally for the batta of the public servants and for feeding and maintenance of the cattle and camp equipage, which Vithoba's situation in a camp under constant movement in all the seasons of the year rendered indispensable.

4. On a careful inspection of the different items composing the sum of Rs. 3,681-3-99 stated in the accompaniment, they do not appear to me singularly exceptionable; and reluctantly as I trouble the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council on this occasion, I deem it necessary respectfully to solicit his sanction to the disbursement as incurred through necessity and arising from the nature of Vithoba's situation in a moving camp.

I embrace this opportunity of forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. Carnac, who was a witness of Vithoba's attention and good conduct, of which the enclosure is a favourable testimony.

James Rivett Carnac to Alexander Walker.

Vithoba's services 1. In conformity to your instruction I directed Vithoba Pilaji to accompany me from the camp of Babaji Appaji on the 7th instant, and in compliance with your further orders I have this day dispatched him to Baroda.

2. I cannot omit this opportunity to convey for your information the approbation, which Babaji personally expressed to me, of Vithoba Pilaji's conduct during his residence in Kathiawar.

3. I take the liberty also on this occasion of bringing to your notice my observation of the correctness and consideration of Vithoba in his intercourse with Babaji; and as the utility of his mission from the very extensive information he has collected and the local knowledge he has attained of Kathiawar will eventually prove most beneficial to the Hon'ble Company in Gujarat, I am induced humbly to recommend his services to some compensation.

4. The expenses which he has unavoidably incurred during a period of 3 years in the field, the insufficiency of his salary to support them, and the losses he sustained in three successive rains, combined with the originally charged equipage, will be, I trust, an ample apology for the liberty I take in soliciting some indulgence towards him.

5. These circumstances and the consideration of the correct line of conduct Vithoba observed in Babaji's camp, and the protection he has at different times extended to the Company's possessions at Gogha and Dhandhuka, while the army was in their vicinity, I have reason to hope, will make him a deserving object of notice and indulgence.

Bombay orders.

Government acquiesce in the defrayment of the expenses incurred *Sanction* by Vithoba Pilaji, purvoo, during his accompaniment of Babaji Appaji, the commandant of the Gaikwad force; but in future the Resident will be careful to give seasonable notice to the Board of every outlay likely to be incurred, so as that Government may have an opportunity of judging thereof before it be made.

Bombay, 15th May, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 184)
Jonathan Duncan to Sir George Hilario Barlow.

1806

See section *Plans of Reform*, letter of the 15th May, 1806, para- *Kathiawar* graphs 36-39. See also paras 50-53, wherein the Governor of Bombay *scheme* pleads with the Governor-General to sanction Walker's expedition into Kathiawar.

Fort William, 23rd July, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 189)
Sir George Hilario Barlow to Jonathan Duncan.

1806

See *Plans of Reform*, entry 23rd July, 1806, paras 8-9, where the *Expedition* Governor-General is not yet inclined to sanction Walker's expedition into Kathiawar.

Baroda, 24th September, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 161)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1806

1. I have now the honour to comply with the commands of the *Map of* Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, in transmitting a map of the peninsula *Gujarat* of Gujarat.

2. That part of the map to the southward of the Sabarmati River is constructed principally from an examination of such materials as were in my possession; but almost all the western peninsula (the shape of which is enlarged from Major Rennell's is drawn from the verbal communication of Pingelsing, Charan, a man extremely well acquainted with the whole country.

The local information of Vithoba Pilaji has also been useful, particularly in tracing the route of Babaji. The map itself is drawn by my munshi, Miah Fazl-ullah, from information derived from the above sources; and it is with pleasure that I do justice to his ingenious turn.

3. In a sketch like this, drawn almost from verbal information alone, it is impossible but that very great and numerous errors must exist; during however the want of information of a more accurate and correct nature, the present document may prove useful for occasional reference.

4. I would therefore beg leave to suggest to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, if he should deem it of sufficient importance for the trouble, to cause a map to be constructed at the Presidency from the materials which the accompanying rough draft may afford. Inaccuracies which may exist therein, in regard to the position of particular places, which may have been ascertained by surveys, may be corrected, and the whole reduced to a scale more convenient in size, and for reference.

5. If this suggestion should meet the approval of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, I would beg leave to solicit that a copy for the use of this Residency might be directed to be prepared with the above improvements, which would not fail to prove of very considerable use on various occasions and particularly at present; from which I am induced respectfully to request that I may be favoured with this communication at an early period.

6. I have before this had cause to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, the services I have derived from the local knowledge of Pingelsing, Charan, on all subjects connected with Kathiawar and his intimate acquaintance with the power, resources, and views of the several Chieftains of that country.

7. My knowledge of this person commenced during the hostilities which took place between Babaji and the Raja of Wadhwan, from whom he came to Baroda in the capacity of vakil to solicit my interference with Babaji on behalf of his Master.

8. The readiness and alacrity, with which he made himself useful, induced me to detain him for some time at Baroda; in which I was guided by the conviction of the services which a man of his caste and acquaintance in the country was calculated to afford to the Hon'ble Company, whenever an amelioration of the domestic society and political annexions of that country should come under the expected consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

9. I have of course been under the necessity of advancing him occasional sums for his subsistence to the amount of 700 Rupees, since his first arrival at Baroda; and while I respectfully solicit the sanction of Government to this disbursement, I also beg leave to suggest the advantage of retaining a man of Pingelsing's description in their service.

10. This is respectfully recommended, more particularly with a view to eventual circumstances which are connected with the Company's views, while the present services of Pingelsing are valuable and desirable; and when he is of no further use at this residency, he may be transferred, with very considerable benefit to the Company's interests, to the employ of the local civil authorities Kaira.

11. I am more particularly induced to submit this proposal to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council from the great difficulty of obtaining natives of the caste and general use of Pingelsing to enter the service of the Company and the consequent importance, especially under present circumstances, of attaching persons of his description to the interest of Government.

Bombay orders.

Ordered that copy of the preceding letter and the map accompany- *Pleased* ing it be sent to the Engineer's Office to be reduced in the manner therein suggested and with directions to make and to forward four copies; one to be sent to the Court of Directors; a second, to the Resident at Baroda; and the others, for the use of Government.

Ordered that Major Walker be informed that Government are highly pleased with the map accompanying his letter dated 24th of September, which will prove very useful to Government, whilst the execution of it reflects much credit to those who have been engaged in its completion.

Major Walker is authorised to defray the expense attending the construction of the map, besides distributing the sum of Rupees 1,000 among the compilers of it in such proportion to each as he may think fit in view to the degree of merit and labour each has evinced and bestowed on its compilation.

Baroda, 20th November, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 194)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1806

1. I have been prevented from answering at an earlier period the *Kathiawar* Secretary's letter of the 1st September, in order that this delay might & *reforms* afford me time to observe the progress of events and enable me to submit to your consideration more specifically and confidently those remarks which have occurred to me on the subject.

2. The Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council having been pleased to honour with his approbation the general tenor of my report of the 1st January last, it will only be necessary on the present occasion to submit a few further remarks on that part of the plan of reform for the Gaikwad State which relates to Kathiawar.

3. The objections, which appear to exist against this part of the projected reforms of the Gaikwad State, are founded on the supposition that it involves an enterprise of considerable military importance, the failure of which might frustrate the projected reforms in the internal administration of the affairs of the Gaikwad State and, by reviving the agitations of warfare, be attended with serious injury to the general interests of British India in relation to its local and foreign enemies.

4. Although the expedition into Kathiawar, as suggested in my letter of the 1st of January, connected the eventual subjugation of the piratical States of Okhamandal as a subsidiary enterprise, yet it by no means composed a necessary part of the principal undertaking.

The measure, unconnected with this object, is reduced to a simple armed negotiation to obtain from the several States and Chieftains of Kathiawar an arrangement for the payment of their just dues to the Gaikwad, without the necessity of the periodical advance of a predatory army.

5. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the several arguments which have been so often urged in favour of the policy of humanity or necessity of this measure, as they have on each of these grounds been so often recognised and recommended by the Court of Directors at home and the Governments in India. That this measure cannot be effected without the concurrence and co-operation of the British Government, it may be equally superfluous to attempt to prove by argument.

6. Although the Gaikwad Government may be unable from its own resources successfully to negotiate with the Chiefs of Kathiawar, from an indisposition which these Chiefs have to enter into arrangements unless under the mediation of the British Government, yet the Gaikwad army has been fully able to maintain their authority in the peninsula of Gujarat, and the several Chieftains of its western boundary are in a more complete state of subjection and submission to the Gaikwad Power, and their revenues are collected with more ease and punctuality than has been usual for a series of years past.

It must however be admitted that the mode of realising these revenues is attended with a considerable expense to the Government and with those predatory practices incident to the loose constitution of native troops, which are detrimental to the peace of the country and the interests of humanity.

7. From this representation it will be observed that there is but little probability of resorting to hostility, when the same army is reinforced by a respectable British detachment; and should an extreme case or course of events render the chastisement of any Chieftain necessary, such may be deferred to a more convenient opportunity.

8. It was to prevent the occurrence of hostility, Hon'ble Sir, that I suggested the co-operation of a British detachment in Kathiawar. It was with a view also to demonstrate to the Chiefs the efficiency of the British Government to give effect to their mediation and due weight to their interference, and at the same time to exhibit a detachment sufficiently powerful to repress any vain hope in which a false and criminal point of honour might indulge.

9. This force was also necessary from the circumstance of its co-operating with the army of the Gaikwad, now in that country, whom it was intended to subject to the same organisation as that portion of the troops at the capital had undergone, and for whom it was equally necessary to provide measures of precaution.

10. It may be observed that it was not until the reforms were completed at Baroda that it was proposed to proceed to Kathiawar. The execution of our designs in Kathiawar therefore could not tend in any way to frustrate the progress of the reforms in Baroda, while the

employment of the Gaikwad army, in conjunction with a respectable body of British troops, would prevent the murmurs of the discontented or the appearance of disaffection.

11. These observations may be satisfactory to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council as tending to diminish the apprehensions of any hostility and induce him to view the intimate connection which an arrangement for Kathiawar possesses with the reforms impending at Baroda.

12. So far from the prosecution of an arrangement for Kathiawar tending to impede or frustrate the interior reforms of the Gaikwad State, that arrangement is necessary for the success of the latter, and without it the reforms must be incomplete and fall short of their intended object.

13. The primary object in these reforms is to reduce the expenses of this Government to a scale commensurate with its income; and to effect this object my views were directed towards Kathiawar in a twofold direction: first, to relieve the State from the expenses of the army necessary to realise the collections; secondly, to apply these collections to the effectual relief of the Gaikwad finances.

In consequence the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe that the non-execution of either of these [*measures*] will deprive this Government of an effective resource in these reforms of considerable importance to their final success; and without [*unless*] these resources should be available for the service of the Government, the reduction of the Gaikwad expenditure within the income of the State will be rendered imperfect by the continuance of a heavy expense and the example of maladministration in one of its most considerable departments.

14. In considering this question, the interest which the Company have in the punctual realisations of the Gaikwad revenues from Kathiawar, should not be overlooked, as a part of them is appropriated for the payment of the Hon'ble Company's debts.

15. Intimately connected as the plan is with the success of those fundamental objects of reform, I am induced to express a respectful hope that, as the preceding observations may have lessened the apprehensions of the occurrence of hostility, such further proceeding in respect to Kathiawar may be sanctioned as may be sufficient to realise the objects of reform in that country, which the Gaikwad Government have been taught to expect from the co-operation of the Company.

16. Circumstances of an imperious nature, Hon'ble Sir, have hitherto prevented the co-operation of the Company's Government in obtaining from the Chiefs of Kathiawar a permanent arrangement for the payment of their just tribute to the Gaikwad, but the Company virtually stands pledged to afford that assistance.

17. Duly considering therefore all the circumstances connected with this subject of so much importance to the future welfare of the Government of our ally, I respectfully beg leave to revert to the suggestions contained in my letter of the 4th May last.

18. No period probably could be more favourable in all its relative circumstances to forward success. As the object does not comprise any hostile intention, it cannot excite either jealousy or apprehension. The theatre of operation is removed at a distance and in a direction directly opposite from the territories of any other Power of India. Holkar and Sindia, whose possessions alone border on Gujarat, are at present in a distant quarter, occupied with their own distresses and immediate concerns. Were however these Chieftains more at leisure to observe our motives, the ordinary and common nature of the expedition at present under consideration could afford not the slightest cause for apprehension or alarm.

19. The intimate relations, which have so long subsisted between the Governments of the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad will prevent any motives of ambition or subjugation being joined to the co-operation of the British troops with those of the Gaikwad in any project for the peaceable recovery of an acknowledged and legal branch of the revenues of this State.

20. Should these observations make any favourable impression on the mind of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, it may not be improper to suggest the means which occur of carrying those plans into execution.

21. The intended relief of the several corps at Baroda would afford an eligible opportunity for the purpose without any British preparation.

One of the corps, which may proceed to Baroda on the relieving duty, joined to one now here, would compose the native part of the force, which I have suggested; and the latter would be detained but for a short time, until the arrangements were completed, and might then proceed to its ultimate destination.

22. It may be useful to observe upon the advantages which must result to the interests of the Hon'ble Company from the prosecution of the plan which I have the honour to suggest.

These advantages, Hon'ble Sir, [*will effect the*] subjection which must result to the territories of the Hon'ble Company, bordering on Kathiawar.

23. Since the possession of Gogha, Dhandhuka, Ranpura and Dholka has devolved to the Hon'ble Company, we have had frequent cause of complaint originating from the neighbouring Chieftains of Bhavnagar, Limbdi, Junagarh and Wadhwan; and the unprotected state of the Company's western frontier seems to invite the irregular conduct of the turbulent inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, which these Chieftains want either the means or inclination to control.

24. After therefore an arrangement for the payment of the Gaikwad revenues has been concluded, I would propose that the battalion, intended for the relief of the subsidiary troops, should be permanently stationed on the boundaries of that country in conjunction with a detachment of the Gaikwad army.

25. This disposition of the troops will be attended with many advantages. The permanent cantonment of a body of troops upon that frontier will be useful, as already observed, in controlling the irregular propensities of the turbulent tribes, and afford an example in the discipline and orderly conduct of the British troops.

26. By a body of Gaikwad troops being continued in company with ours, they would at all times be in a more collected state than they in general are, and ready upon all occasions to co-operate for the internal defence of Gujarat.

They would also become used to our habits and more easily managed and controlled when the public service required a more effective and active co-operation.

27. There is a further considerable advantage in embracing the present favourable opportunity of introducing our influence into Kathiawar with the full consent and desire of the Gaikwad Government, and in which they may hereafter be less willing to concur, when the interests of the Company alone may require it.

28. By the permanent cantonment of one of the corps of the subsidiary troops on the borders of Kathiawar there will be a battalion more readily disposable for the general service of Government than if stationed at Baroda.

Bombay orders.

In acknowledging the preceding letter from the Resident at Baroda *Conditional* he is to be advised that, although the Board are disposed to concur in *approval* the general expediency of the military arrangement he has suggested, as being under its present limitations in consistence with the purport of the engagements between the Hon'ble Company's and Anandrao Gaikwad's Governments, and little more than a literal execution of that mulukgiri circuit to which the Supreme Government had in 1802 yielded their express assent, but the execution of which has from the intervening warfare with Scindia and Holkar been from time to time postponed, the Governor-in-Council is nevertheless unable under the last restrictive orders from the Supreme Government of the 31st July to sanction the proposed undertaking, howsoever much it appear free from the grounds of objection that led the Supreme Government to the more enlarged propositions on this general subject, which were submitted in Major Walker's address of the 1st January. But no time will be lost in obtaining the decision of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council on the modified suggestions which the Resident has now submitted, and meanwhile an additional or 4th battalion will be left at Baroda on the relief, to be in readiness, in the event of the Supreme Government's acquiescence to the degree of assistance now applied for, being afforded; the appearance of which additional force cannot in any case but contribute to the promotion of all the objects of the impending reform, and may be held out by the Resident as indicative of the probability of the measures, he has thus strongly recommended, being in the course of the present fair season carried, more or less extensively, into effect.

1806 *Bombay, 2nd December, 1806 (1806, S. & P. D. 194)*
Jonathan Duncan to G. H. Barlow

Mulukgiri question As intimately connected with that important object [*the reforms*] we have also the honour to forward the copy of a further dispatch from the Resident, dated the 20th last month, bearing reference to that part of the plan of reform, which relates to Kathiawar; in which the Resident has entered into a consideration of the objections that had appeared to the Government General to be against such an expedition into that dependency on the Peshwa's and the Gaikwad's sovereignties as stands described in his address of the 1st of January; from the scope and objects of which Major Walker has now made such deductions as reduce the plan, which he is still solicitous of being authorised to carry into effect, to little more than an impressive mulukgiri circuit, assisted by the presence and effect of a body of European troops, instead of being solely effected by those of the Gaikwad Government; notwithstanding which, we are under the restrictive orders of the 31st July unable to sanction the measure, even as thus qualified, till we may, Hon'ble Sir, be favoured by your further instructions on the propositions thus submitted and now forwarded for your decision.

1807 *Fort William, 31st December, 1806 (1807, S. & P. D. 197)*
George H. Barlow to Jonathan Duncan. [received 27th February, 1807]

Approval We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 2nd instant, enclosing copies of to dispatches from the Resident at Baroda, in continuation of the subject of his negotiation for the introduction of reforms into the administration of the affairs of the Gaikwad, and referring for our decision the adoption of a mulukgiri expedition on a reduced scale with respect both to its object and extent.

We have derived great satisfaction from the introduction of Babaji into the executive administration and from the prospect of success in the proposed salutary reform of affairs of the Gaikwad. The address and exertions of the Resident, directed to the attainment of those combined objects, appear to us to be entitled to high commendation.

Adverting to the present favourable state of political affairs throughout India and to the importance of the proposed mulukgiri expedition to the success of the projected reforms in the administration of the Gaikwad, we are opinion that the objections, which we formerly stated to the prosecution of that expedition on its original extended scale, are inapplicable to the measure under its present limitations; we have accordingly the honour to signify our concurrence in the adoption of the proposed plan in the manner and the extent now suggested by the Resident at Baroda, and we confidently trust that the ability and discretion of the Resident under the guidance of your instructions will secure the peaceable and successful accomplishment of the object of that expedition without exposing Government to any material augmentation of expense.

Bombay orders.

A copy of the preceding letter was on the 22nd instant ordered to be sent to the Resident at Baroda for his information and guidance as connected with the subject of his two dispatches of the 20th of November last.

Bombay, 25th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 199)

1807

Bombay to the Court of Directors.

12. Having subsequently transmitted to the Supreme Government *Kathiawar* a dispatch from the Resident at Baroda, dated the 20th of November, *expedition* in which that officer entered into a consideration of the objections that had appeared to the Governor-General to lie against such an expedition into that dependency on the Peshwa's and Gaikwad's sovereignty, as stands described in his address of the 1st January, from the scope and object of which Major Walker now reduced the plan to little more than an impressive mulukgiri cirenit, assisted by the presence and co-operation of a body of British troops, instead of being solely effected by those of the Gaikwad; we have the satisfaction to add that the Governor-General-in-Council, adverting to the present favourable state of political affairs throughout India and to the importance of the proposed mulukgiri expedition to the success of the projected reforms in the administration of the Gaikwad, is of opinion that the objection which were stated in the letter of the 31st July to the prosecution of the expedition on its originally extensive scale (as stated in Major Walker's letter of the 1st January) are inapplicable to the measure under the limitations specified in the Resident's further letter of the 20th November, and has consequently given his full concurrence. We have therefore every reason to hope that through the exertions of that meritorious servant of the Hon'ble Company, Major Walker, the reforms now pending will, with the assistance derivable from the acquiescence of the Supreme Government in the mulukgiri expedition as last proposed by the Resident, be brought to a fortunate and desirable termination in one or other of the modes adverted to in Major Walker's letter of the 1st January, 1806.

Baroda, 27th February, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 200)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

With reference to my letter of the 24th September last enclosing a *Request* sketch of a map of Kathiawar and requesting to be favoured with a copy thereof on a reduced scale, I am particularly induced under present circumstance to make a repetition of that request, and to beg that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council would have the goodness to cause the copy to be furnished at as early a period as possible.

Remark in the Diary.

The acting Chief Engineer was on the 5th instant called upon to *Order* deliver in copies of the map required by the order to him of the 4th of October, 1806.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 202)

1807

Jonathan Duncan to Sir George Hilario Barlow.

In continuation of the advice we have hitherto forwarded for your *Expedition* notice and information respecting the progress of the reforms in the *decided on*

Gaikwad State, we have now the honour to transmit the copy of a further dispatch from Major Walker under date 15th of March with reference chiefly to the formation and equipment of the detachment intended to proceed into Kathiawar.

It is already known to the Supreme Government that the object of the projected expedition is principally to improve the resources of the Gaikwad State by ensuring the future regularity of that branch of its revenue without incurring the annual expense of the mulukgiri progress; and as no officer on this establishment can equally unite with the Resident the essential qualification of requisite information and local influence for the purpose of conducting these objects to their desired issues, we feel persuaded that you will, Hon'ble Sir, concur in the entire expediency of our having determined to vest the command of the detachment to be employed in this special service in Major Walker, who will accordingly be directed to proceed on it with a sufficient contingent of the Gaikwad troops, as soon as the other impending arrangements at Baroda shall admit of his absence from that capital, at which he will leave his Assistant, Lt. Carnac, to carry on the current business under his directions.

In pursuance of the preceding resolution, orders will be immediately issued to place the troops of cavalry, the 2nd battalion of the 2nd and of the 8th Regiments, with a proportion of artillery, pioneers and stores at the Major's selection, under the officer's separate orders; whilst for his instructions he has been referred generally to his own correspondence descriptive of the view and design of the expedition, more particularly as contained in his address of the 20th of November last, as being that which has obtained your sanction as expressed under date the 31st of December, 1806, inclusive also of the contents of his letter now forwarded; in addition to which, it will be recommended to him to endeavour to include in the engagements with the Morvi and other Chieftains, habituated to the lamentable practice of destroying their female infants, to renounce a usage so repugnant to every human and natural feeling; for which he has been authorised to cite to this prejudiced class of society the similar abandonment, which happily has been obtained from [others] of the Company's subjects under the immediate influence of the Supreme Government; their knowledge of which may materially contribute to facilitate their acquiescence to a like amelioration in as far as respects their own domestic habits.

1807 *Fort William, 30th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 206)*

George H. Barlow to Jonathan Duncan.

Approval We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3rd instant enclosing the copy of a letter to your address from the Resident at Baroda on the subject of the formation and equipment of the detachment destined to proceed from Baroda into Kathiawar.

We have the honour to signify to you our entire concurrence in the expediency of vesting Major Walker with the command of the detachment to be employed on that important service. We also entirely approve the general tenor of the instructions issued under your authority to Major Walker for his guidance in the execution of that service.

Baroda, 29th June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. In the course of public correspondence I have often had occasion *Pingelsing* to notice for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the extensive acquaintance and accurate intelligence which Pingelsing, Charan, possesses of the customs, country and inhabitants of Kathiawar.

2. It was with a view to the eventual benefit which I expected to derive from this person's local knowledge and experience in general in the present expedition into Kathiawar that I have been induced to avail myself of his occasional service, as was the case during the discussions with the Dholera Grassias, in the construction of the map of Kathiawar, and recently with the Raja of Bhavnagar, and on other occasions; on all of which Pingelsing has exhibited a remarkable share of information and local knowledge.

3. I was the more particularly induced to retain Pingelsing from conceiving that from his personal acquaintance and influence with the Chieftains and bhumbias of that division of Kathiawar called Halar, which is principally inhabited by the caste of Rajputs termed Jharejas, who are addicted to the abominable practice of female infanticide, the humane and benevolent views, which the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council entertains of rendering this practice less frequent, would be considerably promoted.

4. I shall hereafter have the honour to enclose for the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the information collected by Pingelsing relative to this practice of female infanticide, by which the extent and prevalence of this custom will be observed.

5. Pingelsing describes it as an ancient and immemorial custom, confirmed by prejudice and family pride, but that there are also many instances of parental affection overcoming this horrid propensity, and that under the influence of the Hon'ble Company's Government the practice may be considerably ameliorated.

I respectfully beg leave to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a statement of occasional advances made to Pingelsing since I detained him at this Residency. A considerable portion of this time was employed in furnishing the materials for the map of Kathiawar. But having also employed him in other services, I have not availed myself of the permission to defray the expenses of the map, conveyed in your letter of the 4th October last; but I beg leave to solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to these advances made on account of the public service, and to retain the services of a man necessary to promote the important objects of the Hon'ble the Company's Government.

Memorandum of advances to Pingelsing.

In the year 1806	..	..	..	Rs. 1,000
In the year 1807	..	..	..	„ 600
				Rs. 1,600
Deduct given on account of the map of Kathiawar			„	200
				Rs. 1,400

Remark in Diary.

Conditional approval As the expedition into Kathiawar has chiefly in view the advantage and amelioration of the Gaikwad, such additional expense, as the Resident may find occasion to incur in prosecution of that object, may without impropriety be charged to the account, instead of burthening the Company's finance with expenses, which there is every reason to apprehend that they cannot at present support; in which predicament this Government have been required by that of Bengal, not merely to avoid the increase of expense in any of its departments, but called upon in terms the most impressive to revise and reduce among others those of the Residency at Baroda; under which circumstances we most rely on the Resident being able to conduct the important functions of his office in consistence with those instructions, the terms of which we cannot exceed.

Section C: PREPARATIONS

In our own days of war-mechanisation there is a touch of lingering romance in the story of the bullock-transport of 1807.

DOCUMENTS

1807 *Baroda, 15th March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 202)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, intimating that the Adjutant-General had been desired to give effect to the suggestions contained in the enclosures.

Mustering troops I now beg leave to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the copy of a letter under this date to Lt.-Col. Woodington and of his reply, in which I have taken the liberty to suggest to Lt.-Col. Woodington's consideration the expediency of withdrawing the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment from the out-stations which that corps at present occupies. Hitherto I have received no information relative to the progress of the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment on their march to this place, but it may be presumed that by this time they have arrived at, or passed Surat, and they may therefore be expected at Baroda by the latter end of this month. By this period of the arrival of the battalion at Baroda, I trust that circumstances will be sufficiently decided to enable to determine precisely the period by which I may leave Baroda.

Start of expedition Under present appearances I may be permitted to hope that it will not exceed the 10th or 15th of April, which renders it necessary respectfully to solicit the final instructions and orders of Government relative to the ultimate formation and equipment of the detachment. As the stores have already been ordered from the Presidency to Dholera, I would respectfully suggest Nadiad should for the present be the place of assembly of troops.

The force, required for this expedition, would be the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment, the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment, the detail of artillery ordered to Surat in your letter of the 3rd March, the troop of cavalry and a company of pioneers. A general order to direct the above corps and detachments to proceed to Nadiad, whenever they receive intimation from me, would fully provide for their arrival in due time without creating any bustle or delay.

It may probably be necessary again respectfully to repeat the *Object of* general object of this expedition, with a view to the receipt of the *expedition* Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council's final instructions on the subject. The general object in view is to obtain engagements from the several Chieftains of the Peninsula for the regular payments of an equitable annual amount of tribute to the Gaikwad Government without the necessity for the periodical advance of a predatory army to enforce this payment. These engagements will necessarily be entered into under the guarantee of the Company, and security respectively furnished by the Chieftains concerned. To effect this object a respectable military force is requisite in order to exhibit an appearance of sincerity and to give effect and stability to engagements. It has also in view the subsidiary object of discouraging the turbulents from resistance by exhibiting the power to enforce obedience, and of encouraging the well affected by the prospect of efficient protection.

The engagements between the Chiefs will leave them in possession of all the rights of interior sovereignty to which they are entitled. Their tribute will be regulated in concurrence with this Government on the most moderate and equitable standard. Its payments will be alleviated by the application of the principle of instalments, and they will be secured from all trouble and molestation on the simple condition of these instalments being regularly paid, for which security will be taken.

To effect these objects it is proposed, so soon as the troops may *Way of* be put in motion, to address the Chieftains of Kathiawar and declare *proceeding* our intention, timing the communication so as to prevent their leisure to prepare for opposition as well as to prevent any improper mis-construction of our real intentions.

With this view, the troops will proceed direct to some centrally and friendly station, the example of whose Chief may have sufficient weight to produce a corresponding inclination on the part of others. Morvi, for instance, is a favourable station, and to this place the vakils of the several Chieftains might be summoned, occasionally varying the positions of the camp to gratify local prejudice or assist negotiation.

All human designs depend so much upon contingent events that this, in common with every other, is liable to failure; but I entertain very sanguine hopes that by following the above course the humane objects of the Company's Government will be effected, a salutary reform introduced into one of the most considerable branches of the Gaikwad resources, and the state of society in the western part of Gujarat ameliorated.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have received information of the arrival of the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment at Broach. The corps will therefore arrive at Baroda earlier than I at first expected.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Col. Woodington.

Request Certain circumstances, with which you are already acquainted, rendering it desirable that the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment should be in a collected state at Baroda, I beg to suggest to your consideration the expediency of relieving such details of that corps as may be detached from headquarters.

No. 2. Letter from Col. Woodington to Alexander Walker.

Reply I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date and to acquaint you that I have accordingly ordered the detail of the 2nd battalion of 8th Regiment at Songarh and Sankheda to be relieved by the 2nd battalion of the 7th Regiment. The relief will march from this station on the morning of Tuesday the 17th and are directed to proceed with as little delay as possible.

1807 *Baroda, 31st March, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 202)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Arrival of troops I have the honour to report the arrival of the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment at this station on the 21st instant. I have also the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the copy of a return of a detachment of artillery which arrived at Dholera on the 22nd instant under the command of Lt. Hardy at the same time, with the artillery stores under Lt. Russel, Deputy-Commissioner.

With a view to the intended service I respectfully beg to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council copies of the correspondence between the Collector of Kaira and the Judge and Magistrate of Broach; and I trust that the measures, which have been taken to provide the supply of cattle for the service upon the most economical scale, will meet the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Russel.

Orders Having been apprised by Government of your having embarked in charge of certain military stores consigned to me at Dholera, I have to request that you will, until the receipt of further instructions, be pleased not to disembark them, but keep them for the present on board of the boats on which they may have arrived.

No. 2. Letter from Lieutenant Russel to Alexander Walker.

Muster I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 17th of March. I arrived with the stores in my charge on the evening of 22nd and shall observe your instructions in regard to them. The only establishment I have is one conductor, one 1st tindal, one 2nd tindal and thirty store-lascars. I take the liberty to enclose a list of the artificers I conceive necessary to be attached to the stores.

No. 3. List of artificers required.

1 mistri carpenter, 6 carpenters, 1 mistri smith, 4 smiths, 4 hammer-men, 4 bellows-boys, 1 armourer, 1 shoemaker, 1 tailor, 2 tinmen.

No. 4. Letter from Henry Diggle, Collector of Kaira, to Alexander Walker, dated 16th March.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the *Kaira cattle* 10th instant, on the subject of furnishing cattle within the limits of my Collectorship. I think there is little, if any, doubt of the number stated in your letter being procurable.

Good bullocks would not be furnished under 50 or 60 Rupees each the more particularly in this part of Gujarat, where the natives require such a price that will enable them to surmount those prejudices which operate against the ready sale of them to us, from a want of conviction as to the fate of the animal. In case however of emergency the influence, obtainable through the medium of the desais and amins, would be exerted effectually towards making each village supply according to its means, to which no objection could reasonably be made, when the measure is accompanied by ample and prompt payment, a system of consideration to which they have not been accustomed under their former Government.

No. 5. Letter from Alexander Walker to Henry Diggle, dated 19th March.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo I *Kaira cattle* have the honour to request the favour of your obtaining from the resources under your control the hire of 145 pairs of good draught cattle for a service of limited extent and not to proceed beyond the Gaikwad jurisdiction.

Each pair of bullocks should be accompanied by a driver, who should be furnished and paid by the owner, who is also to be responsible for the care and feeding of the cattle. The hire of the cattle should be commenced so as to have the number completed and assembled at Nadiad by the 5th April or as early afterwards as possible.

No. 6. Letter from Alexander Walker to G. L. Prendergast, Judge and Magistrate of Broach, dated 19th March.

I have to request the favour of your kind influence and assistance *Broach cattle* in procuring for the public service the hire of 80 pairs of good draught cattle intended for a limited service within the Gaikwad jurisdiction and control. It occurs to me that each village under your jurisdiction might be called upon to yield their aid to the necessity of the public service in furnishing a quota agreeably to their means. They will of course receive an equitable hire, which will be regularly discharged monthly.

Each pair of bullocks should be accompanied by a driver, who should be furnished and paid by the owner, upon whom also the feeding

of the cattle will remain. These particulars it may be necessary to mention. I have only to express that it is the experience of your past assistance and attention that induces me to rely upon the continuance of the same good offices upon the present occasion.

An early reply to this letter will be acceptable, and I trust that the exertion of your good offices will be able to ensure the arrival of the cattle you may hire by the 5th April or as soon after that period as possible.

No. 7. Letter from G. L. Prendergast to Alexander Walker, dated Broach, 21st March.

Broach cattle I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, requesting my assistance in procuring the hire of 80 pairs of draught bullocks for the public service, each pair to be accompanied by a driver, and the whole expense including the feeding of the cattle to be defrayed by the owners from their fixed monthly hire, which they will regularly receive under your orders.

I lost no time in sending out the necessary people to procure them, and shall let you know as soon as I hear of their having made any progress. All I can at present day say is that I see no reason to doubt being able to procure the number of draught cattle you require, and in time to ensure their arrival at Baroda by the period you mention. I beg you will at least rely on the exertion of my best endeavour to fulfil your wishes.

No. 8. Letter from Alexander Walker to G. Prendergast, dated 27th March.

Rates of hire It occurs to me that, in order to promote a coincidence in the rates of hire, it may be useful to mention those at which corresponding assistance has hitherto been obtained in this part of Gujarat. During the late war under circumstances of more urgent necessity we derived the assistance of about 200 pairs of cattle from the Gaikwad districts at the rate of 45 Rupees per pair per month, drivers and feeding being provided by the owners.

On the present occasion also the Gaikwad Government furnish 100 pairs of cattle at the rate of 30 Rupees per month per pair, or thereabouts; the mention of which rates may be of some use in guiding your judgment in respect to the terms of remuneration which those engaged under your good offices ought to receive.

No. 9. Letter from G. L. Prendergast to Alexander Walker, dated Broach, 28th March.

Broach cattle supplied Immediately on receipt of your first commands I ordered 100 pairs of bullocks to be procured, 50 pairs from the villages and 50 pairs from the Nagoris of Broach, in hopes of ensuring 80 pairs at least sufficiently good for the purpose they are required. 100 pairs of bullocks were accordingly brought in yesterday, and I this morning requested Mr. Lawrence to inspect and select 80 pairs of them; and I enclose for your satisfaction a copy of Mr. Lawrence's report, from which you will observe, that out of the 100 pairs only 67 pairs are deemed good

enough to send to you; and those are nearly all belonging to the Nagoris, who have engaged to bring in 15 or 20 pairs more in the course of the day. I have therefore discharged all the village bullocks.

The Nagoris, who are the proprietors of the best bullocks in this district, will not agree to take less than 40 Rupees per pair; and recollecting that the General rate paid during the late war was Rs. 45 per pair, I had no hesitation in agreeing that they should receive the sum first above mentioned per month for each pair of good draught bullocks, to commence from 1st April, drivers and feeding being provided by the owners; and that they should receive half a month's pay in advance, at which rate 80 pairs will be ready for you to-day or to-morrow, and I shall dispatch them for Baroda without delay, with a good guard from hence to prevent their being changed on the road; and they will be found better in proportion to the rate of hire they are to receive than those which have been furnished from the Gaikwad district.

I shall advance on account of those 80 pairs of bullocks half month's pay Rs. 1,600, and forward to you the receipt of the parties, for which amount I request you will have the goodness to remit me a bill on Broach.

Should you conceive the district under my charge likely to afford you any other or further assistance, I need not assure you that my influence and assistance is entirely at your service.

No. 10. *I. R. Lawrence's report.*

Agreeable to your request I have been to the stables in the Chauk ^{67 pairs} Bazaar and selected from the bullocks brought for inspection 67 pairs ^{selected} in good condition and fit for any kind of service. I beg to mention attempts were made to deceive me by bringing (more than once) a rejected bullock coupled with a good one; and I fear, if a good look-out is not kept, several (I have selected) will be exchanged. However I cautioned your people to be aware of those tricks.

No. 11. *Letter from Alexander Walker to G. L. Prendergast, dated 29th March.*

I would however still suggest to your consideration the expediency, *Price of hire* in this the first instance of resorting to the resources of the Company's districts, and the importance of fixing as reasonable a precedent as possible for the price of the cattle. During the late war Rs. 45 per pair was paid; but this was at a period of urgency, and when the demand was great. The present service is limited in extent and domestic in its nature.

From the district of the Gaikwad I expect to receive 100 pairs of cattle at Rs. 30, or thereabouts. As you will see how greatly desirable it is to promote as near a coincidence as possible in the prices of the cattle, I am confident it will be only necessary to suggest how far you may deem it practicable to keep open the rate of the Broach cattle to future determination, so that it may be finally fixed at a proportional rate with those of the other districts.

If the people of Broach receive 40 Rupees, those of the Baroda and Kaira parganaes will expect the same remuneration, and no agreement, drawn from any presumed superiority of the cattle furnished from Broach, will induce them to accept an inferior price for the same service.

No. 12. Remark in the Diary.

Approval In acknowledging the above letter the Resident was on the 6th instant informed that the measure taken for procuring the cattle was approved of by the Governor-in-Council.

1807 *Baroda, 3rd April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)*
Alexander Walker to Lt. Russel.

Disembarking I have now the pleasure to inform you that the military stores under your charge may be landed at Dholera as expeditiously and conveniently as may be in your power, and the vessels disposed of according to their agreement or your instructions. In landing the stores Lt. Ballantine will be good enough to afford you every assistance.

1807 *Baroda, 3rd April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)*
Lt. Russel to Alexander Walker.

Water scarcity I did myself the honour to report to you the arrival of a detachment of the Bombay ordnance under my charge at Dholera on the 22nd of March. In my letter to Lt. Carnac, of the same date, I informed him that the tindals of the boats were discontented at the detention. They have been troublesome in urging the necessity of their departure by the next springs and say they have already remained longer than they agreed for with Government. They are short of provisions and say they have no money to buy any. They have repeatedly requested me to advance them some, which I have refused, not conceiving myself authorised so to do. You probably are not aware of the inconvenience attending the procuring of water at the bandar, which is very great, as the wells from whence it is got, are five miles from it, and the store-lascars are allowed no puekalis. In consequence of which, on my arrival, I ordered half the lascars, to get water for the remainder, but found several of them were getting sick with the fatigue, and that the sepoys stationed at the bandar had a cart to bring them water, which is furnished by the commanding officer of the corps (who has an allowance for puekalis). I hired one for 6 days to bring water for the detachment, hoping by that time I should have received your instructions. But at the expiration of that period, not hearing from you, I conceived it necessary to march the detachment to Dholera, that the detachment might get water without the expense of carriage for it, and for which in all probability I should not receive any remuneration. I have left a guard there, consisting, of one tindal and four lascars, two of which I have ordered to get water for the others. You will oblige by informing me how I am to act in this respect, as whenever the disembarkation of the stores commences it will be impossible, t
of the lascars to go five miles to get water.

The tindals and lascars belonging to the boats have equal difficulty in procuring it with the store-lascars and at a very high price; they are obliged to pay a Rupee and a quarter for a cart that can only bring them water once in a day. The boat, in which the store-lascars arrived, is empty; but I have detained it, until I receive your further commands.

Baroda, 6th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

1807

Lt. Russel to Alexander Walker.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your commands *Landing* for the disembarkation of the military stores, under my charge, which I have commenced according to your instructions.

Baroda, 7th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

1807

Alexander Walker to Lt. Russel.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 3rd April, the *Landing* principal subject of which relative to the landing of the stores has already been replied to by my letter of the 3rd instant, which by this time you will have received, directing the stores to be landed with all convenient dispatch.

In performance of this duty Mr. Robertson, Mr. Ballantine and the officer commanding the detachment at Dholera will afford you every assistance and unite their endeavours to alleviate as much as possible the inconveniences of which your letter makes mention.

Baroda, 8th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

1807

Alexander Walker to Lt. Col. Holmes.

Having occasion to forward about fifty pairs of public cattle to *Escort* Dholera, which will be joined at Nadiad by about 200 pairs more, I beg to request you will have the goodness to furnish an escort for them; which, in view to the impending service and the number of cattle to protect, I would suggest should be furnished from the battalion recently arrived from Bombay and commanded by a European officer.

Considering also that the details of pioneers under Ensign Gell will be extremely useful in assisting the landing and facilitating the conveyance of the stores now at Dholera to Dhandhuka, I would also suggest that they should accompany the party.

It should be useful if you would have the goodness to direct the *Committee* officer commanding the party and the pioneer officer to form a committee for the inspection of any cattle which the Collector may produce to them at Nadiad.

Baroda, 9th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

1807

Alexander Walker to H. Diggle.

This letter will be delivered to you by the officer commanding a *Committee* party under orders to proceed to Dholera in escort of such cattle as you may have provided for the public service. Previous however to the receipt of those cattle, it will be necessary that they should undergo the inspection of the Committee, which the officer is accordingly ordered to assemble for that purchase.

1807 *Baroda*, 10th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

Alexander Walker to Lt. Col. Holmes.

Troops to start I have the honour to inform you of my having this day received a communication from the Secretary to the Governor, advising me that orders had been issued for the troop of cavalry of the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment native infantry and the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment, a company of the artillery and a detachment of pioneers to be placed under my orders in view to the impending expedition.

In the interest of receiving the regular orders on the subject I beg leave to suggest that it would be extremely promotive of the public service and materially oblige me, if you would have the goodness to direct the above two corps to prepare for field-service.

As the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment has recently arrived from Bombay, it may, I should presume, be in a state of better equipment for marching than the other, which has been in cantonments. I should therefore recommend that the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment should be instructed to march by easy stages to Nadiad on the morning of the 15th instant and the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment to follow on the 20th. I shall have the pleasure to communicate the route of their further destination as soon as this can be precisely determined.

1807 *Dholera*, 10th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)

Lt. Russel to Alexander Walker.

Stores I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 7th April, I have to inform you that the stores are landed at the bandar, and I wait your further instructions.

1807 *Baroda*, 10th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Hire of cattle I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the sequel of the correspondence relative to the most economical mode of procuring a supply of hired cattle for the impending services. The very considerable reduction, effected in the rate of the Broach cattle of near 10 Rupees per pair, will, I trust, be satisfactory and must tend materially on future occasions to lower the rates of this expensive department in military equipment and fix the remuneration hereafter to be given to the owners of cattle in this country.

No. 1. Letter from G. Prendergast to Alexander Walker, dated Broach, 30th March.

Hire of cattle I have been favoured with yours of the 29th, communicating your wish that the rate of hire of the bullocks procured here for the public service, agreeable to the request contained in your letter dated the 29th instant, should be kept open to future determination.

Eighty pairs of draught bullocks will proceed from hence at gun-fire to-morrow morning, accompanied by 6 adaulat pcons, who will also deliver you this letter. I have, in compliance with the tenor of your

letter of yesterday's date, cancelled the agreement the proprietors of those bullocks had entered into with me, as intimated to you on the 28th instant, and substituted the enclosed, whereby you will observe they have received from me for road expenses 10 Rupees per pair and agreed that the rate of hire shall be settled between the proprietors and you at Baroda. Should they not be able to come to terms with you, the 10 Rupees per pair is to be considered theirs to cover the road expense to and from Baroda, and they are to be allowed to return to Baroda; but, should you come to terms with them, the above sum is to be considered as advances on account monthly hire and accordingly to be accounted for by them from the first issue of pay.

Although in the arrangement with those people I have endeavoured to meet your wishes, I much fear you will not be able to bring their monthly hire to the low rate paid to the Gaikwad followers, who, beside being pressed with the service or at least brought in from the districts under orders which cannot be disobeyed with impunity, and the rate of hire fixed without the will of the proprietors being at all consulted, as followers of a Maratha army enjoy liberties and advantages, which, as they are not publicly avowed and are of a nature very objectionable, cannot be extended to the followers of our army.

None of the cattle, now sent to you from Broach, have been pressed into the employ; nor has there in procuring them been smallest exercise of magisterial authority, which could only be had recourse to with propriety in cases where their willing attendance at a fair and reasonable rate could not be procured. I have not seen the cattle myself as I am no judge of them; but Mr. Lawrence, who was one of the Deputy Commissioners during the late war, by my directions inspected them and was extremely particular in selecting them from amongst a great number and informed me they were the finest public cattle he ever saw. The established rate of hire for a cast and good pair of bullocks including driver and feeding is here 40 Rupees per month in travelling and on excursions, and it cannot well be expected that less will be taken when going on military service.

The original receipts of the parties for the payment made to them of Rs. 10 per pair is also enclosed, for the amount of which Rs. 800 I request you will favour me with a bill on Broach.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to G. Prendergast, dated 6th April.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo. I have again to thank you for the trouble you have taken in procuring cattle. The difference of price however, which the owners demand, is too exorbitant to permit me to avail myself of their services, without at the same time creating a precedent which must be extremely prejudicial upon any future occasion when cattle may be required for the public service. *High prices*

Those which have been furnished by the districts north of the Mahi, particularly from Dholka, are generally equal to those which have arrived from Broach, and are also the property of tradesmen who

have accepted the service at the more moderate rate of 30 Rupees a month. This also is the price which has been fixed upon for those which we are to receive from the Gaikwad districts.

Under these circumstances I left it to the option of the Broach Nagoris to receive the same rate of hire as those which are furnished from other places. If the cattle were anyways superior, they were offered a corresponding increase in the rate of hire, and that due consideration should also be shown to any difficulty which the service might create to the extent of 35 Rupees per pair, but not to exceed that sum. As they refused these terms, I have been under the necessity of giving them their dismissal, as it is better that the 800 Rupees advanced to them should be forfeited than that their expensive rate of hire should be continued. For the limited service in agitation the difference of 10 Rupees in the hire of cattle would occasion an excess of at least 4,000 Rupees a month.

No. 3. Letter from Alexander Walker to G. Prendergast, dated 8th April.

Agreement After I had dispatched my letter to you of the 6th instant, I received a proposal from the owners of the cattle to serve at the rate of 35 Rupees per month each. Under a conviction however that the rate fixed at Kaira was a fair and equitable rate I rejected their offers unless upon the same terms as those hired at Kaira. Fifty one pairs of these cattle have accordingly acceded to my proposal, and I have the pleasure to enclose for your information the copy of the agreement which the owners have entered into.

While therefore we may regret the loss of the 290 Rupees arising from the 29 pairs which have returned to Broach, yet this sum is nearly doubly compensated by the saving in one month's hire of the 51 pairs which remain, while I trust it will have a very considerable and permanent effect in reducing the rates of hire for cattle to a more just and equitable standard.

I have the honour to enclose you a bill on the Collector of Broach for Rs. 300, which you had the goodness to advance to the bullock-owners.

No. 4. Agreement.

Terms of hire We, Muhammad Esak, Ahmud Nulli Ismail Bullole and Esak Ghumi, hereby agree to proceed with eighty pairs of bullocks to Baroda to Major Walker agreeably to the orders of the Judge and Magistrate of Broach, from whom we have received in advance the sum of 800 Rupees, being 10 Rupees per pair, on the following conditions: *viz.*, that, if Major Walker shall approve of our cattle, and the terms of monthly hire be agreed upon between us, the cattle are to be considered as hired from the 1st of April, 1807, and the ten Rupees per pair received in advance shall be duly accounted for from the first issue of pay to us. But, should our cattle on the contrary not to be approved of, the terms of monthly hire not to be agreed to, then the advance above-mentioned is to be kept by us on account the expenses we shall incur in going to and returning from Baroda. Dated Broach, 30th March, 1807.

No. 5. *Agreement.*

We the undersigned of our own free will and consent do hereby *Terms of hire* agree to furnish the number of cattle opposite our respective names at the same rate of hire as has been settled by the Collector of Kaira, the sum not being less than 30 Rupees; Major Walker promising to allow us a consideration, according to the rate of superiority which our cattle may possess, which is not however to exceed 35 Rupees in any case. Our drivers to each pair of cattle and feeding to be furnished by the owner.

Baroda, 10th April 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 203)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the *Preparations* 3rd instant and beg leave most respectfully and gratefully to express my acknowledgment to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council for the sentiments which they have expressed.

In order that the military preparations might keep a corresponding pace with the progress of the arrangements at Baroda, I have made such suggestions to the officers concerned as might promote the public service and the objects intended. With this view, I have requested Mr. Russel to cause the stores at Dholera to be landed with all convenient expedition, and have sent on the cattle which have arrived from Broach, joined to those which have been collected at Nadiad, to proceed to Chora Ranpur.

Baroda, 13th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)
Alexander Walker to Lt. Russel.

1807

I have now to intimate that you will be pleased to prepare the *Stores to* stores under your charge for movement to the fort of Ranpur, to which *Ranpur* place they are intended to be conveyed.

For this purpose Lt. Hicks of the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment with a company of sepoys is escorting about 300 draught cattle to Dholera; and from 50 to 60 carts also you may shortly expect under the escort of a native officer from Petlad.

Before these cattle can arrive at Dholera, Capt. Warden of the artillery will most probably join you, and you will be pleased to conform to such instructions as that officer may give. Without however waiting for the arrival of Capt. Warden, you may immediately commence the removal of the stores to Ranpur with the means at your disposal, aided by such further assistance as Lt. Robertson will furnish you from the country, on intimating your wants.

Dholera, 13th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)
Lt. Russel to Alexander Walker.

1807

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th *Orders* and have prepared the stores for removal, agreeable to your commands. *obeyed*

1807 *Baroda, 17th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)*

Alexander Walker to Capt. Mealy.

Orders On the 22nd instant I request you will have the goodness to march with the battalion under your command to Ranpur, where it is desirable that you should arrive as early as you conveniently can without exposing your men to fatiguing marches. Capt. Warden of the artillery will on your arrival at Ranpur be employed in removing the military stores from Dholera to that station, and I request you will have the goodness to attend to any suggestion which Capt. Warden may make in the course of that duty.

The detachment of your corps escorting cattle to Dholera may join their headquarters as they arrive; and such details as will be required in escorting the stores from Dholera to Ranpur, I request you will have the goodness to furnish as well as to give every possible protection to the stores.

1807 *Nadiad, 19th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)*

Capt. Mealy to Alexander Walker.

Orders obeyed I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing date 17th instant, and will, agreeably to your injunctions, march from this place for Ranpur on the 23rd.

1807 *Kaira, 16th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)*

Henry Diggle, Collector of Kaira, to Alexander Walker.

Bullocks I have the honour to inform you that 145 pair of draught bullocks with an equal number of drivers have been hired. They are to receive at the rate of 1 Rupee per diem, of which arrangement I hope you will approve.

In compliance with the tenor of your letter, dated 9th instant, I have delivered over the above cattle to the officer commanding the escort. The amount of the hire to the cattle and drivers has been closed up to the 30th inclusive.

As the officer informed me that he had no instructions with regard to subsisting the men and cattle, I found it expedient to make this advance to enable them to procure forage and prevent desertion from want.

I have the honour to enclose you a statement exhibiting the dates on which the cattle were hired, the names of the drivers, the number of bullocks, from what parganas, and the sum paid to them up to the end of this month. For money thus paid to each I have their receipts.

I shall be much obliged to you for receipts in duplicate for the amount disbursed from my treasury on this account, being Rs. 4,886-2-0.

1807 *Baroda, 19th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)*

Alexander Walker to Lt. Thomas.

Orders You will be pleased to march as early as convenient to yourself to-morrow morning in charge of a subahdar, a mukaddam, 49 drivers,

and 98 draught cattle and 500 Banjara cattle, which are to be delivered over to Capt. Warden of the artillery at Dolhera, and to which I request you will afford every attention and protection on the road. It will be necessary that you should leave a native officer's party behind, who will follow the day after with 400 more pack-bullocks.

Baroda, 24th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)

1807

Alexander Walker to Capt. Warden.

Under the escort of a native officer I have the honour to forward *Bullocks* 400 Banjara cattle for the carriage of stores, hired under this date for the public service.

Baroda, 26th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Having availed myself of the service of Capt. Warden of the *Required* artillery, I have the honour to submit for the information of the Hon'ble *stores* the Governor-in-Council an estimate framed by that officer, exhibiting the stores which will accompany the detachment and the carriage required for their convenience. Although the detachment may not require the whole of the consignment of the stores from Bombay, yet it would be prudent that they should be within our reach; and therefore, instead of conveying the surplus to Baroda, I would suggest that it should remain at the fort of Ranpur under the protection of that garrison. Having received from Lt. Russel a report of the stores being landed, I have directed them to be conveyed to Ranpur, and have solicited the assistance of the local authorities to promote the execution of this duty. The 20th having been fixed upon for the march of the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment from Baroda, I enjoined the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment to move to Ranpur from Nadiad on the 22nd.

In the meanwhile every attention has been paid to obtain the means *Bullocks* of conveyance on the most economical scale. The agreements respecting the Broach cattle have already been submitted, which determined that they were to receive the same as those procured by the Collector of Kaira. I have now the honour to forward a copy of Mr. Diggle's letter on the subject and the report of the Committee which approved the cattle. They accordingly marched for Dholera on the 15th instant.

Babaji having been applied to, for the Gaikwad parganas to furnish a small proportion of cattle, 98 were accordingly produced, of a very fine discription, which he wished the Company's Government to accept as a mark of his attention and desire to promote the present service. This was an unexpected offer which, if possible, I could have wished to decline; but at last, as Babaji could neither be prevailed upon to accept their value or receive their hire, I consented to avail myself of their services, and engaged to return them at the end of the service. For the cattle therefore I trust the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will approve of my having engaged a subahdar, a mukaddam and 49 drivers at 10 Rupees a month.

I have also engaged the service of 500 Banjara bullocks on the terms of the accompanying agreements, which, I also hope, will be

deemed moderate. The rates of drivers, it is to be observed, are one half Rupee per man under the usual price, and the pack-bullocks are two or three Rupees less. The cattle thus engaged, being approved by a Committee, were dispatched for Dholera on the 20th instant.

Two hundred more cattle, having also been inspected by a Committee, have also been engaged on the same terms as the above 500; and they also were dispatched this morning for Dholera under a native officer's party.

In order to furnish the advances, which were necessary to be made to the several parties concerned, as well as to reimburse from a regular source the Collector of Kaira for the advances which he made, I have drawn up the Deputy Paymaster at this station for Rs. 14,486-2-0.

Captain Warden In the early part of this letter I have stated that I had availed myself of the services of Capt. Warden. This I was happy to do on the handsome offer of that officer to accompany the expedition; and from a conviction of the utility, which his experience and professional ability would afford to the equipment to the command of the detachment of artillery, it is my intention to request Capt. Warden to take charge of the public cattle, which, I trust, the Governor-in-Council will approve, and that it will not prejudice his situation as Commissary of stores in Gujarat.

1807 *Baroda, 28th April, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)*
Alexander Walker to Capt. George Warden.

Carts I have the honour to inform you that I have this day dispatched 60 carts to Dholka under an escort, with instructions to Capt. Corsellis to forward them to you as well as a mukaddam and 30 dooly-bearers for the artillery doolies.

As the whole of the conveyance yet provided is intended solely for the carriage of the stores and the conveyance of the ordnance under your direction as commanding the detachment of artillery, it will therefore probably be as convenient to you, as it must be advantageous to the service, to have the whole of this conveyance under your personal control. With this view I request you will be pleased to charge yourself with the care and superintendence of the public carriage. I have the pleasure to enclose you all the engagements into which the several owners of the cattle have entered, accompanied by the receipts they have rendered; and I will thank you to cause the necessary deductions to be made in the settlement of the accounts of the ensuing month.

It may be necessary to mention that the engagements of the Banjaras only extend to the carriage of grain, shot, and ammunition boxes; tents are not to be carried on their bullocks.

1807 *Baroda, 3rd May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)*
George Warden to Alexander Walker.

Drivers I am sorry to find that I have been deceived by the mukaddam of the draught cattle from Broach and Kaira, as it appears that they positively agreed to furnish a driver to each pack of bullocks in the

room of one to two pairs. However, as I have already reported the circumstance to you in my letter of the 2nd instant, I defer enforcing a compliance of their engagements until I hear from you in further course.

Baroda, 5th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)
Alexander Walker to Capt. Corsellis.

1807

A month's arrack for the Europeans now under your command left *Artillery* this place early this morning and ought to reach you on the morning of the 7th on the following day. I will thank you to direct the artillery detail to proceed, accompanied by a proper escort of natives, to Ranpur, where Lt. Clifton will put himself under the orders of Capt. Warden, appointed to command the artillery in the field.

Baroda, 11th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)
Alexander Walker to Capt. Mealy.

1807

I have the honour to enclose for your information translates of *Towards* letters addressed by me and the Gaikwad Government to the Native *Paliyad* Chieftain of Paliyad, a place situated a few kos in advance of Ranpur.

The originals of these letters, are committed to the charge of Vithoba Pilaji, a respectable native attached to this Residency, and who, I expect, will join your detachment by the 14th instant.

On the day after his arrival Vithoba will proceed to Paliyad and adjust with the Chieftain for a convenient spot of ground for encampment, to which I will thank you to move with the detachment, ordnance and stores, intended to accompany the troops. The change of ground is intended to afford you the convenience of a more intensive range of forage, and Vithoba will assist you as much as possible in procuring this article.

As the country you are moving in, is in every respect friendly, I will thank you to cause the utmost possible protection to be given to the property of the ryots, and to take care that all supplies, which they bring, may be punctually paid for by those who have occasion to use them. You will be pleased to pursue in every respect the most conciliatory conduct towards the Chieftains and the inhabitants, a line of conduct the more requisite as your corps will be the first to have intercourse with these people; and it is of the greatest importance that their early impressions of English troops should be decided by the utmost propriety of behaviour.

Letter from Major Walker to Ruma, Kathi of Paliyad.

This letter will be delivered to you by Vithoba Pilaji, who proceeds *Request* with the troops of the Hon'ble Company into the neighbourhood of Paliyad. The intention of the troops is to change grounds for the convenience of wood, hay and water. The said Vithoba will inform you of their wants, which will be paid for at just prices. No injury or oppression will be practised; it is therefore required that you will afford every assistance.

No. 2. An order from Babaji Appaji to Ruma by caste Khachar Kathi.

Request That certain troops of the Hon'ble Company are encamped at Ranpur, from where it is intended to change the encampment owing to the difficulty of procuring grass. Accordingly having made inquiry to do away this evil, it is found advisable to remove the camp to near Paliyad, as well as also for water, etc. The camp will proceed there; wherefore the purport of this letter. In the camp is Vithoba Tatya, who, being instructed from this [place], will be watchful that you suffer no injury.

Any business you have, you can transact it with this person; you will not be oppressed on any occasion; therefore be obedient to what Tatya shall require from you, and be attentive in procuring wood and grass, etc., receiving pay for the same. Be careful to give every assistance in these necessities, and by giving a due attention to the wants of the Company's people to render them happy and pleased with you.

1807 Baroda, 9th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Plan of campaign The reforms in progress at Baroda having arrived at the stage of advancement, when it has been deemed advisable to prepare the Chieftains of Kathiawar for the advance of the united forces of the Company, and Gaikwad into that country, I concerted with Babaji the terms in which it would be advisable to address them.

I have accordingly now the honour to transmit copies of the English version respecting the letters written by the Gaikwad Government and myself on the part of the Company, in which, while the justice and moderation of the views of both Governments are set forth, the appearance of the respectable body of forces proceeding on the service, it is trusted, will have the desired effect to attain those objects which your letter of the 3rd April has directed.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying list of the Chieftains to whom these letters have been written, with their appropriate style of address, as used by the Gaikwad Government.

The letters from me have accordingly been dispatched under the charge of careful kasids, who will be accompanied by jasus, bearing the addresses of the Gaikwad.

Gutu, a dependency of the taluk of Morvi, has been determined upon as the most eligible place for the present to receive the vakils of the several Chieftains, as it is centrally situated and unites with this advantage the convenience of forage and water. On this subject however I shall again, before I leave Baroda, have the honour to address you for the further information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

No. 1. English version of a letter to the Chieftains of Kathiawar.

Object of campaign The attention and views of the Hon'ble the East India Company being ever directed to the preservation of peace and amity among:

the talukdars and zamindars of the country of Kathiawar and to the increase of their prosperity and happiness, they cannot observe without sentiments of grief and regret the distracted and ruined state of the fertile provinces of Kathiawar, Sorath, Jhalwar, etc. Independent of internal dissensions, which are always ruinous, these fine provinces are annually exposed to the predatory incursion of our army, which makes a circuit of the country to collect the mulukgiri, by which the labours of the husbandmen are suspended, and cultivation and population, the only true sources of riches to the Prince and of happiness to the people, decrease. This is a truth so self evident that what occasion can there be to prove it by argument?

As the payment of the mulukgiri jamabandi is a just demand, which the Gaikwad Government have against the Chieftains of Kathiawar, the amount should be ascertained and determined by an equitable arrangement and paid without demur and without requiring the annual presence of an army to enforce the payment of a sum, which it is impossible to resist with effect. The advantages of an arrangement of this nature are so numerous and apparent that it is surprising that the Chieftains of Kathiawar have not of their own accord solicited a settlement, which would relieve their country from the annual presence of an army, whose arrival affects their honour, their independence, and their ease and, what ought to be of greater consequence to every prince, the happiness and comfort of the people whom they govern. Of what avail can be resistance against the powerful army of the Gaikwad Government, the allies of the English? It only exposes the weakness and subjects the party to an increased assessment as a fine for contumacy. These arguments cannot fail to make an adequate and proper impression upon your intelligent mind and induce you to accede to the invitation, which from the sincere regard and attention of the Hon'ble the Company to the welfare and interest of their neighbours, is now made to you.

Accordingly you will no doubt have heard that the victorious army of the Hon'ble the Company is now approaching to that quarter in company with that of the Gaikwad. The intention is to effect a permanent and amicable adjustment of the Gaikwad mulukgiri tribute, which they earnestly desire to see fixed and determined on principles of moderation and justice, and at the same time to see that country relieved from the advance of an army which, however friendly, must always occasion detriment.

It is therefore hoped and expected that, duly weighing and considering these important circumstances and seriously reflecting upon the advantages which are now held out to you, you will send a vakil to the camp fully empowered to adjust a permanent settlement for the payment of the Gaikwad jamabandi and arrange the securities.

No. 2. Circular address from the Gaikwad Government to the Chieftains of Kathiawar.

As the sarkar troops, yearly visit the country of Kathiawar for the *Object of* purpose of collecting the mulukgiri jamabandi and for other arrange- *campaign* ments, when the irregularities of the troops are the occasion of injury

to the country and of the state of warfare injurious to its subjects, and as the demands of the sarkar are ultimately obtained by forcible means, to the detriment of the province, wherefore in consideration thereof it is the pleasure of the sarkar that from the ensuring era of 1864, all talukdars do depute their vakils to the camp, to adjust the customary settlement for the jamabandi, securities and other arrangement; and by this measure the annual approach of this army being no longer necessary, the country is relieved from its consequent ill and left to the enjoyment of tranquillity and peace. In further object thereof the sarkar's troops and those of the Hon'ble the Company have proceeded to (Gutu) in your country, to which place, to send your agent, instructed to meet the wishes of the sarkar is in every manner desirable and proper; any delay in this measure on your part will incur the sarkar's displeasure; hence in whatever way you are to act, give it all due consideration.

Meeting the wishes of the sarkar will be laudable, whereas a contrary demcanour will, be assured, avail nothing.

No. 3. List of 29 Chieftains.

- 9 from Jhalawar: Limbdi, Wadhwan, Sayla, Chuda, Muli, Sudamra, Dhandupur, Vankaner.
- 4 from Gohelwad: Bhavnagar, Vala, Lathi Bhayad, Dywance.
- 16 from Halar: Morvi, Ballumba, Malia, Dhrol, Mouje Kursir, Navanagar, Porbandar, Bhatron, Junagarh, Gondal Dhoraji, Jetpur, Rajkot, Kotiadah, Sirdhar, Mouje Rajpur, Jasdaw.

29 i.e. total number of Chieftains.

1807 *Baroda*, 13th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 205)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

*Start of
Kathiawar
expedition*

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council copies of such correspondence as will exhibit the steps taken to forward the military details of the expedition into Kathiawar. With this view, I deemed it advisable to entrust the superintendence of the cattle department to the zeal and experience of Capt. Warden; the more especially as the whole of the conveyance being intended for the ordnance and stores, it appeared expedient that they should be placed under the control of the officer commanding the artillery.

In order to supply the European details with a sufficient quantity of arrack for the eventual period of their absence, I indented on Surat for a six months' supply and have the honour to forward a copy of my letter to Col. Keith and his reply.

The detail artillery was directed to proceed and join the guns on the 8th, which Capt. Warden had conveyed to Ranpur.

The difficulty of procuring sufficient forage for the cattle in the neighbourhood of Ranpur induced me to concert with Babaji the expediency of moving on the detachment at Ranpur to a station in

advance. Paliyad accordingly was fixed upon as affording the convenience of forage and water; and accordingly I directed Capt. Mealy to move there as soon as a convenient spot of ground could be fixed upon for the encampment; Capt. Mealy being also furnished with letters from Babaji and myself to the Chieftain of that taluka to afford him every assistance.

With a view the more particularly to ensure the cordiality and correct conduct of the troops in a country, in which it is of importance that the first impressions should be favourable to their orderly demeanour, I have thought it highly expedient to resort to the services of Vithoba Pilaji, whom I have directed to join Capt. Mealy and deliver the letter to the Paliyad Chieftain, being the medium of communication through which the necessary wants of the troops may be supplied and communicated.

In the meanwhile I have directed Capt. Corsellis to proceed by easy marches onward to Ranpur, leaving the cavalry and a company of natives for the present at Dholka.

Baroda, 26th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 206)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I request you will have the goodness to submit for the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying copies of bills for a small supply of stationery, which I have been under the necessity of purchasing for the use of the office. *Stationery*

Two enclosures for the preceding letter.

No. 1.	The Hon'ble Company	Dr.
	To 5 dozen wooden pencils at 5 Rs. p. d.	Rs. 25
No. 2.	To 2 reams of letter paper at 17 Rs. p. r.	„ 34
		<hr/>
		Rupees 59

Baroda, 27th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 206)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying bills for public equipage provided for the service of the expedition into Kathiawar. Of the two largest tents, one is intended for a Darbar tent, and the other for a kacheri tent for the transaction of native business; and the third for an office tent. *Tents & carpets*

In submitting these charges to the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council it may be expedient to explain the necessity of a sufficient accommodation to perform those duties which will be required during the continuation of the service. The constant communication and intercourse, which will be required with the officers of the Gaikwad Government, imposes the necessity of having the means of receiving their visits with convenience; and this intercourse should not be attended with any interception to the current official duties. In like manner we

expect that the vakils of the Chieftains of Kathiawar and the Chieftains themselves may hold an extensive intercourse with us, and it is necessary that we should have the means of affording them accommodation and of receiving their civilities without inconvenience.

For the accommodation also of the native public servants who will accompany this expedition, it is necessary that there should be the means of accommodation, adverting particularly to the time and season of the year.

Bills.

No. 1. For making 2 tents, 14 and 16 guz ¹ square	Rs. 1,252 0 0
No. 2. For making 1 single-pole Bengal tent	500 0 0
No. 3. For making a small rowti	44 0 70
No. 4. Charges for shamiana:	
32 pieces dungari .. Rs. 90 0 0	
70 „ red dungari .. „ 61 1 0	
	151 1 0
$\frac{1}{2}$ maund thread	7 2 0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds tape	37 2 0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds cotton ropes	35 0 0
Tailors' work:	
At Nadiad, 73 days, at 1 gr. per day .. „ 18 1 0	
At Kaira 27 days at 80 r. per day .. „ 5 1 60	
	23 2 60
2 leathers	2 0 0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ seer [thread?]	0 1 0
Shoemakers, 12 days at 2 as. per day	1 2 0
Washerman, 49 pieces	1 2 30
Tobacco for mukaddam of tailors	0 2 0
Carriage	5 0 0
Charges	10 0 0
	Rs. 282 3 70

Walker's remark.

Bills These tents were necessarily made up under my inspection both with a view to time and convenience, as well as that the Hon'ble Company's stores were not able to furnish tents of the description required. I also beg leave to solicit the further sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to the accompanying bills for carpets which are obviously necessary where an intercourse with natives is carried on.

1. The Bombay guz was 27 inches. (Webster's N. I. Dictionary.)

Baroda, 30th June, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 208)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that I leave Baroda to-morrow morning for Kathiawar, having delivered to the charge of Mr. Carnac the balance of public treasure and the public records. I embrace this opportunity of forwarding for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a copy of the instructions which I conceived necessary to address to this gentleman on this occasion, communicating such general observations and instructions as I conceived might be useful during my absence. *Leaving for Kathiawar.*

Considering the importance of the reforms still proceeding at Baroda during my absence, I conceive it indispensably necessary that Mr. Carnac should have the assistance of an intelligent native acquainted with their import and progress to assist him and afford him the means of acquiring that intimate knowledge of their progress that may enable him to comply with the tenor of the instructions which I have given him. For this duty I have selected Baburao Malhar, a person from whom I have received much useful information during the period he managed the district of Nadiad on behalf of Mairal Narayan, who has since materially contributed to assist the progress of the reforms, and whose intelligent and capacity particularly fit him for this situation. I trust the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will approve of an arrangement calculated to assist and facilitate the execution of the important object in progress.

I also beg leave to submit for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the copy of a letter to Lt. Col. Holmes, advising him of my departure.

No. 1. Instructions from Alexander Walker to Lt. J. R. Carnac.

1. Being now upon the point of proceeding to join the troops in Kathiawar, I conceive it necessary to lay down a few general rules that may be useful to you in conducting the current duties of this Residency during my absence. *Instructions*

2. Your principal duty will consist in being the immediate medium through which every communication that the public service requires will be made to the Gaikwad Government or its officers; and the experience you have acquired during a long residence at Baroda renders it unnecessary to dwell upon the particular conduct to be observed in your intercourse with them.

3. The peculiar circumstances of this Administration however require particular consideration and attention. The progress of every act must be sedulously watched, and I shall thank you from time to time to report the ordinary proceedings of the Administration, noticing every deviation from these principles which have been laid down as the rule of action during the present reforms.

4. The records of this Residency will supply you with every information you can require upon any point of reference, and your personal acquaintance with our proceedings renders it unnecessary to enlarge upon this subject.

5. The labours of the Administration will be directed during my absence to arrange and adjust the accounts of the mahals and the several inferior departments of the State. This duty will probably involve but few points of reference; and if any should occur, I will thank you to have the goodness to apprise me of them with every practicable dispatch.

6. To assist Bahaji and the Administration in adjusting the above accounts I have consented that Gangadhar Shastri may remain for a limited period at Baroda; but, as you are fully aware of the value of his useful service, I request you will direct your attention to prevent any delay on his leaving Baroda by the period limited in his instructions.

7. You are aware of the Hon'ble Company having engaged to assist the Gaikwad Government in a pecuniary way to a certain extent. Of the Company's quota of this assistance the sum of 97,500 Rupees remains yet unappropriated. It is probable that this sum will be required to be disbursed during my absence, and you are accordingly authorised to make this issue for the purpose of Government, [having] previously received however the receipt of the potadar as an intermediate voucher, until the accounts are settled.

8. It will be proper to make visits, as often as you can find them to be agreeable, both to His Highness the Raja and Fatesing Gaikwad.

9. The circumstances attending the situation of Sitaram you are well acquainted with, and I have therefore only to recommend the most cordial and delicate conduct in all cases attending your intercourse with him.

10. During the adjustment of the accounts, which the Administration are preparing to proceed upon, many of the transactions, for which the Hon'ble Company have become bhandari or guarantee, will be completely adjusted and terminated. This being a point of considerable importance to our public credit, I will thank you to ascertain with precision the nature of every settlement with which the pledge of the Hon'ble Company is connected. The entire defacing of the seal on the deed, to which it is affixed as a bhandari, annihilates the engagement. This should be publicly performed and the transactions form the subject of a particular report to me whenever it may occur.

11. In order to supply the want of the public service at Baroda until the 31st October next Mr. Diggle has been requested to pay the sum of two lakhs into this treasury by instalments of 50,000 Rupees monthly, for which, and generally speaking for any recovery on account of the Company, it will be necessary for you to grant receipts.

12. The other disbursements will be limited to the discharge of the authorised credits in favour of the Commercial Resident at Cambay, and the Field-Paymaster, and the drafts of the Accountant General, independent of the regular established salaries of the servants of the Residency.

13. Few contingent charges can possibly occur; but, should any appear in your judgement unavoidable, they should in all cases be

submitted to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, whose sanction accompanying the voucher can alone authorise the admission of the charge.

14. The mode, in which the accounts of the Residency are to be kept during my absence in Kathiawar, is explained in the letter from the Accountant General under date the 30th April, to which I beg leave to refer for any information which you may require on the subject, and the balance of the public treasury under this date is expressed in the daily Report Book.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Col. Holmes.

I have the honour to inform you that I shall leave Baroda to-morrow morning to join the detachment in Kathiawar. During my absence Mr. Carnac will under the authority of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council remain in charge of the Residency and continue to conduct every current duty connected with the Gaikwad Government. *Leaving for Kathiawar*

Certain arrangements, which have for some time been in progress relative to the Gaikwad army, being now nearly completed, several sardars of the army will probably shortly proceed to join the detachment in Kathiawar. I have instructed Mr. Carnac to give you information of their departure, which will remove every objection to the relief of the out-posts taking place, whenever you may conceive it necessary to adopt that measure.

Any information which can either prove useful or interesting from Kathiawar, I shall have the honour to communicate. From time to time Mr. Carnac will in like manner have much pleasure in keeping you apprised of anything of an interesting nature which may prove useful.

The Raja Anandrao having been pleased to appoint his brother, Fatesingrao Gaikwad, to a responsible share in the administration of his Government, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of his being received by all guards with the same honour as the Diwan.

Remark in the Diary.

The instructions addressed to his Assistant by the Resident on the occasion of his departure into Kathiawar appear very proper and are accordingly approved. *Approval*

Camp at Gutu, 5 miles east of Morvi, 13th Jnly, 1807 (1807, S. & P. 1807 D. 210)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that I joined the field-detachment on the 8th instant at Sayla, and having marched on the following day arrived in four marches without any extraordinary occurrence at the present ground of encampment. *In Kathiawar*

I am happy to report that considerable confidence appears in the country, and that every attention and precaution has been adopted to

afford the utmost encouragement and protection to the inhabitants. Every appearance seems favourable to the object of the Hon'ble the Company's interference in the affairs of this country, and the vakils of several of the Chieftains have already arrived in the camp. My proceedings with these persons I shall hereafter have the honour to report in due course.

1807 *Camp at Gutu, 3rd August, 1807, (1807, S. & P. D. 210)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Letters The answers which I received from the several Chieftains of Kathiawar to the circular address, which I had the honour to forward in my letter of the 9th May being now all translated and copied, I beg leave to submit them for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council. It is satisfactory to observe that these documents exhibit professions of general acquiescence and obedience to the Company's wishes, and that the objects are by some of the Chieftains unqualifiedly admitted as tending to the benefit of the parties concerned.

Delay The incessant and unprecedented fall of rain, which until today has continued since the 15th ultimo, has however prevented all communications with the surrounding country and naturally prevented all intercourse with the several Chieftains. From this circumstance also the Gaikwad army has been encamped within fifteen kos of Gutu, without being able to move. But, as the weather now begins to exhibit a favourable appearance, I trust that our future operations will not be impeded by similar causes.

Translation of letters from the Chieftains of Kathiawar to Alexander Walker.

N. B. The translation of 29 letters has been published in: *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government* No. LXXIX (in two parts) New series. See Part I pp. 80-92.

1807 *Camp at Gutu, 13th August, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 211)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Battalion not needed With a view that no unnecessary delay and consequent expense may arise from detaining one of the battalions of this detachment on a field-establishment, when its services may be dispensed with, I am induced to anticipate the period at which one of the corps may be permitted to return to garrison or be withdrawn from the present expedition. This I conceive may be the case so soon as the more considerable Chieftains of Kathiawar have complied with the objects intended to be effected, and when in consequence the necessity for the appearance of so respectable a force may be considerably diminished.

The period at which this can be permitted without detriment to the service will of course be determined by the progress we may make in the objects for which the expedition was undertaken; and although I cannot determine any date precisely, yet it is evident that a much longer time cannot elapse; and it will be beneficial to be in possession of the instructions of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council relative to the disposal of either of the battalions now with this detachment.

I therefore respectfully beg leave to be favoured, if the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council should deem proper, with instructions for disposing of one of the battalions and with such further information as may be necessary to expedite its arrival at its destination, so soon as circumstances will permit of its leaving this country.

Camp at Gutu, 17th August, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 211)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the junction of the headquarters of the Gaikwad troops with this detachment on the morning of the 14th instant. This junction has hitherto been delayed from the roads of the country being rendered nearly impassable by the unprecedented fall of rain; and although the commander of these troops, Vithoba Diwanji, has availed himself of the first return of fine weather to join the detachment with his cavalry, yet he has been under the necessity of leaving part of his sibandi at some distance in the rear, to come on with the guns and heavy baggages so soon as the roads may be found practicable.

Camp at Gutu, 18th August, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 211)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

I beg leave to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the copy of a letter addressed under date the 9th instant to Lt.-Col. Holmes, containing some suggestions for the conduct of officers stationed in the Gaikwad garrisons and forts, and written in consequence of a conversation with Lt.-Col. Holmes, previous to leaving Baroda. The enclosure contains all that occurred to me as necessary to be observed by an officer thus situated, exclusive of mere military detail; but in submitting this letter to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, I respectfully beg to be favoured with such further instructions as may appear to them to be necessary.

Letter to Lt.-Col. Holmes, being Alexander Walker's suggestions for the conduct of officers.

In consequence of the conversation which I had with you previous to my leaving Baroda, I beg leave to submit to your consideration such suggestions as have occurred to me on the standing orders, which the officers stationed in Gaikwad garrison should be furnished with for their guidance.

Those which were issued by the Hon'ble the Governor to Lt.-Col. Grummont, upon directing him to deliver over charge of the fortress of Kadi to the Gaikwad Government, but to leave a detachment under Lt. Mackison, contain the principal of almost all that is necessary to be observed by an officer similarly situated. Lt. Mackison was strictly prohibited from using any authority within the town or pergana and was instructed to consider himself in command only of his detachment, taking care however to omit no proper precaution to ensure his own security. This of course comprises every measure connected with the safety of the garrison in which an officer may be stationed, and he will naturally concert with the officer of the Native Government the best means of providing for this object.

He was also instructed to keep on the best possible terms with the person who might be appointed on the part of the Gaikwad Government to the authority at the place, and to preserve a due degree of harmony between the allied forces and his own.

These probably comprise all the essential instructions that can be delivered, where so much depends upon the personal judgment and discretion of the officer who may be stationed in a Gaikwad garrison. By a cordial intercourse and a civil message, all that an individual can wish for, or the public service require, will be effected; and it should never be out of recollection that the British troops are stationed in the Gaikwad garrisons as auxiliaries; and an attempt to exercise any species of authority, beyond the limit of the officer's own detachment, must invariably be viewed with jealousy and dissatisfaction.

By observing the foregoing rules and taking care not to offend any of the religious principles of the natives, an officer of ordinary discretion and regularity will not fail of commanding a considerable share of respect and attention to his wishes in any part or fortress within the Gaikwad territory.

Remark in the Diary.

Orders The Board approved on the 31st ultimo of the communication made by the Resident at Baroda to Col. Holmes, as reported in the above letter, and under that impression a copy of it was ordered to be forwarded to the commanding officer of the forces for his general notice and occasional use.

1807 *Bombay, 19th August, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 212)*
Francis Warden to Major Walker.

Pleased I am directed to express the satisfaction the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council has experienced in observing the general promising purport of the answers of the several Kathiawar Chieftains, such as you will, it is trusted, be able to mature into a permanent adjustment with them, for the future punctual payment of their tribute to the Gaikwad State, under the instructions with which you have already been furnished.

1807 *Baroda, 11th September, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 212)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Subsidiary force in Kathiawar 1. Having arrived at the period of our proceedings in Kathiawar when it may be useful to anticipate a measure, which promises under present circumstances and prospects to be attended with great advantage to the united interests of the Hon'ble Company and Gaikwad in Gujarat, I beg leave to submit the subject to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

2. At present, appearances augur favourably to the ultimate designs of the Hon'ble Company in Kathiawar being realised.

3. Anticipating therefore final success in obtaining from the Chieftains of this country engagements and securities to pay to the

Gaikwad Government their annual tribute without the necessity for the periodical advances of our army, and to refrain from that hostile conduct with each other that kept the country in arms, it may be expected from the operation of natural causes in the human mind that an obligation would lose much of its force when removed from the power by which it was imposed. Some Chieftains therefore may be inclined from a variety of impulses to conceive their engagements in the light of temporary engagements, and during the absence of the Gaikwad army to follow uncontrolled their own plans of violence and encroachment.

4. This would be defeating a fundamental principle in the present expedition, which in that case, instead of administering relief to the distracted state of the society of this country by withdrawing the troops of the Gaikwad, would be depriving it of its protection and leaving it exposed to evils of superior magnitude even to the predatory excursion of the Marathas and to the ravages of a soldiery or banditti still more licentious in their manner, and whose sole object is plunder and depredation.

5. Probably the only effectual mode of securing permanency in any engagements with people of this description is to be prepared to punish the breach of it, as nothing can be a greater inducement to act improperly than the prospect of doing it with impunity.

6. At an early period when the design of introducing the present arrangements into Kathiawar was agitated, it was conceived that every effort for that purpose was likely to prove nugatory until we had established a power in the country sufficient to maintain engagements and to support that degree of local authority necessary to afford protection.

7. If this principle is correct it will be necessary to exhibit to the Chieftains of Kathiawar that the design of the Hon'ble the Company, and the Gaikwad was in reality to render their engagements effectual, and that this design was not dictated by any deficiency in the means of enforcing obedience and good faith.

8. Upon this principle I would recommend the permanent cantonment of one battalion of the subsidiary force on the boundary of Kathiawar.

9. It may be proper upon this occasion to notice that, although there is a particular district in the western peninsula, which bears the distinctive appellation of Kathiawar, yet Kathiawar is in general applied in a collective sense to the districts of Sorath, Halar, Gohelwar, and Jhalawar.

10. Several places have occurred to me as possessing advantages for the station of these troops; but, as a determination on this point must be greatly guided by local and subsequent considerations, it will be sufficient for the present to explain the principle, and observe that it should be furnished from the subsidiary force, and stationed within the limits of Kathiawar.

11. I would also propose that a body of Gaikwad troops should be cantoned in a similar position and at a convenient distance from the English camp. This will not only be adding security to the object in view, but is also attended with the further advantage of attaching a part of the army to the British troops, and rendering the whole applicable to any duty which the interests of the Hon'ble Company may require in this quarter of Gujarat.

Advantages

12. In this place it may be proper to mention that the principle of this plan I have ascertained in my continual intercourse with this Government to be in union with its own sentiment; and the Administration are aware of the benefits to be derived from its adoption.

13. The advantages which would attend this measure would be numerous.

14. Independent of the principal object of placing a restraint upon the irregular propensities of the turbulent tribes who inhabit the countries westward of the Sabarmati, it will have a consequent effect in preserving that possession of the Gaikwad and Hon'ble Company from the predatory incursions to which they are not so liable.

15. All the districts which the Hon'ble the Company possess in Gujarat are capable of improvement to a very considerable extent, but which must be preceded by efficient protection being afforded to the districts and the complete establishment of the authority of Government.

16. But it is not the protection to the possessions of the Hon'ble Company in Gujarat alone, which renders this recommendation an object deserving of consideration. The battalion proposed for this duty, it is suggested, should be a detachment from the subsidiary force of the Gaikwad State.

17. An advantage therefore attending the adoption of the proposed plan is applying a battalion of the subsidiary force to a more general object, and placing it in a situation where it is not only equally applicable to the political views of the Hon'ble Company but more generally useful to the Company's and Gaikwad's interests in Gujarat.

18. If ever the service of troops are called for in Gujarat, this battalion and the contingent of Gaikwad troops will in that case compose a body ready to meet the emergency and equal to any service which, it is likely, could require its movement.

19. By the battalion being encamped in the neighbourhood of a body of Gaikwad troops it will promote a spirit of union, which must be extremely useful and advantageous whenever they are called upon to act together.

20. Independent of maintaining a spirit of union, it will be a powerful means of restraining the irregular habit of a Maratha army, arising from a deficiency of discipline, and contribute to render them more orderly and obedient.

21. While there are many advantages attending this measure, I do not observe that it is liable to any objection. It is unattended

with any expense; the battalion is equally or probably more applicable to the service for which the subsidiary force is established; it ensures permanency to the objects which are in progress in Kathiawar, and renders more efficient protection to the Hon'ble Company's and Gaikwad's districts.

Remark in the Diary.

In acknowledging the preceding letter the Secretary was on the 23rd instant ordered to advise the Resident that, although this Government be not aware of any material objection to the measure proposed in it, and consider it as being under several points of view very advisable and specially conducive to the maintenance of the general tranquillity of the peninsula of Gujarat, still no decided opinion could be passed on the proposition he had thus submitted, until the Supreme Government should have been consulted concerning it, an intention which the Board would proceed without delay to carry into effect. He might in the meantime keep in view such preparatory arrangements as might be promotive of the object, in the event of its being ultimately sanctioned.

Camp at Gutu, 17th September, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 213)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

As it may be satisfactory to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to observe that, notwithstanding the severity of the season and heavy rains, the health of this detachment has not suffered thereby, I beg leave respectfully to submit the accompanying copy of a letter and medical report from Mr. Sproull, the senior surgeon of this detachment.

It is probably a remarkable circumstance, that in a detachment, consisting of upwards of 2,000 men, not more than one natural death should have occurred from causes originating within itself, and even that casualty should have been traced to an extraordinary cause, during a period of three months; and it will probably prove equally satisfactory to remark that the diseases of the detachment have been few, and none of a serious nature, or arising from the circumstances of their being employed in the field.

Dr. Sproull's report.

Annexed I have the pleasure of sending a report of the sick of the detachment under your command, since its entrance into Kathiawar.

From the complaints being generally of a slight nature it is scarcely necessary to offer any remarks. The fevers have been for the most part of the intermittent kind, without any symptoms of dangerous tendency. In some cases there has been only a feverishness of a short continuance. The bowel complaints have also been slight; and with a very few exceptions of dysenteric patients, the others have had merely a simple purging, probably brought on by the water in the tanks or large ponds being generally impregnated with common salt. Worms in the legs have been troublesome in the rains, and since the change of weather inflammation in the eyes has become common and very painful. The ulcers have been speedily and easily cured.

You will observe that only four deaths have occurred in the detachment in the course of three months; one of these was an old

venereal case; two of consumption; and the man, who died of fever, has been the only one whose disease came on in the field. It may be remarked that this man, from some religious ceremony, was doing penance by fasting when he was seized with the fever, under which he soon sank, and might be said to die actually of inanition. There have been no deaths among the people attached to the commissaries, neither have I heard of any among our followers, and I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves in being so remarkably healthy.

Health of people Among the applications by the natives of the country [there were] numbers with bad ulcers and cutaneous complaints. Little difference however is observed, but in two instances, from what we are accustomed to meet with in other parts, I mean affections and enlargement of the spleen, which is very general, and people with leprosy bear a proportion beyond what I have hitherto seen.

Almost all those who have come to me, have had either their toes and feet, or fingers ulcered with swelled extremities and discoloration of the skin of the faces and sometimes over the body. The venereal disease is not very prevalent, and that species of it called gonorrhoea is the most common.

1807 *Fort William, 21st September, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 214)*
Minto to Jonathan Duncan.

Approval We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 19th ultimo, enclosing the copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda together with copies of translations of the replies received from several of the Kathiawar Chiefs to the circular address which Major Walker had transmitted to them, explanatory of the object of his expedition into that country.

We have perused those documents with great satisfaction, and we trust that the favourable disposition, manifested by the Kathiawar Chieftains, will enable Major Walker to effect without difficulty a permanent adjustment with them for the punctual payment in future of their tribute to the Gaikwad Government.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that a copy of the above letter be sent to the Resident at Baroda.

Section D: WALKER'S SETTLEMENT

Most of the documents dealing with Walker's settlement with the Kathiawar Chieftains are published in *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, No. XXXIX (in two parts) New Series, 1856*. These documents are briefly alluded to in this collection. Other, as yet unpublished documents, are added for the sake of completeness.

DOCUMENTS

Camp at Gutu, 7th October, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 213)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1807

Report on the district of Jhalawar: See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 94-112.

87. Before I conclude, it may be expedient to advert to the unexpected difficulties and delays which have impeded a termination of our objects in this country at an earlier period. *Causes of delay.*

88. The important objects, which delayed my departure from Baroda, have already been reported in due course; and the unprecedented fall of rain throughout the whole of this country was another obstacle, which by preventing the junction of the Gaikwad army also delayed the commencement of business.

89. Notwithstanding the circular letters to the Chiefs, it was found on the first meeting of the vakils that they all pretended ignorance of our intentions, and every one was under the necessity of departing to receive full powers from his superior.

90. The jealousy and the apprehensions of the Chiefs were manifested in the most extraordinary proposals and the most insignificant articles.

91. The experience of years had taught them to expect nothing from the appearance of an army in the country but an addition to their burthens, and many hoped to find indemnity for their talukas or their own deeds in making a common cause; and under a misapprehension of our views, expressed a wish to extend their services to a mulukgiri circuit through Vagur and even Cutch.

92. Some attempts were also made to excite a spirit of a common interest amongst the bhumias of the country and particularly by Fatch Muhammad of Bhuj to promote a union among the Jharejas and Rajputs, and in one instance to separate the views of the Company and Gaikwad.

93. These were however soon discovered to be the inventions of weakness, and naturally failed in their effect; and I trust that, as our views are now well understood, they may proceed uninterruptedly to their termination.

General statement exhibiting the settlement of the Gaikwad revenue in Jhalawar.

Amount of 1863	...	...	Rs.	2,97,741	<i>Terms</i>
Amount of 1864	...	...	"	2,56,925	
Perpetual revenue	...	...	"	2,59,574	

Camp at Gutu, 13th October, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 214)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

The settlement of the affairs at Morvi, having been effected (a *Sadulka* report of which is in a state of preparation and will be duly forwarded) and rendering a longer stay at this ground of encampment unnecessary,

I request you will have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that it is my intention to march to-morrow morning to the village of Sadulka, situated about ten miles to the northwest of Gutu and on the eastern bank of the Machhu River.

The intention of this movement is to occupy a more convenient position for communication with Malia and to facilitate such an adjustment with the people of that place as may preserve the peace and tranquillity of the country.

*Camp at Sadulka, 20th October, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 215)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.*

Armed vessel In the progress of my proceedings with the Chieftains of Kathiawar it has occurred that an armed vessel might be useful to attend the expedition, and especially during the negotiation which is pending with the Chieftain of Navanagar. This Chieftain possesses several small ports in the Gulf of Cutch, and his capital is also close to that sea. The bandars of Mandvi and Jodiya are situated in the same direction, and it might be equally necessary and convenient for many purposes to secure a free communication with these ports by the appearance of a small vessel in this gulf.

For these reasons I have been induced to apply to Lt. Ballantine of the Marine for the armed boat under his charge at Dholera, and I have the honour to enclose a copy of the letter which I have addressed to Lt. Ballantine on this occasion. I trust that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will have the goodness to approve this measure, which may prove of some advantage to the objects of this service.

Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Ballantine.

Request As the interests of the Hon'ble Company in this country would be promoted by the appearance of one of their armed vessels in the Gulf of Cutch, I have to request that you will have the goodness to permit the one now at Dholera under your orders to proceed thither accordingly.

If you should find it convenient and practicable to accompany this vessel yourself, your services would be acceptable; but otherwise I would thank you to let the vessel be as well commanded and equipped for defence as within your means. She would be directed in the first instance to proceed to Mandvibandar for a pilot, and taking him on board proceed to Jodiyabandar, at which place further instructions will be sent her.

In the event of your not accompanying her, I will thank you to instruct the officer commanding her to make the best of his way to his destination, and in reply to this letter have the goodness to mention the period by which I may look for her arrival at Jodiyabandar.

Remark in the Diary.

Approval The application, as above reported, is so far objected to as it would tend to the insecurity of the port of Dholera.

In reply to the above letter, Major Walker was on the 2nd instant informed that Government had no other objection to the application made to Lt. Ballantine than from its tendency in the event of the Lieutenant's compliance (of which there could be but little doubt) to leave the charge of the bandar of Dholera under the more uncertain and remote management and influence of the authorities at Kaira, such as might afford some opportunity for a renewal of the feuds between the Gairia on the spot.

To guard as far as possible against these eventual consequences, the Judge and Collector were on the 2nd instant instructed to pay special attention to the local circumstances of Dholera and its vicinity, and respectively to report what judicial or revenue officers were now stationed there and under what instructions.

Camp at Sadulla, 24th October, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 215)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

In my letter of the 13th instant I had the honour to report that the *Change of* detachment was about to change its ground of encampment from Gutu *camp* to Sadulla, in order to facilitate an adjustment with Malin and to obtain such engagements from the people of that place as might preserve the tranquillity of the country. I have now to request you will have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that, having effected these objects, it is my intention to march the detachment and the Gaikwad troops to-morrow morning towards the territories of the Chieftain of Navanagar. The design of this movement is to occupy a situation more favourable for a communication with the States of Halar, of which Navanagar is the principal, and to enter into arrangements with their State for the maintenance of public order and personal security.

Camp at Surusdur, 29th October, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 215)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I request you will be pleased to inform the Hon'ble the Governor- *Change of* in-Council that the detachment, accompanied by the division of the *camp* Gaikwad troops, arrived at this station yesterday. Surusdur is the principal village of a taluka of the same name, in the division of the Halar, and belonging to Jam Javaji, the Raja of Navanagar. The situation of Surusdur is favourable for prosecuting the negotiations with these Chieftains, which are now the only material obstacle to the completion of those arrangements which have been undertaken by the Hon'ble Company in conjunction with their ally, the Gaikwad; but there is every reason to expect that the same moderate and equitable conduct will convince the Jam of the necessity and propriety of the arrangements, one object of which is to prevent his country from being overrun and pillaged by foreign forces.

Camp at Surusdur, 11th November, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 217)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1807

Report on the district of Machhu Kantha: See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 114-137.

Morvi important 110. The taluka of Morvi had been fixed for the assembly of the Company's and Gaikwad troops, and made the scene of the negotiations with the bhumias. It was in this situation that the first efforts were to be made to obtain from those Chiefs an avowal in express terms of their respective tributes, which were before undefined and unacknowledged, unless when demanded by an army. All the forms, maxims and prejudices of the country were unfavourable to this change, however much it might be calculated for their own happiness and security.

111. It was evident that the example of Morvi would produce an extensive influence in guiding the conduct of the other bhumias, and that the success or failure of the first trial would determine our future progress. These circumstances gave a degree of weight and consideration to the proceedings with respect to Morvi, which the amount of its revenue would not otherwise have conferred.

112. A considerable degree of alarm had spread over the country, of the real intentions of the Company and Gaikwad. The bhumias had fixed their eyes on Morvi to see what would be the result, and under the operations of the same sentiments wished for obstacles and delay. -

113. From the extent of the Gaikwad demands the difficulty of adjustment was increased, and we became unavoidably implicated in the termination of the Malia dispute.

114. To these circumstances, which favoured delay, must be added the usual conduct and the policy of the bhumias to gain time, so long as they conceive this method can be pursued with impunity.

115. During the proceedings at Morvi also the States of Cutch were attentive to their progress and watchful of their results; and a spirit of suspicion, if not of resistance, was for some time generally manifested from that quarter, which encouraged the Morvi Raja to persist, as long as he could, in maintaining his own hopes.

No. 1. General statement exhibiting the settlement of the Gaikwad revenue for Machhu Kantha.

<i>Terms</i>	Amount of 1863	..	..	..	Rs. 50,000
	Amount of 1864	..	..	..	" 50,000
	Perpetual revenue	..	..	..	" 60,000

Remark in the Diary.

Approval Ordered that in acknowledgment of the receipt of the report and accompaniments it be signified to the Resident that no doubt is entertained that the Resident has made the best present arrangement of their concern with the Gaikwad State, of which local circumstances have admitted, such also as, it is trusted, may have powerful future tendency to introduce a greater degree of order into that hitherto distracted and lawless tract.

Camp at Daoli Buygari, 20th November, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 217) 1807
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Report in the district of Navanagar: See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 140-173.

N.B.—Whilst the troops of the Company and the Gaikwad forces *Summary* were at Gutu, the Jam of Navanagar took forcible possession of the fort of Kandorna Ranaka, belonging to the Chief of Porbandar. As every attempt to arrive at a peaceful settlement ended in failure, it was resolved upon to attack Kandorna.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that the subject of the preceding report lie over for consideration until the receipt of a further report, which Government anticipate the receipt of, of a date intermediate between the above recorded dispatch, and the one entered in the Military Department, dated the 28th of last month, advising of the reduction of Kandorna Ranaka.

Camp at Kandorna Ranaka, 28th November, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 218) 1807
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

In my letter of the 20th instant I had the honour to state for the *Kandorna* information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the circumstances and causes that required the detachment to move towards the territories of the Rana of Porbandar, and that it might be eventually expedient in prosecuting the object of the present service to take possession of the fort of Kandorna.

In my letter of this date in the Military Department I have reported the operations which attended this enterprise, and I shall now proceed to submit a detail of the transactions of a more general nature, relative to this event, and of the consequences which will result from it.

The detachment and the Gaikwad troops arrived in the vicinity of Kandorna on the 24th instant; and having satisfied myself by an inspection of the place that its reductions might be safely attempted, I conceived that every motive of policy, justice and honour required that the Jam should be deprived of the fort.

As Rudraji, the vakil of the Chieftain, continued in the camp, I sent for him and repeated the favourable terms which I had formerly offered to induce his Master to relinquish the possession of the fort, but they were urged without effect; and the vakil only proposed extenuating expedients evidently calculated to gain time.

This intention to procrastinate and to impose upon us an appearance of moderation was fully established by a letter, which Vithalrao Diwanji intercepted, from the Diwan of the Chief of Navanagar, addressed to Rudraji.

It is necessary to observe that Rudraji's brother was the person in charge of the Kandorna.

The Diwan desired the vakil to encourage his brother not to be dismayed by the approach of the Company's and the Gaikwad's troops, to maintain the fort, and that he would be supported from Navanagar. Rudraji himself was instructed to offer again a pecuniary payment and to endeavour by promises and artifices to avert an attack on the fort.

Having obtained this unequivocal proof of the Jam's intentions, I felt myself urged by every motive of consistency and regard for the credit of the Hon'ble Company to adopt the most vigorous and efficacious means for the reduction of the fort.

Besides affording to the inhabitants of this country an example of the Company's justice, it was necessary to convince them of their power to check those overgrown Chiefs who oppressed the weaker with insults and injuries.

It formed an important part of my design to exhibit to the bhumias an instance of our military resources and efficacy, of which they could have no competent idea, and to deter any of them in future from opposing the just demands of the Gaikwad Government, supported by the mediation of the Company's arms.

No opportunity could ever be expected to present itself more favourable for making this impression, as it would be in presence of the agents of all the bhumias and of many of their followers, who attended the two camps; and no occasion could be more just, popular and disinterested than that of restoring a possession to its owners, which had been lost by treachery and corruption.

Notwithstanding these motives and the reasons I have stated in my letter of the 20th, I felt it to be equally my duty to obtain possession of the fort without proceeding to hostile operations; and with these views I made use of every expedient to induce the garrison to surrender, offering them for that purpose a safe conduct to any place whither they might choose to retire with their arms, horses, baggage and private property of every description. These terms were peremptorily and repeatedly rejected, and the messengers threatened to be fired upon.

In the meantime the troops crossed the Minsar and took up a favourable position for the reduction of the place. Everything was prepared for prosecuting the enterprise with activity and vigour.

I have had the honour in a separate letter to report the result for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, which was honourable to the troops and favourable to the cause of justice and to the greatest principles of those improvements which we have undertaken to introduce.

A few observations will be sufficient to enable the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to estimate the advantages which this event is calculated to produce on our transactions in the country.

The importance of this fort is not to be estimated by its real strength, nor by any of the rules which would determine the properties of a fortification, but by the opinion of the country and the estimation it has in the eyes of the inhabitants.

Their estimate of Kandorna as a military post is in proportion to their own want of skill and deficiency in any of the means of attack, and the prepossession of its strength was confirmed by the successful resistance which it made some years ago to the whole Gaikwad army under Babaji, who had batteries opened against it for three months.

Although it formed no part of our policy to use coercion with any of the Chiefs, and every effort was resorted to, to avoid this extremity, yet the necessity, which has produced this occurrence, may be considered as fortunate for the principles we are desirous of establishing.

The professions which have been made in the name of the Hon'ble Company to the Chiefs, and the conduct of the troops, since they entered on the present expedition, have been calculated to impress the natives with a high opinion of our justice, honour and humanity; but in a country, where military force has only been used for the purposes of violence and oppressions, the people can seldom combine the existence of power and forbearance.

It required therefore probably such a favourable occurrence as the present to convince the Chiefs that the moderation of the Hon'ble Company did not arise from any inability to act with energy and decision, where the occasions of justice required their exertions.

This prompt and successful exertion of the military resources of the Hon'ble Company, who have guaranteed the present arrangements for the settlement and improvement of the country, must operate as a prevention to the commission of similar aggression.

From this seasonable exertion of power the Chiefs will be more ready to respect engagements; and the regulations for the uncompulsory payment of the Gaikwad revenue, which are now so near their completion, may be expected to derive additional security and stability.

The restoration also of the possession of Kandorna to its lawful proprietor, the Rana of Porbandar, will afford an example of impartiality and justice, and will at the same time inspire the natives with a respect for the power, and the utmost confidence in the integrity of the Hon'ble Company's Government.

I am happy to be able to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the salutary influence of these proceedings has already been manifested, and Rudraji waited on me to-day with overtures for the settlements of his Master's jamabandi.

*Camp at Kandorna Ranaka, 28th November, 1807 (1807, Mil. D. 118) 1807
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.*

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Hon'ble *Kandorna* the Governor-in-Council copy of a letter and of its enclosures to the *affairs* Adjutant General of the army, reporting to the commanding officer of the forces my proceedings with the detachment against Kandorna Ranaka.

I should feel it to be a dereliction of my duty, were I not to report on this occasion directly to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the

good behaviour of the detachment in every instance since it has been employed on this service, and that the zeal, humanity and excellent conduct of the officers have rendered the operations a protection to the country, which has never been accustomed before to view a military force but as an instrument of terror and punishment.

I request respectfully to recommend this good conduct of the officers and men of the detachment to every favourable consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, and I have also much satisfaction in stating that their example has been followed by the Gaikwad troops, who have, in passing through the country, afforded the inhabitants complete protection and security.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to the Adjutant General of the army, dated Camp at Kandorna Ranaka, 28th November, 1807.

Capture of Kandorna I have the honour to report for the information of the commanding officer of the forces that, in prosecuting the measures directed by the Government in this country, I have been under the necessity of attacking and reducing with the detachment the fort of Kandorna Ranaka.

In view to this object the detachment and the Gaikwad troops arrived near Kandorna on the 24th instant, and on the 26th encamped before the place.

In the course of the next night batteries were erected for two eighteen-pounders, four six-pounders and two howitzers. The commander of the Gaikwad forces established batteries for four guns of different calibres from six, to nine-pounders. The Gaikwad batteries were placed on the opposite bank of the river Minsar, which runs close to the fort, and were meant to play on the south face. The English batteries were so disposed as to range over all the works of the place, but were intended principally to demolish and breach the east face. On the morning of the 27th these batteries opened within point blank distance of the fort and produced every effect that was desired.

As the garrison, which consisted chiefly of Arabs, had refused my repeated summons to surrender the fort, I was under the necessity of making dispositions for carrying it by assault, the breaches were open and practicable; but, just as everything was prepared for executing this design, and when the troops were paraded behind the batteries for the attack, I was happy to receive a message from the fort, in answer to a third or fourth effort that I had made to induce the garrison to leave the place, proposing to surrender on the same terms that I had offered in the morning.

It will be pleasing to the commanding officer of the forces to learn that this service has been performed without any loss from the fire of the fort either to the Hon'ble Company's troops or to those of their ally, the Gaikwad; but I am sorry to report that from the indiscretion and heedlessness of some of the artillery men one private was killed and two wounded by the firing of one of our own guns.

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the commanding officer of the forces a copy of the orders which I have conceived it to be my duty to issue on this occasion, and I request respectfully to recommend the good conduct of the officers and men of the detachment to Major-General Bellasis.

No. 2. Copy of Alexander Walker's orders issued on the occasion of the assault of Kandorna Ranaka, dated 27th November.

The detachment will be prepared to assault the fort as soon as the *Kandorna* breach may be declared practicable; which, it is expected, will be *orders* effected in the course of day; and the following disposition is appointed for the attack.

A party of volunteers from the company of artillery, consisting of one sergeant and 20 rank and file will head the assault under the command of Ensign Tanner. The volunteers will be armed with the muskets, which they are to receive from the sepoy corps.

The storming party will consist of the four flank companies of the two battalions, completed to 500 firelocks; and the whole of this division will be under Captain Imlach, who will conduct the assault. Captain Imlach will be pleased to examine the passage over the river and the avenues leading to the breach, and take care to cross the men as much out of the view of the fort as possible.

On reaching the opposite bank of the river the party will move on to the assault with celerity and without firing a single shot. On gaining the top of the breach, Captain Imlach will direct the party to divide to the right and left, in order to obtain full possession of the ramparts and to expel the garrison from the fort.

A covering party of 500 rank and file will support the assaulting division and be commanded by Captain Corsellis, who will cross the river, but keep his men under cover of the opposite bank. Captain Corsellis will be pleased to afford every assistance and support to the assault, that may be practicable; and he may for this purpose employ some active sepoys in firing on the works by spreading themselves on the side opposite to the breach, to attract the attention of the garrison from the assault.

The remainder of the detachment will remain for the protection of the camp under the command of Captain Rome, who will use very vigilance and precaution for the security of the encampment.

The Grenadiers of the two battalions to be relieved immediately from all camp duties, and the commanding officer of the corps will adopt the most effectual means for executing the disposition for the assault of the fort.

The Pioneers under Lieutenant Hiekes will take 8 scaling ladders to the battery immediately, and remain there to be employed as occasion may require. Doctor Sproull will be pleased to order such number of doolies forward as he may think necessary.

No. 3. Assault countermanded.

Orders counter-manded In consequence of the garrison having agreed to surrender the fort, the assault is countermanded, and the troops who have moved forward, will return to camp.

Captain Edward with a Grenadier company will take possession of the fort and hoist the British colours on the ramparts. He will be pleased to direct such arrangements as he may judge necessary for order and tranquillity.

The garrison will be allowed to depart with their private property arms, horses and baggage. As they have surrendered on the faith and pledge of the British character for their security, they will receive from the detachment every aid and protection which their situation may require.

Lieutenant Thomas with the two flank companies of the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment and one field-piece will remain as a piquet at the batteries; the remainder of the artillery and stores will return to camp.

Although the fort of Kandorna has not been surrendered until the works were ruined, and two breaches open, yet the officers and troops will participate in the satisfaction that it has been obtained possession of without loss and without proceeding to the last extremity.

The commanding officer acknowledges gratefully the cordial and active support which his measures have received from Captain Corsellis, Captain Rome, Captain Imlach and Captain Edwards; and the ability, and zeal, and valour with which those officers were prepared to execute the respective branches of the service, severally allotted to them, must have ensured the most complete success. The able and judicious arrangement of the artillery reflects the greatest honour on Lieutenants Pierce and Hardy; and the commanding officer requests that those officers, the non-commissioned officers and men of the Company will accept his best thanks. It would be unjust to withhold from Lieutenant Pierce that tribute of public praise, which is due to his distinguished merits; and it is with sincere satisfaction that the commanding officer expresses his high sense of the judgment, skill and professional science displayed by that officer in the position of the batteries and direction of the artillery. The commanding officer also has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the handsome manner in which Ensign Tanner offered himself to command the party of the artillery that were destined to head the assault.

The commanding officer requests that the officers in command of corps and departments will be pleased to accept his best thanks for their zeal, good conduct and exertions on all occasions since the detachment has been in the field, and have the goodness to express to their men his sense of their good behaviour.

1807 *Camp at Kandorna, 2nd December, 1807 (1807, Mil. D. 118).
Alexander Walker to the Adjutant General.*

Return I have the honour to enclose for the information of the commanding officer of the forces a return of ammunition expended in the attack of Kandorna, and of the artillery and stores found in the fort.

No. 1. Return of ammunition expended at the siege of Kandorna on the 29th November 1807.

2,150 lbs. of powder.

Shot fired

4 rounds six-pounder spherical case.

16 rounds eighteen-pounder spherical case.

402 rounds eighteen-pounder round shot.

312 rounds six-pounder spherical case.

Number of shot recovered since the siege:

200 rounds eighteen-pounder round.

127 rounds six-pounder round.

No. 2. Return of ordnance, ammunition, stores and grain taken in the fort of Kandorna.

2 iron six-pounders, 3 iron one and a half-pounders, 4 wall-pieces, *Stores*
4 large boxes containing cannon-powder, 14 large dubbers containing *found*
cannon-powder, 16 small dubbers containing cannon-powder, 5 large
earthen pots of cannon-powder, 2 large boxes containing six-pounder
cartridges (in all upwards of 200 maunds of gunpowder). 3 large
bags containing powder. 500 six-pounder shot round, 200 one and a
half-pounder shot round, 16 maunds of lead made into gengali balls,
20 short bars of iron, 3 pigs of lead, 1 large earthen pot of salt, 1 small
earthen pot of salt, 1 large earthen pot of moong, 75 maunds of jowari,
32 maunds of grain, 48 maunds of bajra, 1 large copper pan, 7 coils of
coir rope, 2 earthen pots of wheat.

Camp at Kandorna, 3rd December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 211)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the *Jasaji yields*
Governor-in-Council that, in consequence of an application from Jam
Jasaji, the Raja of Navanagar, I have granted a parwanah for his
Diwan Jeyant Divaji to repair to camp. The purpose of this deputation
as announced by the vakil, Rudraji, is to adjust and terminate the
transactions of his Master with the Hon'ble the Company and the
Gaikwad.

The events and advantages, which I had anticipated from the late
operations, have every appearance of being fully realised; and I
request you will be pleased to assure the Hon'ble the Governor-in-
Council that I shall endeavour to avail myself of the favourable
circumstances for the public service.

Camp at Kandorna, 10th December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 218)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

I embrace the earliest opportunity also of informing the Hon'ble *Jasaji yields*
the Governor-in-Council that every question at issue with Jam Jasaji of
Navanagar was adjusted last night to the satisfaction of the Gaikwad
Government and agreeably to those principles which the Hon'ble
Company have taken to introduce into this country.

The particulars of these transactions, which remove the only material obstacles that existed to the successful completion of the objects of the expedition, I shall do myself the honour to submit to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council at a future period.

1807 *Camp at Kandorna Ranaka, 12th December, 1807 (1808, S. & P. D. 220)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Gohelwar Report on the district of Gohelwar: See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 150-156.

Amenable 48. I feel great satisfaction in stating Hon'ble Sir, the readiness with which the Chieftains of Gohelwar have met the wishes of the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad, and they not only admitted the principles and regulations for the future administration of their revenues without opposition, but received them with alacrity.

General statement exhibiting the settlement of the Gaikwad revenue for the province of Gohelwar.

<i>Terms</i>	Amount of 1806-07	...	...	Rs. 1,23,043 0 75
	Amount of 180-08	...	...	„ 1,10,999 0 0
	Perpetual revenue	...	...	„ 1,11,700 0 0

1807 *Camp at Kandorna Ranaka, 16th December, 1809 (1808, S. & P. D. 220)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Porbandar Report on the district of Porbandar: See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 166-167.

Amenable 37. In consequence of this readiness to meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Company and the Gaikwad the documents with Porbandar were speedily executed, and as they are mere transcripts of those that I have already had the honour to forward, I have omitted them in this address.

38. The fort of Kandorna was delivered into the possession of the Rana's brother and karbaris on the 6th instant together with its artillery and stores.

General statement exhibiting the Gaikwad revenue of the province of Baroda [Porbandar]

<i>Terms</i>	Amount of A. D. 1806-07	..	..	..	Rs. 30,251 0 0
	Amount of A. D. 1807-08	..	..	..	„ 30,002 0 0
	Perpetual revenue	..	..	..	„ 30,002 0 0

N. B. Babaji settled with Porbandar for 3 years at Rs. 90,000. The next settlement, which was for a like period was Rs 82,501 and for the two years following Vithalrao Diwanji received Rs. 760,501.

1808 *Camp at Palri near Rajkot, 12th January, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 224)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Sorath Report on the district of Sorath: See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 175-193.

154. The port of Jafarabad, which is comprised within Sorath, *Jafarabad* but is not under the Nawab's jurisdiction, has also been considered as *and Diu* addicted to piratical practices. Jafarabad is an appendage to Dandi Rajpuri and has long been in the possession of the family of the Sidis, whose power at one period was very considerable.

155. The Portuguese settlement of Diu is likewise in Sorath and independent of the Nawab.

156. Neither Diu nor Jafarabad pay any tribute to the Marathas or the Nawab.

157. The rest of Sorath is subject to the Nawab and his relations and tributary to the Marathas.

158. It is satisfactory to state, Hon'ble Sir, that the proceedings *Amenable* for fixing in future the tributary payment from this part of the country received no opposition from the Government of the Nawab; and the system, for the establishment of which the present expedition has been undertaken, was acquiesced in apparently, not only without repugnance, but under a just sense of its advantage.

General statement for the settlement of the Gaikwad revenue for the province of Sorath.

Amount of A. D. 1806-07	..	..	..	Rs. 1,19,371	0	0	<i>Terms</i>
Amount of A. D. 1807-08	..	..	..	„ 1,08,209	0	0	
Perpetual revenue	..	..	..	„ 1,08,209	0	0	

Camp at Rajkot, 25th January, 1808 (1808. S. & P. D. 225) 1808
Alexander Walker to Janathan Duncan.

Report on the district of Halar: See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part, pp. 205-225.

160. The revenue settlements for Dhrol and Gondal were easily *Settlement* and amicably adjusted.

166. Although the propriety of admitting a reasonable abatement in the revenues of Rajkot Sardhar and Kotra was acquiesced in, it was judged equally necessary and proper to oblige these Chiefs to refund the full amount of their robberies they had committed since the last settlement.

167. It will be agreeable to learn that these Chieftains were obliged to yield to the dictates of justice, and have made or have found security for affording indemnification to the parties who have suffered from their depredations.

170. It would be improper to dismiss this report without noticing *Jhareja* that the Jhareja Rajputs are those who have been distinguished in this *Rajputs* part of India by the practice of female infanticide, but it is only necessary to advert to the circumstances on this occasion. The solemn and written engagements of the Chiefs renouncing in their own name and that of the posterity this horrible usage in future will form the subject of a separate letter; and although the first effort to suppress

this extraordinary custom met with a strenuous opposition, it is very gratifying for me to report that the success of the measure has been universal and complete.

General statement exhibiting the settlement of the Gaikwad revenue for the province of Halar.

<i>Terms</i>	Amount of A. D. 1806-07	..	..	Rs.	3,35,453	2	0
	Amount of A. D. 1807-08	..	..	„	2,89,011	2	0
	Perpetual revenue	..	..	„	3,01,964	0	0

Remark in the Diary

Approval In acknowledging the report from Major Walker of the 25th January, descriptive of the situation of the division of Halar and of his proceedings therein, he is to be advised that, as these appear to have been conducted with the same ability and discernment, which have distinguished the other parts of his progress through the seven districts of the peninsula of Gujarat, the Board have only more specially to applaud in the present instance his success in obtaining from the Jhareja Chieftains the renunciation, he refers to, of that horrid practice of female infanticide, as said to have prevailed amongst them; the cessation of which, as now so happily provided for, will, if duly carried into effect (to ensure which, it is not doubted but the Resident's attention will be continued), constitutes an era in that country of more importance than all the occurrences of those peoples' otherwise sufficiently eventful history.

1808 *Motia Boru, 7th February, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 227)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Kathiawar Report on Kathiawar Proper: See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 246-265.

89. Notwithstanding these circumstances and the unsettled manners of the Kathis, it was judged proper to pursue the same system in respect to their tribes as has been adopted for the rest of the country.

90. The Kathi Chiefs therefore have afforded security for 10 years, and executed a perpetual tributary deed in the same form as the other bhumias.

General statement exhibiting the settlement of the Gaikwad revenue for the province of Kathiawar.

<i>Terms</i>	Amount of 1806-07	...	..	..	Rs.	1,11,910	0	0
	Amount of 1807-08	...	...	..	„	80,405	0	0
	Perpetual revenue	..	..	...	„	82,369	0	0

1808 *Baroda, 16th February, 1808 (1808 S. & P. D. 224)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Return I request you will have the goodness to acquaint the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that I arrived at Baroda on the 12 instant and received from the Gaikwad Government every mark of public attention.

Remark in the Diary.

The Board is pleased at learning that Major Walker has returned to *Pleased* the seat of the Residency after a progress so conducive, as his must prove, to the general objects of the undertaking and so gratifying in several respects to the interests of humanity.

Baroda, 14th March, 1808 (1808 S. & P. D. 227)

1808

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. I have the honour to report the settlement with the Nawab of *Junagarh* Junagarh for the revenues payable by the villages in the Hon'ble *settlement* Company's districts of Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Gogha.

5. The collections from the district of Gogha had been enjoyed by *Company's* his family from an ancient period; and whatever was the origin of this *villages* right, it had been confirmed by a length of time and the forbearance of the former sovereigns.

6. The first collections from Dhandhuka and Ranpur are of a more recent date and had their rise in force and in a compact between the Limbdi Chieftain and the Diwan of the Nawab.

7. I availed myself of the more recent date of these transactions as affording an argument that the future payments from Dhandhuka and Ranpur should suffer a greater proportional reduction than those of Gogha.

8. After some discussion this distinction was acceded to; and as it had been early intimated to the Nawab that a considerable abatement would be made in the settlement of his revenue, which would in future be collected and paid by the Company, his karbaris readily consented to receive from the villages of Dhandhuka and Ranpur at the rate of 6 annas per rupee.

9. The arrears of the districts were fixed on the same principles; but with a further abatement, as these balances had accumulated to a greater sum than the villages could be expected to discharge without draining their resources and population.

10. It was agreed that the balances from Dhandhuka and Ranpur should be collected at the rate of 5 annas and those of Gogha at 6 annas per rupee.

11. The accompanying is a copy and translation of the memorandum exchanged with the Nawab of Junagarh's Diwan for the future collection and payment of the Nawab's claims on the Company's parganas.

12. The Gaikwad Government and Chieftains of Bhavnagar and *Bhavnagar* Limbdi have followed the example of the Hon'ble Company and settled on similar principles.

13. The accompanying statement exhibits the amount of the Nawab's yearly demand and arrears against the Chief of Bhavnagar.

These demands were admitted by the Chief of Bhavnagar's agent, but it was not until after many disputes that an arrangement was effected for the regular payment of the revenue in future and for the discharge of past balances.

14. The Bhavnagar Chieftain contended for the same abatement as had been settled with the Company for the district of Gogha; but the Nawab of Junagarh resisted this on the plea that the relative situation of the Company and the Chief of Bhavnagar to him were very different, the Hon'ble Company was his Superior, while the Chief of Bhavnagar was, though perhaps his equal in power, nevertheless his tributary. On a mature consideration therefore of the claims, situations and circumstances of both parties, it was determined that the Chief of Bhavnagar should pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas for each Rupee in arrears, and for the future a gross sum of 23,000 Rupees instead of the former amount of Rupees 35,000.

15. The original compact, which was formed between the Limbdi Chieftain and the Nawab, still existing, and neither party being desirous of altering it, the necessity of forming a new settlement for the future was precluded.

Limbdi 16. The Chief of Limbdi's tribute is normally Rs. 2,000, but of this amount the sum of Rs. 500 is returned under the head of saropa.

Advantages 17. The advantage of these settlements for the Junagarh revenue will be extensively felt throughout this part of Gujarat and particularly by the Hon'ble Company's districts of Ranpur, Dhandhuka and Gogha. These districts must experience from this arrangement that security and tranquillity which will ever promote interior improvement.

18. While these districts are in future freed from the visitation of a hostile and irregular force, the authority of the Hon'ble Company is in the same degree consolidated and extended. As the interference of every other Power in these districts is extinguished, the Government of the Hon'ble Company is alone charged with the happiness and comfort of their subjects.

19. The advantages arising from these settlements will not be diminished by reflecting that they are equally enjoyed by the Hon'ble Company's districts and by those of the Gaikwad and the Chief of Bhavnagar; and as they are freed from those ruinous predatory incursions, a state of uninterrupted peace may be expected to encourage their industry and increase rapidly their prosperity.

20. Exclusive of these general considerations, it is to be remarked that the Hon'ble Company's districts are relieved from a moiety of their pecuniary payments to the Nawab of Junagarh and, which is perhaps of more consequence, from the numerous secret and vexatious exactions that are the invariable consequence of a revenue collected by force.

21. In return for the apparent concessions and deductions admitted by the Nawab of Junagarh he will receive in future a certain and regular revenue, which was before precarious and interrupted by continual opposition, and never obtained unless by the agency of an

army in the field. When freed from the expense of this army and all the consequences of a multitude of petty warfares, the Nawab of Junagarh is also, in an economical and pecuniary view, a gainer by this amicable settlement for his revenue.

22. It is likewise to be presumed, and indications of this effect *Blumias* have already appeared, that the example of the Hon'able Company, of the Gaikwad, of the Chieftains of Bhavnagar and Limbdi will influence the conduct of the *blumias*, from whom the Nawab claims *mulukgiri* payments, and will induce them to enter into similar engagements.

23. I respectfully suggest that intimation of those settlements should be made as soon as practicable to the collector of Kaira, in order that Mr. Diggle may adopt such measures as will give them full and timely effect.

No 1. Translation of a memorandum of the settlement for the Junagarh Nawab's collections from the districts of Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Gogha.

Dhandhuka and Ranpur.

1st. All arrears to the year 1807/08 inclusive are to be cleared *Settlement* by a payment of 5 annas on every Rupee due.

2nd. From 1808-09 and forever, 6 annas are to be paid for every Rupee of the old amount.

Gogha.

1st. All arrears to the year 1807-08 inclusive are to be settled by a payment of 6 annas on every Rupee due.

2nd. From 1808-09 and forever 7 annas are to be paid for every Rupee of the old amount. It is also settled that a security shall determine the amount each village paid. The money which may be due is to be paid to that agent of Junagarh as may be authorised to recover it.

A *fil—fitur* is to be allowed for, and if any villages are waste or otherwise impoverished, the Junagarh Nawab is not to receive their *Jama*.

The money is to be paid in three kists in monthly instalments, or in April, May and June.

No. 2. Statements of the demands of Junagarh against Bhavnagar.

For 1 year Rs. 35,277.

For 5 years Rs. 1,76,385.

Bombay Resolution.

The Governor-in-Council, having by the resolutions of Government *Quarrel* under date the 5th of October last confided to the Resident at Baroda *officer* the adjustment with the Nawab of Junagarh of his *mulukgiri* claims on the Company's districts, nothing more remains than to give effect to

the arrangement which Major Walker has concluded by the interchange of engagements on both sides; such as, although the words of the order may no doubt be tantamount to a warrant, yet it might have been as well if the Major had reported his proceeding and obtained the Board's sanction to them, before thus finally closing as to the principles on which this arrangement must now depend.

Bombay Order.

*Orders to
Collector
of Kaira*

Ordered that for the purpose of giving effect to those principles the collector of Kaira be instructed to enter upon the security provided for by the second clause of the article of the memorandum, exchanged between the Resident and the Nawab of Junagarh's agent; proceeding in this way to verify the original amount of the general sums claimed by the Nawab as mulukgiri tribute due to him from the several villages of Dhandhuka, Ranpur and Gogha by the admission in the presence of the parties said to have paid the same; and taking engagements from them to continue to make good to the Company the proportion of the arrears, which has been stipulated to be accounted for, together with the future fixed proportion of the former tribute, for all time to come, for the purpose of the same being made good through Government to the Nawab in question.

In the event of difficulties occurring with respect to the ascertainment of the sums thus demanded, the Collector is to correspond on the subject with the Resident; and the latter will procure the attendance of the Nawab's agent to substantiate before the Collector any disputed items of these claims.

1808 *Baroda, 30th April, 1808 (S. & P. D. 240)*

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

*Bhavnagar
revenue*

1. In my letter of the 12th December last, reporting the settlement of Gohelwar, I intimated my intention to submit in a separate address a few observations relative to the transfer of the Gaikwad revenue of Bhavnagar, to the entire possession of the Hon'ble Company.

2. The several advantages, which this revenue possesses over every other cession of the Gaikwad or Peshwa in being realised without expense and in consolidating in the Company's hands the several dependent claims of the Peshwa, the Gaikwad, and the Nawab of Surat over Bhavnagar, have already been set forth and admitted in various letters, wherein this object has been agitated. The general supremacy which the Company have acquired over the Raja as a tributary and the control of a valuable and extensive line of seacoast afford both the right and the means of regulating the conduct of the Raja in every affair that bears relation to foreigners or is inconsistent with our policy.

3. This does not however convey any right on our part to interfere in the internal concerns of the Bhavnagar territory.

4. In this respect the Chieftain of Bhavnagar still retains every right he previously possessed, undiminished by the transfer of his tribute to the Company.

188. It was most natural to suppose that our object was a mulukgiri circuit upon our own account, and I accordingly received some proposals extolling the acquaintance of the parties with the acts of exaction and the bravery of their troops, which would be exerted, without exposing those of the Company, for a participation in the spoils.

189. The Malia Raja wished to turn the command of a passage over the Rann to account, and proposed a joint plundering excursion into Vaghur, Cutch and Sind.

190. It is needless to say these proposals met with the treatment they deserved, but they are curious exhibitions of the public sentiments.

191. Others again conceived our object was to supplant the rights of the Gaikwad Government, and these were prepared to offer the most lavish assurances of dependence on the Company, and exhibited some attempts to neglect the Gaikwad.

192. Some insidious attempts also were even made to raise our suspicions of the fidelity of the Gaikwad Government.

193. It was necessary to be prepared against these attempts and discourage them on their first appearance. Their intention was insidious, and would have been productive of very serious consequences that could flow from disunion of conduct and want of cordiality in the pursuit of an object of joint interest.

194. My endeavours were therefore directed to convince the bhumias that the Company's troops appeared in Kathiawar as the allies of the Gaikwad, and that their object was to promote an ultimate arrangement of the country, under the Company's mediation, having in view the advantage of the Gaikwad State and the permanent interests of the bhumias themselves.

195. Vithoba Diwanji, the officer commanding the Gaikwad troops in Kathiawar, is a man of ability. He completely comprehended the intentions of the Government, and fully appreciating the mode to be adopted in effecting these objects, he entered with ardour and cordiality into all the details necessary for their execution.

196. As our motives began to be developed, the confidence of the bhumias revived, and the disinterested conduct of the Company's Government at Kandorna incontestably proved that they were not actuated by interest or ambition.

197. Under this view of the conduct of the Company's Government it was natural for the weaker bhumias to regard it as a Power capable of gratifying all their expectations.

198. In no part of the world does there exist a greater degree of tenacity in respect to personal rights and property than in Kathiawar, and the claims of a party are transmitted through succeeding generations.

199. By the indefinite redress of injuries in Kathiawar, where power has ever been equivalent with right, some respectable Principalities would be reduced to a single village, and some wholly annihilated, and the state of society not in the least improved by the transfer.

13. The Bhavnagar Raja's pursuits are so much of a mercantile nature that greater punctuality in his payment may be expected from a sense of his own interest than from any terror of a Bhat's influence.

14. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the Bhat's obligations may be cancelled, and the Bhavnagar Raja permitted to execute in his own name a bond for 10 years, which it will be proper to address to the Hon'ble Company, instead of to the Gaikwad.

1808 *Baroda, 15th May, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 245)*

*Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.*¹

Walker's 30. It was during the progress of the detachment through part of
mulukgiri Halar, when I arrived at the village of Onaypur, that I had an opportunity of ascertaining the horrid fact of two patels of that village having been burnt alive by the Junagarh troops in the ruins of that place, only three months before. This was not the result of accident, but the deliberate act of men to enforce the payment of their demands.

40. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will therefore discover a cause of gratification in the reflection that these enormities have been suppressed by the late arrangements in that country, which promise to open to the view of the distressed inhabitants that prospect of quiet and abundance incident to public peace, tranquillity and the natural fertility of the country.

46. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to understand the universal satisfaction with which the orderly progress of the Hon'ble the Company's troops was contemplated.

47. It is but justice to mention that the regularity of the English troops was successfully imitated by those of the Gaikwad under the instructions and example of the Gaikwad commander, Vithalrao Diwanji. It is also pleasing to notice the cordial manner in which the duty was performed by the united detachments, and that during the service no instance of any capital excess came to my knowledge.

185. When the Hon'ble Company's troops proceeded into Kathiawar, it was necessary to keep the subject of all the preceding remarks in view; for it was evident that our object was liable to be misunderstood, that the hopes of some would be raised, the alarms of others excited, and the suspicions of all on the alert.

186. That so respectable a detachment of the Hon'ble Company's troops should ever enter into the country, without some object of ambition, conquest or emolument, was a case but little in contemplation of the Chieftains of Kathiawar.

187. The circular addresses to the Chieftains were hardly believed to be sincere, and some extraordinary and curious communications were the result of the advance of the troops, and discovered the sentiments of the country.

1. See *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp 268-296. This letter of 267 paragraphs contains a full review of Alexander Walker's proceedings in Kathiawar together with other miscellaneous information.

188. It was most natural to suppose that our object was a mulukgiri circuit upon our own account, and I accordingly received some proposals extolling the acquaintance of the parties with the acts of exaction and the bravery of their troops, which would be exerted, without exposing those of the Company, for a participation in the spoils.

189. The Malia Raja wished to turn the command of a passage over the Rann to account, and preposed a joint plundering excursion into Vaghur, Cutch and Sind.

190. It is needless to say these proposals met with the treatment they deserved, but they are curious exhibitions of the public sentiments.

191. Others again conceived our object was to supplant the rights of the Gaikwad Government, and these were prepared to offer the most lavish assurances of dependance on the Company, and exhibited some attempts to neglect the Gaikwad.

192. Some insidious attempts also were even made to raise our suspicions of the fidelity of the Gaikwad Government.

193. It was necessary to be prepared against these attempts and discourage them on their first appearance. Their intention was insidious, and would have been productive of very serious consequences that could flow from disunion of conduct and want of cordiality in the pursuit of an object of joint interest.

194. My endeavours were therefore directed to convince the bhumias that the Company's troops appeared in Kathiawar as the allies of the Gaikwad, and that their object was to promote an ultimate arrangement of the country, under the Company's mediation, having in view the advantage of the Gaikwad State and the permanent interests of the bhumias' themselves.

195. Vithoba Diwanji, the officer commanding the Gaikwad troops in Kathiawar, is a man of ability. He completely comprehended the intentions of the Government, and fully appreciating the mode to be adopted in effecting these objects, he entered with ardour and cordiality into all the details necessary for their execution.

196. As our motives began to be developed, the confidence of the bhumias revived, and the disinterested conduct of the Company's Government at Kandorna incontestably proved that they were not actuated by interest or ambition.

197. Under this view of the conduct of the Company's Government it was natural for the weaker bhumias to regard it as a Power capable of gratifying all their expectations.

198. In no part of the world does there exist a greater degree of tenacity in respect to personal rights and property than in Kathiawar, and the claims of a party are transmitted through succeeding generations.

199. By the indefinite redress of injuries in Kathiawar, where power has ever been equivalent with right, some respectable Principalities would be reduced to a single village, and some wholly annihilated, and the state of society not in the least improved by the transfer.

200. It was impossible to encourage the chimerical or excessive expectations of the bhumias. The utmost that could be done in general was to provide for their security in future and extend to them protection in time to come.

201. While however it was necessary that this general rule should be the guide of our conduct, every practicable opportunity was embraced of relieving distress and extending protection, where it could be done, with convenience, advantage and success. Several bharwuttias were in consequence reconciled to their families, and restored to their homes, and many oppressive acts restrained and prevented.

202. The oppressions, that some of the inferior bhayads receive from their elder brethren or more powerful neighbours, certainly render them objects of pity and compassion.

203. The division of property among the sons is a fruitful source of discord and family dissension; and a very few generations, where polygamy is practised, are sufficient to produce a number of co-proprietors of one village or estate, whose individual shares are insufficient for subsistence. The favourable opportunity is not lost by the nearest or the most powerful Chieftain. The bharwuttias, or discontented brethren, and the predatory Kathis are easily excited to depredations, against a village, the intestine disorders of which deprive it of the means of defence.

204. These depredations are connived at, and encouraged by, the neighbouring Chief. The village in consequence either becomes waste, or throws itself under his protection for a maintenance and personal security. A thana is next introduced into the village, and the establishment of the Chieftain's authority is soon followed by a complete ejection of its original proprietors, who in consequence become bharwuttias and discontented incendiaries.

205. From this description of the practices of one party, with the habits and dispositions of the other, the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will perceive that there was some difficulty to be expected in reconciling the hopes, expectations and wishes of the bhumias with the interests of the Gaikwad Government and to effect a permanent adjustment of the revenue of this State, perplexed as it was with so many subsidiary relations and arrangements.

206. There was also some difficulty in assuming a just standard for this revenue, which had hitherto been so fluctuating and undetermined.

207. It was evident that the Gaikwad Government had a just right to expect that our interference was not to diminish their revenue. On the contrary, under the intimate knowledge, which the Hon'ble Company's Government possessed of their necessities, they were more inclined to hope for an increase under the influence of the Company's power.

208. The bhumias on the other hand were also induced to hope that the Company would protect them from excessive exaction and, in

fixing the permanent tribute of the country, would determine it by the standard of their ability to defray it with punctuality.

209. The most equitable mode of procedure seemed to consist in preserving the bhumias from further exactions in future, and to moderate the demands of Government upon such of the Chieftains as might appear to be sufferers from over-exactions or defalcation of their recourees.

210. On this part of this subject therefore it only remains briefly to advert to the operation of this principle in the recent adjustment.

211. The underwritten is an abstract¹ of the revenue for 1863-64, A. D. 1806-7-8, and of the perpetual assessment, which may be useful in understanding the subsequent remarks.

212.	1863 (1806-7)			1864 (1807-8)			Perpetual		
Jhalawar ...	2,97,741	0	0	2,67,433	0	0	2,67,992	2	0
Macchu Kantha ...	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	60,000	0	0
Gohelwar ...	1,23,043	0	0	1,10,999	0	0	1,10,582	0	0
Burrada [Por- bandar] ...	30,257	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,002	0	0
Sorath ...	1,19,371	0	0	1,08,209	0	0	1,08,209	0	0
Kathiawar ...	1,10,910	0	0	71,747	0	0	1,03,013	0	0
Halar ...	3,35,513	0	0	2,94,052	2	0	3,00,078	0	0
Total Rs...	10,66,835	0	0	9,32,442	2	0	9,79,882	2	0

212. Accordingly to the schedule which I had the honour to enclose in my letter of the 22nd of October, 1802, and the 22nd March, 1803, the revenues derivable from Kathiawar are stated at 9,47,540-0-0, being the amount of Shivram's collections for the year 1854 or A. D. 1797-8.

213. The amount stated for the years 1863 and 64 respectively are Rs. 10,66,835-0-0 and 9,32,442-2-0, the permanent revenue being 9,79,882-2-0. It must also be observed that this amount includes the utmost revenues of these talukas, which under their present distressed condition have been settled with for a revenue increasing with the gradual progress of cultivation.

214. This naturally occasions the aggregate of the permanent revenue to appear of a larger amount than that which was levied for the year 1864, A. D. 1807-8.

215. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will also observe that the revenues of 1864, A. D. 1807-8, which were realised during the recent expedition and under our mediation, fall short of these of 1863, A. D. 1806-7 by the sum of Rs. 1,34,392-2-0.

1. The numbers of the abstract in the next paragraph 212 differ in several instances from the numbers in Alexander Walker's separate reports.

Thus:	1863	...	Rs.	10,66,835	0	0
	1864	...	„	9,32,442	2	0
				<hr/>		
			Rs.	1,34,392	2	0

216. From a slight inspection of the schedule of the revenue settlements forming the enclosures to my separate reports it will be observed that the cause of this difference arises from a small reduction having been granted to almost every talukadar.

217. For this there were many reason. The collections for 1863 had much exceeded even the heavy amount to which Shivram had raised the rental of the country.

218. This excess had been occasioned by the zeal of Vithobarao Diwanji, a young man, whom Babaji had left in charge of his office in Kathiawar during his absence at Baroda. With the natural emulation to prove himself worthy of the trust, he immediately adopted the principle of all his predecessors and considered the increased amount of his collections the surest pledge of his ability and activity.

219. The bhumias had submitted to these exactions with reluctance, and this rate had not been sufficiently long established as a precedent to induce the people voluntarily to pay the same amount under the perpetual settlement.

220. Nor could the Gaikwad Government have expected to have realised that revenue in successive years without recourse to coercion, and it was therefore not to be expected that a permanent engagement for that amount would be voluntarily executed.

221. The principal source of Babaji's progressive increase arose from the article of kharaj, and some of the items under this head appeared objectionable.

222. The Gaikwad commander was also sensible that punctuality in the payment of the permanent revenue depended in a great measure on its being fixed at a rate avowedly within the ability of the Chieftains, and that there was considerable policy in annihilating every pretence or excuse which might arise from the plea of over-exactions or assessment.

223. Some pains therefore were taken in ascertaining the ability of the parties; and it was endeavoured that they should be settled as much as possible to the interests of the bhumias, without materially trenching upon the just dues of the Gaikwad.

224. The abatements therefore that were made, were principally, if not wholly, from the kharaj; and the bhumias were gratified by seeing one of the most oppressive sources of exaction considerably ameliorated, and its future amount determined under the mediation of the Company's Government.

1808 *Baroda, 1st June, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. No. 236)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Porbandar I deem it proper to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the
affairs Governor-in-Council, a brief detail of circumstances which have

occurred at Porbandar prefatory to the proposals (which are contained in the sequel) that the Rana of that place has made to the Company's Government.

The infirmities and ill health of Rana Sultanji, the Raja of Porbandar, had for a long time exhibited the weakness of the ruling authority, and caused his eldest son, Kumar Haloji, to assume the government, assisted by his karbaris, two brothers called Kurson and Korakhawas.

A younger brother however of Kumar Haloji, by name Adabhai, being desirous of a share in the government of his father's territories, had succeeded in establishing his authority in the room of Haloji and expelling the two Khawases.

This state of family dissension by leaving the influence of the troops uncontrolled had been productive of some disorder, which the presence of Vithalrao Diwanji has been directed to compose, and which, I have no doubt, will be easily accomplished under his discretion and firmness.

In consequence of these events both Rana Sultanji and Kumar Haloji had expressed through different channels their desire to place themselves under the protection of the Company's Government, and I deem it my duty to submit these proposals to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council's consideration.

The advantage of the local situation of Porbandar, its vicinity and ready communication with Cutch and Sind, the extension of the Hon'ble the Company's commercial views in that quarter, the establishment of a permanent interest in Halar, and an effectual control from that station over the piratical States are all points, the obvious nature of which renders their detail unnecessary.

I merely mention them at present for such further notice as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may deem the proposals to merit.

No. 1. Translated extract of a letter from Sunderji Sivji to Major Walker dated at Tankara, 20th May, 1808.

When I was at Junagarh, the Khawas Kora of Porbandar, came to me, and spoke on the subject of Kumar Haloji, which I have noted down and transmit in the enclosed paper. May I be favoured with an answer on this subject? *Interview*

No. 2. Translated extract of a letter from Sunderji Sivji to Major Walker, dated at Tankarabandar, 23rd May, 1808.

On the subject of the Porbandar affairs I have to acquaint you that Sultanji, Haloji and his son Prathiraji were confined by Adabhai, and I had the honour to detail the whole of this business to you in my letter of the 20th May, 1808. *Porbandar affairs*

No. 3. Translate of a minute of conversation with Kora Khawas, agent of Haloji, received in Sunderji's letter of the 20th May.

Kora Khawas states that Adabhai has seized and confined the persons of Sultanji, Haloji and his son, Prathiraji; and Adabhai has

been assisted in this business by Dadabhoy, Nathu and an Arab jamadar. If Haloji is restored to his rights, one fourth of the profits of the bandar and a gate of the fort shall be given to the Company. If the sarkar required ready money to execute this, let the sarkar write to Sunderji, and we are ready to come to an agreement.

No. 4. Translate of a letter from Kumar Haloji of Porbandar to Major Walker, dated 10th March, 1808.

Request I have sent Damaji Vallabhdas to you. I beg you to consider as truth whatever he shall say to you verbally. I do agree to whatever Damaji may settle with you in regard to assistance and a settlement for me. You have protected us heretofore; and, if you will extend your further countenance, our Government will be preserved.

No. 5. Translate of a paper delivered by Damaji Vallabhdas.

Offer Damaji Vallabhdas, wakil on the part of the Chief of Porbandar, does offer to the Company's Government a quarter share of the bandar. The Company on the other hand will give aid and remove the cause of our present unjust oppressions, so providing that the Government shall continue to us, without difficulty or hindrance.

1808 *Fort William, 4th July, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 243)*
Letter from the Supreme Government.

Calcutta's approval We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter transmitting a copy of a dispatch from Major Walker concerning a proposition made by the Chief of Porbandar for placing that port under the protection of the British Government on term specified in Major Walker's letter. The information contained in your dispatch has satisfied us of the great advantage to be derived from the possession, even in the limited degree proposed, of a port so conveniently situated as Porbandar.

In the present state of our information it is impracticable to determine finally on the expediency of accepting the proposals of the lawful ruler of Porbandar, and that determination must rest upon several considerations, which cannot yet be duly appreciated. We shall be happy to receive the further information, which you have very properly required from Major Walker. We have no hesitation however in expressing our opinion of the expediency of the measure generally, and we shall be happy to find this opinion confirmed by the details which we may shortly expect to receive.

One principal consideration, which would operate in forming your resolution, would be the degree of facility which would attend the accomplishment of the plan. We should not think it advisable to engage in a protracted or troublesome contest with the persons in possession of the usurped authority of Porbandar; but, if the restitution of the legitimate Government and the consequent establishment of that portion of power and influence, which the terms of the proposition offer to us, can be attained by a degree of exertion not disproportioned to the value of the object, we have no doubt of the propriety and expediency of the undertaking it. We approve of your suggestion to Major Walker

respecting the probable produce of the proportion of the customs to be assigned to Government in comparison with the necessary disbursements, but we shall be inclined to incur some pecuniary sacrifice rather than lose the advantages of the arrangement, if it shall be found that that is the only difficulty opposed to its accomplishment.

Adverting to these considerations, we are of opinion that, if it shall be found on the receipt of further intelligence from Major Walker that the obstacles to obtaining possession of the place and re-establishing the legitimate authority were to be easily overcome, and that the advantages of the plan prove to be such as the general view we now take of it appear to promise, it will be advisable to accept the proposals of Haloji and his father and to proceed to carry the engagement into effect without delay.

We request therefore that you will consider yourself to be authorised in the event supposed to instruct Major Walker to enter on the negotiation and to conclude an agreement with the Chief of Porbandar on the proposed terms. If in the course of the negotiation Major Walker should find it practicable to improve the advantages to be derived by the Company from the proposed plan, he will of course avail himself of such a contingency. All the details of the arrangement will be determined by your direction with reference to the general principles stated in this dispatch.

It only remains to state that it would be desirable, if possible, that the engagement should be so framed as to leave it in the option of the Company hereafter to withdraw from the port, if it should be deemed expedient. In fact the avowed object of our interference being to expel the usurpers and to re-establish and secure the authority of the lawful Chief, that object being attained, the obligation of the British Government to maintain its troops at Porbandar may justly be considered to be at an end; but it will be necessary to take care that the stipulations to this effect shall not be liable to be construed so as to give a right to the local Government to require us to withdraw our troops at an unreasonable time.

We repose a full reliance on the approved address and ability of Major Walker to bring the whole arrangement to a satisfactory conclusion.

Baroda, 11th July, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 240)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1808

With reference to my letter of the 30th April last, reporting on the transfer of the revenue of Bhavnagar, I beg to submit to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the accompanying translated extract of letters from the Chieftain of that place to his agent at Baroda. It may be proper to repeat that the engagements and security from this Chieftain were executed in the name of the Gaikwad. The subsequent transfer to the Company renders it desirable that the engagements should be remade in their name; and by making the Bhavnagar Raja personally responsible we more directly ensure by the Hon'ble Company's influence the punctual discharge of his revenue.

No. 1. Translated extract of a letter from Rawal Vakhatsing and Kumar Verjising to Dajiba, dated 7th April, 1808.

Request I have paid the third kist amounting to Rupees 24,833-1-0 to Malharrao Hari, whose receipt for the sum is now enclosed to you. I have taken from him my two letters.

Oomaji Barut conducts himself in a very unbecoming manner; and as I shall always regularly pay the amount of my tribute according to justice without trouble in like manner to others, I do not see the necessity of having any Bhat to interfere in this concern.

No. 2. Translate of a letter from Rawal Vakhatsing and Verjising to Dajiba, dated 11th April, 1808.

Request I have your express letter. I have sent you by express the amount of the 3rd kist which will have arrived.

You will have understood my wishes respecting Oomaji Barut; and by any means I beg you will remove this man, as he is daily making disturbance. Now he demands 10 Rupees per day, saying he will not receive 5. Therefore remove this Oomaji, and place in his room Nathu.

Remark in the Diary.

Approval July, 23, 1808: In acknowledging the two preceding letters, the Resident is to be advised that Government concur in his recommendation that a sanad be issued in the name of the Hon'ble Company for the desai dustur of (250) two hundred and fifty Rupees per annum, as chargeable on the Bhavnagar ceded tribute of Rupees 74,500, and the Resident is authorised to issue such a sanad accordingly, forwarding a copy thereof and an attested translation to the Presidency.

Remark in the Diary

Approval July, 23, 1808: The Board do moreover acquiesce in the further suggestion of the Resident to relieve the Chieftain of Bhavnagar from the security of a bhat; and in the reliance placed in his future punctuality in the regular payment to the Hon'ble Company of his annual tribute, as transferred from the Gaikwad State to our Hon'ble Employers, to permit the said Chieftain to execute in his own name a bond for ten years to the Hon'ble Company's Government with a clause rendering the same renewable as intended to operate in perpetuity between the parties.

The Resident is to be instructed to prepare and cause to be executed the sanad in question and to forward the original, as executed by the Bhavnagar Chieftain and his son, to the Presidency with a translation, the Resident signing for their satisfaction a counterpart which he is to deliver to them.

1808 *Bombay, 3rd August, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 243)*

Francis Warden to Major Alexander Walker.

Inquiry ordered I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to transmit for your information and guidance, a copy of a dispatch from the Supreme Government, dated the 4th of last month on the subject of your communication of the 1st of June.

It is desirable that you ascertain in the course of your further negotiations whether the proportion of the customs of the port of Porbandar, which it is proposed to make over to us, be likely to prove equal to the charges that must be incurred by our protection, such as would probably require the establishment of a battalion of sepoys and that of a civil servant as resident. Unless funds can be secured to cover these requisite disbursements, it would not probably be eligible to expose the Company to any extra expense on this occasion.

Baroda, 11th September, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 246)

1808

Alexander Walker to Bombay.

1. I have now the honour to report on the subject of the Chief *Porbandar* Secretary's letter of the 3rd August last, enclosing a copy of a letter *affairs* from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council with their sentiments on the proposals from the Chief of Porbandar.

2. Since my letter however of the 1st June last, affairs at that place have taken a turn very favourable for the interests of the lawful ruler; Vithalrao Diwanji, the officer commanding the Gaikwad troops in that quarter, having with considerable dexterity and management effected the restitution of the legal authority in Porbandar to the exclusion of those who had usurped it, and also managed by negotiation to induce another turbulent body of Sindhi mercenaries to relinquish possession of the forts of Khirasra and Navi.

3. The necessity therefore, under which the Chief of Porbandar solicited our protection, does not exist to the same extent; but it may still be considered by the ruling family at Porbandar a desirable object to secure their present possessions under the guardianship of the Hon'ble Company; and the realisation of the wishes of the Supreme Government, as expressed in the dispatch now replied to, shall continue a constant object of my attention.

4. With this view, having a perfect confidence in the zealous attention of Vithalrao Diwanji, I have disclosed the subject to him; and in the interval of receiving his answer to my reference I have the honour to submit a memorandum of the collections of the customs of Porbandar and Navibandar, which, I believe, will be found pretty near the truth.

5. From this memorandum it will be observed that the complete collection of both places would be wholly insufficient to cover the expenses of a civil establishment and a battalion.

6. This however is an establishment considerably exceeding any which, I considered, would be necessary for this small port, in the event of the proposal of its Chieftain being accepted.

7. A couple of companies of sepoys with an intelligent officer and a native establishment, I conceived, would be sufficient to secure and promote all the objects of the Hon'ble Company. However these inferior details can be easily arranged in the event of the Hon'ble Company's influence being established at that port, but the probability of which under present circumstances is much diminished.

8. By the establishment of an agency in Porbandar, to the extent above proposed, it would afford a sufficient support to the ruling authority to maintain its power. The Hon'ble Company's influence will be established in that part of the country in a degree sufficient for every commercial or political purpose; while it will with considerable effect overawe and control the turbulent propensities of those petty Chieftains, whose dissensions and weaknesses perpetuate disorder and piracy.

No. 1. Memorandum of customs collected in Porbandar.

Imports and exports by sea are called karn	
mandavi	Koris 1,50,000
Imports and exports of land are called mettii	
mandavi	65,000
	<hr/>
	Koris 2,15,000

The above amount of rent of this year and every year will produce 1,000 or 2,000 more or less.

A kori may be reckoned at 3 per rupee, which will give an annual collection of about 70,000 Rupees, more or less.

No. 2. Memorandum of customs collected in Navibandar.

Imports and exports by sea and land about Koris 45,000 or Rs. 15,000.

1808 *Baroda, 13th November, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 252)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Bhavnagar I have the honour to report the execution of the instructions of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, conveyed in your letter of the 23rd July last.

The accompanying paper is the original deed of the Bhavnagar Raja and his son Vakhatsing, binding themselves, their heirs, and successors to make good annually to the Hon'ble Company the sum of Rupees 74,500, the amount of their demands upon this Chieftain ceded by the Gaikwad Government. This engagement is accompanied by a translate and, it will be observed, is renewable at the expiration of 10 years from the year 1865 (1807-8) inclusive.

N. B. For a detailed account of the settlement see *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 311-315.

1808 *Baroda, 28th December, 1808 (1809, P. D. 150-160A)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Settlement in view I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with its enclosures from the Supreme Government, authorising the introduction of the Honble Company's authority into Porbandar as suggested by me, should the result of my proceedings in respect to this place prove successful.

I request you would have goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the realisation of the Hon'ble Company's views at Porbandar is still an object of sedulous attention; and the person, through whose medium the proposals of the Rana were originally received, is still employed in endeavouring to obtain this point; although the previous adjustment of affairs of Porbandar has much lessened the practicability of obtaining a settlement at the port.

Baroda, 7th December, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 255)

1808

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I have the honour to request you would have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that all the rights either of the Positra or the Gaikwad over the Raja of Bhavnagar are now concentrated in the Hon'ble Company, in virtue of the treaty of Bassein, and of the recent cession of the Gaikwad mulukgiri demands on that Chieftain. *Bhavnagar rights*

It may therefore only be necessary to observe that the tribute of Rs. 74,500 does not include any part of the Gaikwad's former claims on Bhavnagar that are divisible with the Peshwa, the expression adverted to in the bond being introduced merely to protect the Bhavnagar Chieftain from any eventual irregular demands, which the Peshwa's army from Ahmadabad might in any future circuit be tempted to exact to the consequent detriment of that tribute which the Company's Government now derives from the Bhavnagar talukas.

Section E: TREATIES WITH PIRATICAL STATES

Such was the success of the Kathiawar Expedition that Alexander Walker was in a position to tackle two other important problems:

The cruel practice of infanticide,

The lawless custom of piracy.

The documents referring to infanticide in Kathiawar are published in *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX New Series, Part II.

As regards Walker's measures, if not to suppress, at least to check piracy in Okhamandal, a mere outline of the measures concerted by him is here given, sufficient to enable the reader to form a fairly correct idea of what was achieved, and to awaken the interest of research students to make an exhaustive inquiry into this strange aspect of Kathiawar activities.

DOCUMENTS

Camp at Kandorna, 12th December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 218)

1807

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

3. I have endeavoured to avail myself of such circumstances, as *Piratical* occurred in the course of this service, for opening an intercourse with *States*

the principal of those predatory Chiefs; and using that influence, which the presence of the Hon'ble Company's forces in the country might be supposed to produce, for establishing some system capable of restraining their depredations.

6. Conceiving that this approach of the Company's and of the Gaikwad's forces might influence the policy and sentiments of the piratical Chiefs of Beyt and Dwarka, I caused the enclosed copy of articles to be transmitted to those Chiefs respectively.

Copy of the proposed articles of agreement.

Proposed agreement Be it known to all that, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Hon'ble Company [I.....], do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors to observe the following articles of agreement concluded by on my part and by Major Walker on the part of the Hon'ble Company:

Article 1: Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel or trade by sea, the does in like manner for himself, his heirs and successors engage not to permit, instigate or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person being under his authority or subject to his control; nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy, receive protection or assistance in his ports. The does also bind himself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress and renounce all claim to wrecks, to which an owner, capable of proving his rights, may appeal.

Article 2: The Hon'ble Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into my ports for the purposes of carrying on free trade and commerce; and the merchants and traders, who are subject to my authority, shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the harbours of the Hon'ble Company.

Article 3: As the.... is consecrated to the worship and adoration of the Supreme Being, the Hon'ble Company will be always disposed to afford for these holy purposes every suitable encouragement and protection.

Article 4: It is further agreed on the part of that to prevent all future causes of dispute or of misunderstanding the Hon'ble Company may appoint an agent to reside at ... and from time to time cause one of their (Company's sarkar) vessels to visit the port and make such inspection as may be necessary to ascertain that all those articles are observed inviolably.

1807 *Camp at Kandorna, 12th December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 218)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Sylph and Wasp I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th ultimo, advising me that the Superintendent of Marine had been directed to dispatch to Porbandar the *Sylph* under Lieut. Maxfield with instructions to place himself under my orders on my present circuit through this country.

I now transmit for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a copy of a letter from Lt. Maxfield, reporting his arrival at Porbandar on the 28th, and of my reply under date the 30th ultimo, instructing him to receive on board the *Sylph* Sunderji Sivji, a confidential agent, whom I have deputed to the piratical Chiefs of Okhamandal. I have also the honour to enclose Lt. Maxfield's acknowledgment of that communication and my subsequent reply.

I embrace this opportunity to forward for the information of Government a copy of a letter from Lt. Pruett commanding the *Wasp*, reporting the arrival of that vessel at Porbandar, and of my reply to him under date the 10th instant.

No. 1. Letter from Lieutenant Maxfield, on board the Sylph at Porbandar, to Alexander Walker, dated 28th November.

I have the honour to report the arrival of the Hon'ble Company's *Arrival* schooner *Sylph* in Porbandar Roads and to forward the enclosed letter to your address.

The *Sylph* left Bombay on the 16th instant and, having had contrary winds to contend with, had made a tedious and long passage anchoring at this place only at 10 A. M. of this day, nothing worthy of notice having occurred during our passage. I am directed by the Superintendent of Marine to place myself under your orders, which I am waiting for.

No. 2. Letter from H. T. Money, Superintendent of Marine, to Alexander Walker, forwarded by Lt. Maxfield.

I have the pleasure of acquainting you that, in consequence of the *Sylph* orders of the Hon'ble the Governor, I have this day dispatched to Porbandar the Hon'ble Company's schooner *Sylph* under the command of Lt. Maxfield, who has been instructed on his arrival there to forward without loss of time this letter to you and there to wait your orders for his future proceedings.

No. 3. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Maxfield, dated Kandorna, 30th November.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated *Sunderji's* the 28th instant, enclosing the letter to my address, and reporting the *mission* arrival of the *Sylph* schooner in Porbandar Roads.

This letter will be delivered to you by Sunderji Sivji, a person of respectability, who is entrusted with the settlement of several arrangements of considerable importance. In the prosecution of the objects, confided to him, it will be necessary for him to visit the ports of Gomti, Beyt, Aramda and Mandvi.

I have therefore to request that you will have the goodness to proceed to these places in the manner he may judge most expedient, and to such others as future circumstances may [*incline*] him to think it necessary for the more effectual attainment of the objects of his mission. When Sunderji will report to you the completion of his mission, I beg you convey him again to Porbandar.

I will feel obliged by you paying every attention in your power to the wishes and accommodation of Sunderji.

No. 4. Letter from Lieutenant Maxfield to Alexander Walker, dated Porbandar, 2nd December.

Orders obeyed I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, delivered to me by Sunderji Sivji, and to inform you that the *Sylph* is now on her way to Mandvi, which port Sunderji has intimated a wish to proceed to, first.

In pursuance of your wishes I have afforded Sunderji every accommodation in my power, and no co-operation whatever shall be wanting on my part, that may be in the least conducive to the completion of the objects he has in view.

I should have paid my respects to you in person at Kandorna, but was prevented by indisposition, but hope on my return to Porbandar to do myself that honour. I shall endeavour to furnish you with plans of the ports we may visit, should the circumstances admit of my making the necessary observations.

No. 5. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Maxfield, dated Kandorna, 8th December.

Pleased I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, intimating the arrival of Sunderji Sivji, and that you were proceeding according to his wish to Mandvi.

Your intention of furnishing me with plans of such ports as you may visit, is particularly acceptable and will be highly conducive to the good of the public service. It gives me much pleasure therefore, if circumstances are favourable to the attainment of this object.

On your return to Porbandar, should the distance of the detachment prove no obstacle, and your health admit of it, I shall feel particular pleasure from your visiting camp and from affording you such assistance in regard to conveyance on the road as you may require.

No. 6. Letter from Lt. Pruett to Alexander Walker, dated Porbandar.

Arrival I have the honour to inform you of my arrival in the Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Wasp* at this port, which we left on the evening of the 4th... On the 7th in the evening I anchored off Jafarabad... The Hon'ble Governor requests me to put in this place [Porbandar].... and [to] remain at this place till I have the pleasure of your further orders.

No. 7. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Pruett, dated Kandorna, 10th December.

Orders I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated December (without the day of the month) from Porbandar Roads, informing me of your arrival there with the *Wasp* cruiser.

Some days ago Lt. Maxfield sailed with a confidential agent from Porbandar to Beyt and Dwarka, the return of whom I daily expect.

The agents also of the Chiefs of those places are with me here in camp for the purpose of making arrangements to renounce for the future their piratical habits.

It will be necessary therefore that the *Wasp* should remain at Porbandar for the present, and I shall embrace the earliest opportunity of apprising you of any operations which may be eventually required in support of these measures.

Porbandar Roads, 18th December, 1807 (1806, S. & P. D. 220) 1807
Lieutenant Pruett to Alexander Walker.

I have the pleasure of informing you of the arrival of the *Sylph* in the Roads at 3 P. M. this day. Lieutenant Maxfield will of course give you every information of his proceedings to the northward.

On board the Sylph, off Porbandar, 18th December, 1807 (1808 S. & 1807 P. D. 220)

Lt. Maxfield to Alexander Walker.

I have the honour to report the return of the Hon'ble Company's *Sylph* cruiser *Sylph* to Porbandar Roads with Sunderji Sivji, he having reported to me the completion of his mission in the Gulf of Cutch.

The *Sylph* left Cutch Roads at 8 A.M. on the 8th instant, and anchored in Beyt harbour on the 9th at 8 A.M., which place we left at 11 A.M. on the 17th, and anchored here at 3 P.M. of this day.

I have made a cursory survey of Beyt, Positra and Aramda harbours, which, when copied fair, I shall present you with my remarks thereon; and should they prove useful, I shall feel myself amply gratified in having been in the least instrumental in promoting an object which every officer must have in view. I hope to finish a fair copy of the chart in the course of to-day, in which case I shall avail myself of the opportunity of waiting on you to-morrow.

Camp at Kandorna, 22nd December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 220) 1807
Alexander Walker to Lt. Maxfield.

In acknowledging your letter of the 18th instant I beg to repeat my *Pleased* gratification from your zeal and attention in taking such sketches and surveys as the opportunity of your late cruise afforded, and I shall be very much obliged to you for the copies you have had the kindness to promise as also of any other which you may be able to accomplish during your continuance on this coast.

As it is necessary that the vessels should proceed together to *Orders* Positra, I have addressed a letter to Lieutenant Pruett as senior officer, detailing the objects of the service, and I beg to refer you to that communication. It is intended, you will observe, that the *Sylph* should return to Porbandar to attend the further operations of this detachment; and I request to have the pleasure of hearing from you and of receiving a report of your proceedings when you arrive at Porbandar.

1807 *Camp at Kandorna, 22nd December, 1807 (1808, S. & P. D. 220)*
Alexander Walker to Lt. Thomas.

Orders You will be pleased to embark with 2 companies of the 2nd Regiment from Porbandar on board the Hon'ble Company's armed vessels, *Wasp* and *Sylph*. The men will be divided between the two vessels as may appear to you and the naval officer to be most convenient for their accommodation.

Sunderji's mission The object of your detachment and of this armament is to give countenance and weight to the mission of Sunderji Sivji, who is proceeding with the embarkation. You will be pleased to afford Sunderji every assistance and support in your power by making the best display of the force under your command, and by making such demonstrations as may appear most likely to impress the pirates of Positra with apprehension, which is the object of the equipment; but you are on no account to engage in hostilities, and will avoid every result of this nature.

Further orders When Sunderji has signified his mission to have terminated, Lieutenant Pruett is instructed to proceed to the port of Jakhu, either with his own vessel singly or both, if he judges this necessary, and endeavour to reclaim some property belonging to the Company's subjects, which has been seized by the pirates of that place.

When Lieutenant Pruett has executed this service, the *Sylph* will sail for Bombay, and your detachment will take this opportunity of proceeding to the Presidency.

As the *Sylph* must return to Porbandar, and the period of her detention on this coast may be prolonged, it is desirable in the separation of vessels that the whole of your detachment should be embarked on the *Wasp*, and I trust that she may be found capable of accommodating that number of men for a short voyage. Should this however prove impracticable, a small party may find accommodation in the *Sylph*; but, as they will have no opportunity of rejoining this detachment, they must remain on board the *Sylph* and be conveyed on that vessel to Bombay when circumstances permit her to be dispatched for that destination.

I request you will be so good as to report to me fully every proceeding and transaction as frequently as possible. As the men were mustered and paid up to the end of this month, they must provide themselves with provisions; and your utmost attention will be exerted to provide them with the requisite comforts and necessities.

1807 *Camp at Kandorna Ranaka, 23rd December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 220)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Piratical States I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the result of Sunderji Sivji's mission to the piratical States of Okha, which formed the subject of my letter under the 12th instant.

No. 1. Sunderji's minutes, dated Camp at Kandorna Ranaka, 23rd December, 1807.

1. Sunderji, having embarked at Porbandar, proceeded first to *At Beyt and Mandvi*, where he delivered a letter, which was merely complimentary, to the address of Hansraj, who sent with him to Beyt Moorji Dada, a man of respectability, and 50 men in two vessels. *Dwarka*

2. When Sunderji arrived at Beyt, he had an interview with Sadaram, the adhikari or superintending manager, and informed that person that he had brought a draft of arrangements relative to the restraining the Beyt piracies, and was commissioned to require his concurrence thereto.

3. Sadaram replied that he had no other source of revenue, but that he nevertheless had at the desire of the English Government given up piracy for the two last years; and that he was now ready formally to renounce it forever. He expressed however great doubts of Manek Mulu of Dwarka.

4. Sadaram dispatched a person to invite Manek Mulu to Beyt, and he came there four days afterwards.

Sunderji embraced the earliest opportunity of explaining the *Proposals* object of his deputation to the Dwarka Chief. Manek Mulu replied that he was inclined to accede to the proposition of abandoning piracy, although he was thereby relinquishing one of the principal sources of his support; but he required that he might be permitted to continue to grant his cowl to all those who were willing to take it, English subjects excepted. On Sunderji's making known to him that the sarkar would not allow this, he did not further insist on it.

5. Manek Mulu however stated objections to that article which provides that a vessel is to be permitted to make periodical inspections, and that an agent or the part of the Hon'ble Company is to be allowed to reside at Dwarka.

6. In regard to the vessel, Sunderji soon allayed his fears by informing him that no improper advantage would be taken of this stipulation, and that the necessary inspections would at no time require the landing of more than eight or ten persons.

7. After much persuasion Manek Mulu agreed to receive an agent also, but he expressed a strong wish that Sunderji or some one of his caste should be appointed to that situation.

8. Sadaram also wished Sunderji or some one of his caste to be appointed to Beyt, and gave various reasons, principally connected with the holiness of the place, which urged him to desire this. In order therefore to quiet their fears in this respect, Sunderji was to insert in the agreement that he or some one of his caste should be the resident agent.

9. Sunderji then received formal agreements renouncing piracy *Agreement* from Beyt, Aramda and Dwarka.

10. Owing to the interest and close connection, which subsist between Beyt and Aramda, Sunderji was induced to require that the agreement for those places should be drawn up on the same paper, which was agreed to by Sadaram, adhikari, and the Chief of Aramda. The signature therefore of the Aramda Chief is prefixed, and that of Sadaram is affixed to this document; the latter person also has sealed it with the seal of Babaji, the late Chief of Beyt, in whose name the administration of affairs is carried on.

11. Sunderji also obtained from them writings purporting that within the period of one month they will give either the Rao of Bhuj, the Jam of Navanagar or the Rana of Porbandar a fil-zamini or security for their conduct.

Request 12. The Chiefs of Dwarka, Beyt and Aramda have transmitted by Sunderji a paper, a translation of which accompanies this; which, they request, may be executed to them on the part of the Hon'ble Company. They did not however insist on this as a condition on which the agreements, they have executed, are to be considered binding. Sunderji is however of opinion that this request should be granted.

13. Sadaram stated that three vessels, trading under the name of the god Shri Lakniji, went last year to Bombay on account of trade, where on learning that they belonged to Beyt, they were detained. The owners of these vessels petitioned Sunderji to obtain their release.

Positra 14. In regard to the Chief of Positra, Sadaram and Manek Mulu proposed, as he had not repaired to Beyt or agreed to the arrangements, to grant him eight days for consideration, during which period they respectively promised to do what they could to induce him to comply.

At the expiration of this period they proposed a force being sent against him to reduce his fort and destroy his vessels; which, they stated, would be extirpating piracy from Okha.

15. Sadaram and Manek Mulu appeared anxious that the Positra Chief should either agree to the arrangements, or that his fort should be demolished, and his vessels destroyed, to prevent all possibility of blame being attached to them or their subjects for any depredations that he may commit.

16. Hansraj is also anxious that the fort of Positra may be demolished, in case the Chief of that place refuse to accede to the arrangements; and he made offers to Sunderji to assist with his troops and vessels any armament the Hon'ble Company may be inclined to send against it.

17. Offers of assistance were also made by Sadaram and Manek Mulu. Sunderji is of opinion that it would be advantageous to destroy the fort of Positra, in case Meghraj, its Chief, does not accede to the arrangements within the period granted him for consideration. He thinks that this would seal the arrangements, as well as induce Manek of Dhinghi, who now encourages the Positra Chief to hold out, to agree to anything that may be proposed. He thinks also that the fear of a similar fate will operate on all the ports of Cutch and Sind and prevent them from giving any countenance or protection to pirates.

18. When Sunderji was at Beyt, he learned that the pirates of Positra had captured several vessels. He had therefore sent an agent to that place to endeavour to recover as much of the property as possible, and he expects in a few days to learn with what success. He also learned, while at Beyt, that the pirates, who have obtained protection from Fatch Muhammad of Cutch in Jakhau, have captured two vessels and carried them into that place. One of these vessels he understood to be a pattemar belonging to Bombay; the other, to Porbandar, but trading under English cowl.

No. 2. Translate of a draft of an agreement required by Koor Kumar Babaji through the agency of Sadaram, adhikari.

The sarkar (Hon'ble Company) having concluded friendship with *Promise to* you, your place and you yourself will not suffer injury in any way; *Beyt* your place is the residence of the god and is holy place; therefore whatever protection and assistance the sarkar can afford, it shall be given.

Should at any time, the Rao, or the Jam, or any other Power give you molestation, the sarkar will afford you assistance; or should any one in this quarter (the country around Beyt) make any complaint against you, no ear will be given to it.

So long as Kumar Babaji and his descendants govern in Beyt, the sarkar will afford them protection.

No. 3. Statement of salary and establishment for the superintendent and resident agents with the piratical States.

Sunderji Sivji, Superintendent ...	Rs. 170	
1 havildar ...	Rs. 9	
3 peons at Rs. 7 ...	21	
	<hr/>	
	30	
Jetha Sivji at Beyt and Aramda ...	Rs. 75	
2 peons at Rs. 7 ...	14	
	<hr/>	
		89
Vallabji Sivji at Dwarka ...	60	
2 peons at Rs. 7 ...	14	
	<hr/>	
		74
Kathow Sunderji at Positra ...	50	
2 peons at Rs. 7 ...	14	
	<hr/>	
		64
	<hr/>	
		Rs. 427

Annually: Rs. 5,124

Camp at Kandorna Ranaka, 27th December, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 220) 1807 Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. I request you will be pleased to acquaint the Hon'ble Governor-*Dhinghi* in-Council that Tucker Dewa arrived yesterday in camp as a wakil on the part of Vagher Manek of *Dhinghi*.

No. 1. Letter from Lieutenant Pruett to Alexander Walker, dated Beyt harbour, 29th December.

I anchored in the harbour of Beyt, and I am happy to inform you *Positra* that everything has been settled to the satisfaction of Sunderji by the *yields* Chief of Positra; and this evening [he] goes off for Cutch.

No. 2. Translate of a letter from Sunderji Sivji to Major Walker, 30th December, 1807.

Since my arrival here I have not received any letters from you. I wrote you from Porbandar, which you have no doubt received.

To-day I have settled everything with Positra, and taken the *Settlement* necessary writing from the Chief. I will this day take a small boat and proceed to Mandavi, [of] which I will write you all particulars.

In order to settle the security agreement, I intend taking one of Mulu Manek's and one of Sadaram's men with me to Mandvi, when I will take one of the three Chieftains whose names have been stipulated; and when I finally conclude everything, I will let you know, and agreeably to your instructions will join you at Rajkot. Let me have an answer to this.

Camp at Kandorna, 4th January, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 220)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1807

1. I request you will be pleased to inform the Hon'ble the *To Rajkot* Governor-in-Council that the detachment with the Gaikwad troops will march from hence to-morrow for Rajkot; and from that station I shall adopt such measures as may be necessary for stationing the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment permanently in Kathiawar according to the instructions of Government.

2. The necessity of watching the negotiations with the piratical States has been the cause of detaining the troops at Kandorna; and my principal object in proceeding to Rajkot is with the view of meeting Sunderji Sivji, whom I have appointed to proceed by that route as the most convenient for rejoining the camp after the completion of his present mission.

Letter from Sunderji Sivji to Alexander Walker, dated [Positra] 31st December, 1807.

I advised you by letter from Beyt of the settlement of Positra. That *Positra* letter you must have received. I arrived here [Positra] to-day from Beyt. Sadaram and Manek Mulu have sent men with me, and the security business will be settled in three or four days.

Camp at Palri near Rajkot, 23rd January, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 221) 1808
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

In the meantime, as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council have been *Agents in* pleased to express their general approbation of the agreements which I *Piratical* proposed to receive from the piratical States, and as their efficacy would *States* be impaired by delay, I have employed the short period that the service will detain me in this part of the country to carry into execution the preliminary measures for these arrangements.

These arrangements include the Chiefs of Beyt, Aramda, Positra, Dwarka, and Dhinghi, which comprise the whole of the States of Okhamandal who have till now exercised piracy.

I have moreover been induced to adopt the measures in question, that an opportunity favourable to their establishment might not be lost, and from the consideration that, if the pirates are left exposed to temptations too strong for them to resist, their original habits would soon again return. Their confused and irregular notions of the right to property can only be restrained by a vigilant superintendence and superior power.

Among a people and in a country where robbery and plunder have so long been familiar, honesty and industry cannot immediately assume their legitimate ascendancy. Without this superintendence the piracies that are now lulled, but not suppressed, would soon be excited by opportunity, want, and poverty.

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a copy of the confidential instructions which I have judged it necessary to furnish Sunderji for his guidance.

Judging that some weight and importance will be attached by the natives to the situation of the agents appointed to reside at the several ports by their being landed at their respective stations from one of the Hon'ble Company's armed vessels, I have addressed the accompanying letter to Lieutenant Maxfield, directing him to proceed to Mandvi with the *Sylph* for that purpose.

I have also the honour to forward copies of a circular letter addressed to the Chiefs of Aramda, Beyt, Dwarka, Dhinghi and Positra, of a document containing the appointment of Sunderji Sivji, which he may make public.

No. 1. Confidential instructions to Sunderji Sivji, Principal agent on the part of the Hon'ble Company.

Instructions In view to the annihilation of the piratical habits of the several Chiefs of Okhamandal, which have now long subsisted to the detriment of commerce and to the injury of the Hon'ble Company's subjects, agreements, renouncing in future those destructive pursuits, have been obtained from the Chiefs.

These agreements provide that an agent on the part of the Hon'ble Company is to be allowed to reside at the different ports of Dwarka, Positra, Beyt, and Aramda to watch the conduct of the pirates. But to give greater effect and weight with these people to the agreements they have acceded to, and in order also to facilitate and consolidate our intercourse with them, it is judged expedient to appoint a principal superintendent over those at the different bandars.

You are informed of the measures which have been pursued by the Hon'ble Company to put a stop to the unnatural custom of infanticide which has so long obtained among the Jharejas of this quarter, and your residence in camp has enabled you to observe their success in this

country. The Hon'ble Company are equally desirous of extending their exertions to Cutch, where this custom is still tolerated; and aware of your influence in that quarter, as well as sensible of the abhorrence you entertain of this custom, they hope through your agency to effect their humane views in this respect.

Confiding therefore in your zeal, ability and integrity, you are appointed by the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay superintending agent of the future conduct of the piratical Chiefs of Okhamandal and general agent on the part of the Hon'ble Company for the suppression of infanticide in Cutch.

In your capacity of superintendent of the conduct of the pirates, you will possess a power to control and superintend the conduct of the agents at the respective ports of Dwarka, Positra, Aramda and Beyt.

It will be your duty to adopt every proper measure of precaution, without interfering in the internal government of the respective ports, to prevent the Chieftains and others from returning in the least degree to the dangerous pursuits which they have renounced and, as far as your extensive mercantile intercourse will permit, to obtain such information, as you may be able, regarding the transactions in the other ports which are known to follow piracy.

The people of Cutch and particularly the ports under Fateh Muhammad have often betrayed piratical habits and of late have been more active in their depredations. The Jamadar disclaims having afforded any countenance or authority for these practices and has promised to cause restitution to be made of the *Nowri*, which appears however to have been seized on by his own orders. Fateh Muhammad has also generally condemned piracy and promised to exert his authority for rooting out the pirates and to extend his assistance to enable the merchants to recover the various losses they have sustained in the course of this season. It will be necessary that you should direct your attention to see that the Jamadar performs those promises and watch the conduct of the pirates of Jakhau in particular. It would be useful to trace their haunts in every situation and to apprise Government, as frequently as possible, of such circumstances as may lead to their detection and suppression.

As the whole charge of the superintendence of the conduct of the Okhamandal piratical Chiefs is entrusted to you by the Hon'ble Company, you will be vigilant and active; and in order to facilitate this object as much as possible, you are authorised in the first instance to visit and inspect the conduct of the subordinate agents and to maintain by their agency as well as by your own vigilance such a check and control over the pirates as may utterly disable them in future from ever resuming their predatory practices.

Though it is to be hoped that the pirates will never again return to their ancient licentious habits, still, in the event of their doing so, it must at all times be a great object of your attention to obtain the most minute information of every circumstance leading to, and connected with, such a transgression, which you must lose no time in transmitting a particular statement of to the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay.

You will regularly correspond on the duties of your office with the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay and with the Resident at Baroda, transmitting without delay an account of every occurrence of moment.

In order to carry the provisions with the piratical States into complete effect, the following persons are appointed to remain at their ports, at Beyt and Aramda, Jetha Sivji; at Dwarka and Dhinghi, Vallab Sivji; and at Positra, Khatow Sunderji.

It is known to all the world that the trade of the Hon'ble Company's subjects has long suffered from these pirates, and that their merchants have lost many lakhs of Rupees. It is particularly committed to you to impress on the several Chieftains the justice and propriety of devising some gradual and effectual means of reimbursing the heavy losses of individuals. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council would be satisfied to recover on this account 3 lakhs of Rupees, which in the moderate computation is not one moiety of the loss that has been sustained. You will therefore do your utmost to impress on Sadaram and Muluk Manek the propriety and necessity of making a small yearly provision for the liquidation of this claim by assigning and laying apart for this purpose a portion of their revenues.

You have witnessed the method that has been pursued for the suppression of female infanticide¹ in this part of the country, and you will proceed to obtain similar engagements from the authorities of Cutch for renouncing this unnatural and inhuman practice.

You are furnished with a copy of the engagements of the Jhareja Chiefs, which fully describes the enormity of the evils attending this custom, and contains a clear and ample provision for its disuse and for exterminating from the face of the earth such an impious practice.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Maxfield, dated Camp at Palri near Rajkot, 22nd January, 1808.

Conveying agents I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 6th instant reporting the return of the *Sylph* to Porbandar. I have the pleasure to inform you that the piratical States of Beyt, Aramda, Positra, Dwarka, and Dhinghi have agreed to admit of agents to reside at their respective ports and places, in order to inspect and control their future conduct.

In order to carry this arrangement into execution, it is necessary that the *Sylph* should proceed to Mandvi, where you will be so good as to receive on board the agents appointed to this duty, and convey them to their respective stations. After having performed this service, you will be pleased to repair to Gogha; and I shall be happy to be favoured with such observations and surveys as you may have an opportunity of making during the present navigation.

I beg also you will accept my best thanks for such information and survey as you have already favoured me with.

1. For a detailed account of the anti-infanticide campaign, see *Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government*, No. XXXIX, Part II.

No. 3. Circular letter to the Chiefs of Beyt, Aramda, Dwarka, Positra and Dhinghi.

Sunderji Sivji or one of his connections will remain on the part of *Letter to* the sarkar at Beyt. Give him a house and pay him every necessary *Chiefs* attention. He is the sarkar's servant.

Should you on any account have anything to represent to the sarkar, make it known to Sunderji, and an answer will be returned according to justice.

You gave a paper to Sunderji, which I have received. I have written to Bombay on this subject. On the arrival of orders from that place, I will inform you accordingly. Be on this account in every respect perfectly satisfied.

N. B. The following is only added to the Chief of Beyt:

You also wrote about the vessels at Bombay. Such answer as may be returned, I shall acquaint you with.

No. 4. Letters of appointment.

Be it known that the Hon'ble Company have appointed you, Khatri *Appoint-* Sunderji Sivji, principal superintendent of the arrangements of *ment* Okhamandal; and agreeable to the stipulation in the agreement the following people are to be stationed on your part on account of the sarkar at the places respectively mentioned. Beyt and Aramda, Jetha Sivji; Positra, Kathow Sunderji; Dwarka and Dhinghi, Vallab Sivji.

The sarkar has made you principal superintendent, you will therefore exercise a vigilant superintendence and report to the sarkar.

Should the Okha people require to make known anything to the sarkar, they may do it through Sunderji, who will represent it, and after consideration what justice dictates, will be done.

Camp at Parli near Rajkot, 24th January, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 221)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. I have the honour to enclose a statement of expenses that have *Sunderji's* attended the several missions of Sunderji and a list of the presents *pay* which I have found it necessary to make on the occasion of his dismissal.

2. The long attendance of Sunderji with the detachment and his exertions in support of the views of the Hon'ble Company in their service required that his present should be respectable, and also of an honorary kind; but the sum allotted for his expenses is much short of their real amount.

3. It was moreover particularly necessary on dismissing Sunderji to his present charge to mark to the natives of this country, by such means as they could readily appreciate, the favour and attention of the Hon'ble Company to those who serve them with fidelity and ability.

4. In submitting the enclosed account of these expenses to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council I request you will be pleased to assure

him that they have been as much regulated by economy as the circumstances would admit of, and I most respectfully solicit his approbation of this indispensable disbursement.

No. 1. Statement of expenses incurred by Sunderji on his mission to the piratical States of Okhamandal.

First mission	..	Koris	2,002
Second mission	..	„	1,070

Total: Koris 3,072 or Rs. 1,024

List of presents

To Sunderji Sivji: 1 pair of gold bangles	Rs.	800	0	0	
1 pair of shawls, 1 turban (from stock).					
To his munshi: 1 sclah, 1 turban	..	„	39	0	0
To his karbari: 1 sclah, 1 turban	..	„	32	2	0
To another servant: 1 sclah, 1 turban	..	„	27	3	0
Total	..	Rs.	890	1	0

Remark in the Diary.

Approval Ordered that Major Walker be advised that the charges of expenses that have attended the several missions of Sunderji are not objects of objection, in view to the nature of the service in which Sunderji was engaged, and they are accordingly passed.

1808 *Camp at Paliyad, 2nd February, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 225)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Treaties with pirates 60. In transmitting the agreements, which have been received from the pirates, for the notice and consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council it will be observed that the nature and obligation of those engagements are with a view of preventing and extirpating piracy in future.

61. The unequivocal and express terms in which the pirates have renounced this practice, and the inspection and control which they have permitted the Company to establish in their ports, afford perhaps the next best security against a return to their predatory habits to the possession of the places themselves.

62. It may likewise be remarked that these agreements appear to be the first formal and regular stipulations that have been received in the name of the Hon'ble Company's Government from the piratical States of Okhamandal. They may probably on this account be more deserving of attention as they comprise the only unreserved relinquishment of piracy, executed with every form and solemnity that can render such deeds authentic and binding.

63. That the piratical Chiefs are fully capable of appreciating the force and obligation of these deeds is demonstrated by the observation of Punjaji the brother-in-law of Babji to Mr. Sopher, when he remarked: "We have got no connection or engagement with the English Government." This defect is removed by the present engagements, and as strong a security probably obtained, as the case admitted, of preventing their return to piratical courses.

64. The favourable opportunity which the presence of the Hon'ble Company's troops in this quarter offered for obtaining from the different Chieftains possessing sea-ports, who have all (the Chieftains of Bhavnagar and Navanagar excepted) from time to time given countenance to piracy, regular deeds renouncing that practice and the right to wrecks, induced me to demand from them similar engagements to those executed by the Chiefs of Okhamandal; and I have the pleasure to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that my requisition has been complied with by the Chiefs of Junagarh, Navanagar, Porbandar and Gorebandar.

65. The latter Chief acceded verbatim to the same agreement as has been entered into by the pirates of Okha; but the Nawab of Junagarh and the Chief of Jodiya, discovering a disinclination to be ranked with the pirates formally submitting their ports to the same state of inspection, and the Jam pressing his reluctance from other motives, I did not insist on the insertion of the article in either of their engagements. The Nawab and the Chief of Jodiya however will make no objection to any of the Company's vessels visiting their ports and making such inquiries as may be required.

66. I have also the honour to transmit the original agreements executed by those Chiefs, accompanied by their translates.

67. The recent discussions with the Chiefs of Junagarh and Porbandar, which have been brought to a favourable termination, concerning the recovery of vessels and their cargoes wrecked on their coasts, will perhaps be useful in enabling the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to estimate the advantages, which a formal renunciation by the different Chieftains of the right to wrecks is likely to produce to the general interests of the trade of these coasts, and will also form a material feature in the arrangements now entered into for the security of the property of the merchants trading under the protection of the Hon'ble the Company, when compared with the situation of those dependent on the Native Powers.

No. 1. Translate of an agreement executed by Manek of Dhanghi renouncing in future piracy and all right to wrecks.

Be it known to all that I, Vagher Manek of Dhanghi, in order to *Dhanghi* afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Hon'ble *treaty* Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors to observe the following articles of agreement concluded by me on my part and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Hon'ble Company.

Article 1st: Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel and trade by sea, I, Vagher Manek of Dhanghi, do in like manner for myself, my heirs and successors engage not to permit, instigate or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person being under my authority or subject to my control; nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive any protection or assistance in my ports.

I, Vagher Manek, do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress and renounce all claim to wrecks to which an owner, capable of proving his rights, may appear.

Article 2nd: The Hon'ble Company's vessels, and subjects shall at all times have admission into my ports for the purposes of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to my authority shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Hon'ble Company.

No. 2. Translate of a security bond executed by Kumar Babji of Beyt and Mulu Manek of Dwarka for the Chief of Positra.

Positra security I, Kumar Shri Babji, by the agency of Sadaram, Adhikari, and I, Mulu Manek, Swamyami, in consequence of Positra having concluded arrangements with the Hon'ble English Company, similar to those of Beyt and Dwarka, with a view to cause a due observance of these engagements hereby become security; and if the Chief of Positra commit any aggression or theft, we are responsible for the same.

Should the Positravala in any way commit aggressions, the whole of them (are on our necks) we are answerable for.

No. 3 Translate of a copy of a security bond executed by Diwan Hansraj on the part of Rao Shri Rayadhan of Cutch for the Chief of Beyt and Dwarka.

Beyt and Dwarka security In consequence of Major Alexander Walker, on account of the Hon'ble Company having through the agency of Khatri Sunderji Sivji concluded friendship and extended into a written agreement with Kooer Manekji of Beyt through the agency of Sadaram and Mulu Manek of Dwarka, I, Maharaja Rao Shri Rayadhan, by the agency of Hansraj Diwan, agree to become guarantee for the due observance of these engagements, and do hereby bind myself as answerable for the least aggression or theft on their part to the Hon'ble Company. This is true. I have become security with my own free will and consent. I am perfectly bound to cause an adherence to this.

No. 4. Translate of an agreement executed by Hamed Khan Bahadur renouncing in future piracy and all rights to wrecks.

Treaty with Junagarh Be it known to all that I, Hamed Khan Bahadur Fidwi [of] Shah Alam Padshah Ghazi, Governor of the city of Junagarh, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Hon'ble Company, do engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors to observe the following articles of agreement concluded by me and by Major Alexander Walker, Resident, on the part of the Hon'ble Company.

Article 1st: Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel or trade by sea, I (Hamed Khan Bahadur), on my own part and on the part of my heirs and successors, do in like manner engage not to permit, instigate or

connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under my authority or subject to my control; nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in my ports; and should anyone, being a rebel against my Government and living in another country, enter mine and plunder anyone, I will point out the residence of that thief.

I, Hamed Khan Bahadur, do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claims to wrecks to which an owner, capable of proving his rights, may appear.

Article 2nd: The Hon'ble Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into my ports for the purposes of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to my authority, shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the harbours of the Hon'ble Company.

I have agreed to these articles, that no cause of misunderstanding may exist between me and the Hon'ble Company.

No. 5. Translate of an agreement on the 27th January, 1808, by the Jam Jasaji of Navanagar renouncing in future piracy and all right to wrecks.

Be it known to all that I, Jam Jasaji, in order to afford the fullest *Navanagar* testimony of respect and attachment to the Hon'ble Company, do *treaty* engage and bind myself, my heirs and successors to observe the following articles of agreement, concluded by me and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Hon'ble Company.

Article 1st: Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land extends equally to those who travel or trade by sea, I, (Jam Jasaji of Navanagar) do in like manner for myself, my heirs and successors engage not to permit, instigate or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under my authority or subject to my control; nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in my port. I, Jam Jasaji, do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claim to wrecks to which an owner, capable of proving his rights, may appear.

Article 2nd: The Hon'ble Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into my ports for the purposes of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to my authority, shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Hon'ble Company.

No. 6. Translate of an agreement executed by Rana Sultanji and Kumar Haloji of Porbandar, renouncing in future piracy and all right to wrecks.

Be it known to all that the Rana Sultanji and Kumar Haloji of Porbandar, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment

to the Hon'ble Company, do engage and bind ourselves, our heirs and successors to observe the following articles of agreement, concluded by us (Rana Sultanji and Kumar Haloji of Porbandar) on our part and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Hon'ble Company.

Article 1st: Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land, extends equally to those who travel or trade by sea, we (Rana Sultanji and Kumar Haloji of Porbandar) do in like manner for ourselves, our heirs and successors engage not to permit, instigate or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under our authority or subject to our control; nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in our ports; we do also bind ourselves to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claim to wrecks to which an owner, capable of proving his rights, may appear.

Article 2nd: The Hon'ble Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into our ports for the purpose of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to our authority, shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Hon'ble Company.

Article 3rd: It is further agreed to by us that to prevent all future causes of dispute or of misunderstanding the Hon'ble Company may appoint an agent to reside at Porbandar, and from time to time cause one of their (Company's sarkar) vessels to visit the port and make such inspection as may be necessary to ascertain that all these articles are observed inviolably.

No. 7. Translate of an agreement executed by Khawas Sangram and Pragji of Jodiyabandar, renouncing in future piracy and all right to wrecks.

Jodiya treaty. Be it known to all that the Khawas Sangram and Pragji of Jodiyabandar, in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Hon'ble Company, do engage and bind ourselves, our heirs, and successors to observe the following articles of agreement concluded by us on our part and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Hon'ble Company.

Article 1: Whereas the duty of protecting those who travel or trade by land, extends equally to those who travel or trade by sea, we (Khawas Sangram and Pragji) do in like manner for ourselves, our heirs and successors engage not to permit, instigate or connive at any act of piracy being committed by any person living under our authority or subject to our control; nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in our ports; we do also bind ourselves to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claim to wrecks to which an owner, capable of proving his rights, may appear.

Article 2: The Hon'ble Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into our ports for the purposes of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to our authority, shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Hon'ble Company.

Remark in the Diary.

The Governor-in-Council has on this occasion much satisfaction in *Approval* expressing his entire approbation of the zeal, attention and discernment, which has led to Major Walker's obtaining written renunciations as to their former addiction to piracy and their claims to wrecks from the Chiefs of Junagarh, Nayanagar, Jodiyabandar, as expressed in his 64th, and inclusive of the modifications expressed in the 65th paragraph.

Baroda, 26th February, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 225)

1808

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. I request you will have the goodness to submit for the informa- *Letters* tion of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council copies of two letters from Lieutenant Maxfield, reporting to have landed the agents for the piratical States at their respective ports.

2. I have also the honour to enclose copy of a letter to that officer, directing him to proceed with the *Sylph* cruiser to the Presidency, as the objects, which required the services of that vessel, were now terminated.

3. I beg leave to express my perfect satisfaction with the zealous conduct and intelligent exertions of Lieutenant Maxfield in promotion of the public service.

No. 1. Letter from Lt. Maxfield to Alexander Walker, dated Gogha harbour, 14th January.

On the 5th [January] Jetha Sivji, Vallab Sivji and Khatow Sunderji coming on board [the *Sylph* at Mandvi] with 25 followers, I weighed anchor and proceeded to Beyt, off which we anchored at 8 a.m. on the 6th...I lost no time in landing the agents, etc. and baggage.

No. 2. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Maxfield, dated Baroda, 23rd February.

1. I again avail myself of this occasion to request you will accept *Return* my best thanks for the great attention you have at all times paid to the duties of the service you have been employed on under me.

2. As the objects however, which required the *Sylph*, are now terminated, I beg leave to intimate that you may proceed with that vessel to the Presidency at such time and manner as you may deem necessary.

Baroda, 5th March, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 226)

1808

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated *Jafarabad* the 26th ultimo giving cover to a copy translation of a letter from the *chieftain* Sidi of Janjiri to the Hon'ble the Governor.

2. It is only necessary to remark on this subject that, as all the other Chieftains, who have ports in the peninsula of Gujarat, have acceded to agreements of a similar tendency as that to which I required the concurrence of the Jafarabad authority, it may perhaps tend to render them dissatisfied that an exception should be made in favour of Jafarabad, especially as the inhabitants of that place have been in the frequent habits of resorting to piracy.

3. Any concession also or indulgence in favour of the Chieftain of Jafarabad may excite unfavourable opinions in the other Chiefs who had entered into these agreements with the Hon'ble Company's Government, and impair their efficacy by removing the impression that no exceptions would be admitted.

4. As these arrangement may now be considered a part of the muluk shireshta the Sidi can urge no good plea for rejecting them; but, as his pride may feel injured being put on a level with professional pirates, that article which provided for the residence of an agent and the inspection of his ports may be omitted, as was observed in the engagements with the Chiefs of Navanagar, Junagarh and Jodiya.

By omitting this stipulation the aversion of the Sidi to this measure may probably be overcome.

Remark in the Diary.

Letter to Sidi Ordered that a letter be drafted by the Secretary and Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence to the Sidi of Janjira in answer to his remonstrance, dated the 12th ultimo, recorded 26th following to the purport of the preceding reply; and an expectation expressed that he will thereon authorise and direct his deputy at Jafarabad to sign the agreement in like manner as the Chiefs of the other piratical States have done.

1808 *Janjira, 6th April, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 231)*
Sidi Yakut Khan of Janjira to Jonathan Duncan.

Agreement Having lately had the pleasure to receive your favour in reply to a communication from me, and remarking on my declining to sign to the agreement which the Rajas of Surat and Kathiawar had executed, and passed to the respectable Major Walker to the effect that they would neither themselves commit piracy nor allow of others being concerned therein, and in case a vessel should unfortunately be wrecked off their coast they are to afford every aid and assistance to the crew, in acceding to which no injury or dishonour could accrue to my Naib at Jafarabad, requesting at the same time an order to that officer on the subject, which as well as the other points, adverted to in it, I have understood and derived great satisfaction from the perusal thereof, Hon'ble Sir, in truth there is nothing contained in the agreement in question prejudicial to the reputation of any one. On the contrary that arrangement as being peculiarly adapted to ensure the repose and happiness of mankind, is highly acceptable to my mind; but my deputy at that place could not affix his signature to it without communicating with me. He accordingly addressed me with the privacy of Major Walker; and immediately on my being apprised thereof, I reported the same for your

information. But a month and a half having passed in the expectation of the receipt of an answer, a delay in consequence ensued. Immediately however upon the receipt of your favour, I prepared an order for my deputy at Jafarabad, and which, agreeably to your suggestion, is sent open in this letter; and you will thence become fully informed of all its contents, enjoining the signing of the agreement in question. I hope you will expedite it after perusal.

I before addressed you relative to all the affairs of Jafarabad, which you have no doubt become acquainted with; and as you are pleased condescendingly and kindly to advert to our long established intimacy, I request you will also favour me with a recommendation to the respectable Major Walker to be aiding and assisting the Naib in his correspondence towards effecting our arrangement with regard to the amount of the tribute (khundni) etc., as no doubt Major might, to extend his fostering countenance to that officer, as promotive of the prosperity of the place in question, while it will at the same time be conferring a great favour upon me. For further particulars I beg leave to refer to my agent, and hope you will continue to afford me the pleasure of your correspondence and commands in this quarter without an idea of difference.

No. 1. Letter from Sidi Yakut Khan to his Naib at Jafarabad, dated Janjira, 6th April.

Having agreeably to your suggestion communicated with the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay through the medium of my wakil, the respectable Sheik Mutah, the Hon'ble Gentleman above mentioned has been pleased, in view to our long established friendship, to modify the agreement to this effect that you are not yourself to commit piracy, not to allow others to be concerned therein; and in case a vessel should be unfortunately wrecked off your coast, that you are to afford every aid and assistance; which has been settled accordingly. You are therefore hereby directed immediately, upon the receipt thereof, to affix your seal and signature to an agreement which the respectable Major Walker will transmit to you from the British camp to that effect, and return it, without bringing forward any excuse, in as much as that respectable officer has framed this arrangement in view to the repose and happiness of mankind, an object which I have equally at heart, and it will behove you not to deviate yourself, nor allow others to deviate a hair's breadth from it; you will consider these instructions as peremptory, and give them effect accordingly.

Bombay orders.

Ordered that copies of the above paper be forwarded to Major Walker, that he may cause the original order to be conveyed to the Naib, and the latter's signature to be taken, in consequence of affording thereon to the latter all reasonable countenance and assistance in the other matters to which he refers.

No. 2. Translated extract of a letter from Sidi Ayub Khan of Jafarabad to Major Walker, dated 17th June, 1808.

May you be informed that in this day your favour with the *Orders* parwanah of the illustrious Yakut Khan Bahadur in the form of an *obeyed*

order, accompanied with the paper of agreement required by the illustrious sarkar...arrived here on the 17th Rabias-sani, in charge of the kasids; and from the perusal of their gracious contents I received a thousand honours, and prayed that the Almighty would always keep your favour upon your inferior.

Having placed the parwanah of Yakut Khan and your letter upon head and eyes, it is now executed agreeable to the orders of the sarkar. Some days elapsed, considering what could delay my Master's orders; and as it is necessary that servants ought to be obedient to their lords, some time has elapsed in the completion of this business.

Remark in the Diary.

Pleased Major Walker to be informed that we are much gratified at finding the agreements against piracy on the coasts of the peninsula of Gujarat to have been thus completed.

1808 *Baroda, 23rd May, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 235)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Sylph I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council a copy of a letter from Lt. Maxfield commanding the Hon'ble the Company's cruiser *Sylph*, intimating that the vessel was on her passage to Bombay.

Maxfield I have also the honour to accompany this letter with the original surveys of Lt. Maxfield, on which it will be unnecessary to offer any further remark than that they furnish an additional proof of that officer's zeal and intelligence, and establish the fact, which it was so desirable to ascertain, of there being a passage to Positra, wholly independent of the control of the Island of Beyt.

Letter from Lt. Maxfield, on board the Sylph, off Diu harbour, 11th May, 1808.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st, which came to hand this day, and to inform you that the *Sylph* is now on her way to Bombay.

1808 *Baroda, 26th June, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 239)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Jafarabad I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the translated extract of a letter from Sidi Ayub Khan of Muzaffarabad [*Jafarabad*], accompanied by the original agreement as executed by this Chieftain.

Janjira, 12th February, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 224)
Sidi Yakut Khan of Janjira to Jonathan Duncan.

Sidi's orders Having recently received an address from the brave Sidi Yakut, the faujdar of Muzaffarabad [*Jafarabad*], with a copy of an agreement, transmitted from camp by Major Walker to the address of the aforesaid person, a transcript of it is herewith forwarded, and you will thence become fully acquainted with its contents.

The fort of Muzaffarabad has from former times appertained to the government of Yakut Khan, and the revenues derivable from it have been trifling. From the first only two forts, one Ouna, and the other Dulwaru, were granted from the Enlightened Presence (meaning the Emperor of Delhi) in jagir to this protected Island, by which it was rendered adequate to its expenses. But it is now a considerable time that these latter have also passed out of my hands, in consequence of the revolt and defection of traitors; and these two forts and their territories are in the possession of the Nawab Ahmed Khan Babi. With a good deal of difficulty however the sum of 2,500 Rupees has been fixed as the annual tribute. This, it sometimes happens, is recovered with ease and in a friendly manner; but at others it is only exacted by force and military power; and the competency of the fort of Muzaffarabad to meet its expenses depends on the amount of that tribute, possessing no other resources or revenue; of all of which particulars you must very well be informed.

Under this state of circumstances the respectable Major Walker has applied to station there a person on the part of the Company. But perhaps the Major has not given place in his mind to the long established intimacy and close union subsisting between the two States, in as much as the Government of the Hon'ble Company and that of Yakut Khan are mutually connected with each other, as the soul is with the body. In this case then, where is the necessity of keeping a person at that place? and if this measure be in contemplation, in view to the protection and security of the merchants, under the blessing of heaven that security is at present enjoyed.

I have also now repeated my injunction to the faujdar in question for the purpose of ensuring to the merchants every advantage and facility, feeling convinced that the officer in question will not be in any way negligent or deficient in this respect.

I have therefore in consideration of your long experienced kindness ventured to trouble you, requesting that you will write to the Major not to station a person on the part of the Company at that place; but to be aiding and assisting the fort of Muzaffarabad in all matters connected with it; which will tend in the estimation of the Enlightened Politicians of both Governments to augment the close connection which has so long subsisted between the two States.

I beg you will continue to afford me the pleasure of your kind and agreeable correspondence and by commanding my services.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered a copy of the preceding paper to be sent to the Resident at Baroda for any remarks that may occur to him, previously to the Sidi being answered.

Section F: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The documents mainly deal with the expenses incurred during the Kathiawar expedition. It remained to be settled who had to pay the bill.

DOCUMENTS

1807 Baroda, 7th May, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 204)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Ballantine's salary, As during the ensuing expedition into Kathiawar the negotiations and intercourse with the native Chieftains will require the services of a translator with a view to preserve the necessary accuracy in the communication which I may have to make or receive, I have availed myself of the services of Lt. Ballantine. In reporting this arrangement for the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, I trust I may respectfully solicit his indulgent consideration to the inadequacy of Lt. Ballantine's allowances to support the additional expense incident to a state of movement, as well as the unwearied application and successful attainment of two languages of such general utility as the Marathi and Gujarati. The favourable attention therefore, which the Hon'ble the Company's Government are ever ready to bestow on the successful cultivation of a useful attainment, will, I hope, excuse my expressing a respectful confidence that Lt. Ballantine may be permitted during the present excursion to draw the field allowances of a Captain, and such addition be made to his Translator's salary as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may deem expedient.

Remark in the Diary.

Approval The Governor-in-Council is pleased to permit Lt. Ballantine to draw the field allowances of a Captain during the period of the ensuing expedition into Kathiawar; being precluded, from a requisite regard to injunctions which we have received to the observance of the strictest economy, from granting any increase to the Translator's salary.

1807 Rajkot, 6th July, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 210)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Vithoba Pilaji I request you will have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that Vithoba Pilaji having recovered from the illness, with which he was some time since affected, I conceived that he could not be employed with more advantage to the public services than in Kathiawar with the local knowledge and experiences he had gained of the country and its inhabitants.

Some time previous to leaving Baroda therefore I directed him to join the advanced detachment at Paliyad and assist in quieting any alarm or uneasiness which the appearance of the detachment might occasion, as well as in procuring such supplies from the country as might be required. In both these objects Vithoba was particularly successful, and I trust the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will approve of the adoption of the only mode in my power to turn the services of Vithoba to the best account.

1807 Baroda, 18th September, 1807 (1807, S. & P. D. 213)

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Expenses of expedition 3. I trust to the indulgence of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council in respectfully observing that it does not appear clear that any

extra expense, which necessity may oblige me to incur in prosecuting the objects in Kathiawar, can be justly chargeable to the Gaikwad Government.

4. Ever since our first connection with the Gaikwad Government we have been pledged in the most solemn manner to afford our assistance in Kathiawar.

5. By the construction of the engagements between the two Governments our assistance may probably be strictly limited to the military aid of our troops; but our present object is to prevent recourse to military operations and, if possible, to supersede their necessity.

6. The principal design of our interference was to obtain from the Chieftains of the country an arrangement for the punctual payment of the Gaikwad mulukgiri revenues without the necessity for periodical advance of an armed force.

7. There were several motives which combined in favour of this measure. It was no less desirable in point of humanity than necessary with a view to the economic reforms introduced into the State of the Gaikwad, and to enable it to discharge part of the forces employed in the collection of the mulukgiri revenue.

8. The measure also has been supported by the recommendation of the Supreme Government and the commands of the Court of Directors, who have both expressly recommended the expediency of combining with any operations in Kathiawar the conclusion of engagements with the Chiefs for the amicable payment of the mulukgiri tribute without the necessity for the periodical advance of an army.

9. It will therefore probably appear that our assistance was never intended to be limited to the mere military aid of our troops in the prosecution of a mulukgiri circuit, but was always intended to comprise some political arrangement for the amelioration of the distracted state of the country.

10. The principal if not the only intention in the first instance of entering on this modified plan of interference in the affairs of Kathiawar was that the Hon'ble Company should be relieved from the performance of a condition in the definite treaty to assist the Gaikwad State with their troops in Kathiawar when necessity might require.

11. It is admitted that we were made the sole arbiters of the necessity, but the Gaikwad Government had just reason to expect that the condition was not always to be rendered nugatory by the uniform refusal of our assistance, and we were accordingly desirous that some arrangement should be combined with our first interference in the affairs of the country to render a participation in an ordinary mulukgiri circuit of the Gaikwad unnecessary.

12. It was therefore to relieve ourselves from the performance of a condition, which, however just and necessary in its policy and object, was unsuitable to our habits and sentiments, that our interference in the affairs of Kathiawar was extended beyond the military aid, to

which our engagements bound us, to a more active participation in promoting a settlement of the country and amelioration of society by negotiation.

13. The advantages, which from the complete execution of this measure result to the interests of the Hon'ble the Company and of the Gaikwad as well as to the state of the country, have been too often discussed to require recapitulation, nor is it necessary in this place. It is sufficient to the present purpose to observe that probably it will not, after this explanation, appear either political or necessary that the expenses extraordinarily incurred, beyond military equipment, on account of an object, undertaken for furtherance of the political views of the Hon'ble Company, should be charged to the Gaikwad State, although that object may coincide with the interest of the Gaikwad.

14. It may also be necessary to mention that in all conversations, which I have had with the Gaikwad Administration, I have always impressed them with the assurance that this measure would involve them in no expense, and that its very end was founded in economy and with a sole view of relieving them from the continuance of one very heavy part of the annual demands in the Government.

15. Had it been intended to have charged this Government with any portion of the expense, which might be incurred by this expedition, it was proper and necessary that they should have been apprised of this eventual demand, that they might not become responsible for a charge of which they were unacquainted.

16. It will be proper here to remark that the particular head of disbursement, for which I solicited the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council in my letter of the 29th June, was not solely on account of the Gaikwad. The eventual services, which Pingelsing's knowledge of the country might render, had induced me to wish to retain him, but he was in the meanwhile employed on duties on behalf of the Company.

17. There may therefore be objection to charge the advances, made to this person, to the debit of the Gaikwad, and this objection is strengthened by some circumstances which would have prevented a recourse to his agency on the part of the Gaikwad.

18. While however I respectfully state these observations, which appear to me to militate against the propriety of placing any extraordinary disbursement on account of our interference in Kathiawar to the debit of the Gaikwad Government, I also beg leave to observe that in my communication with the officers of this State I have remarked that they are not insensible to the circumstance of the Hon'ble Company being exposed to some extra expense in consequence of their active interference for the welfare of the country.

19. This has produced on the part of the Gaikwad Government a voluntary offer of a nazranah in consideration to the Hon'ble Company, of an amount at present undefined.

20. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may probably see in the acceptance of this offer an unexceptionable mode of covering the extra expense which circumstances may render necessary.

21. The close connection, which subsists between the Gaikwad Government and the Hon'ble Company, would render it very desirable to avoid the discussion of a point of right upon this subject or any other which might interfere with that cordiality or destroy that idea of the disinterested and generous support which this Government are prepared to acknowledge they have received from the Company.

22. I shall accordingly keep in view a measure which appears likely to afford to the Hon'ble Company a remuneration for the extra expenses that they may incur in this service without their appearing as an item of debit against the Gaikwad Government.

23. Under these circumstances therefore I respectfully beg leave to submit this proposal to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council for his consideration and ultimate instructions.

Remark in the Diary.

In acknowledging the receipt of the above letter the Resident was *Inquiry* on the 3rd instant informed that, before Government could come to a satisfactory determination on the subject of it, it would be necessary to have before them a statement of the extra charges to which the Company have been subjected by the operations in Kathiawar from their commencement to their termination; of which the Major was accordingly desired to furnish a statement as soon as it could be completed, accompanied by such further observations as might then occur to him on the subject.

Camp at Paliyad, 2nd February, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 221)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1808

1. I have stationed the 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment of *Troops at*
Native Infantry at Paliyad. *Paliyad*

2. I have been influenced in my choice of this station for the corps, as it is centrally situated for keeping in check the marauding Kathis, who are equally disposed to prey on the Hon'ble Company's territories as on those of the Gaikwad and of every native Chief in the neighbourhood.

3. The taluka of Paliyad is the possession of a Kathi family of the Khaehar tribe, and it is with their entire concurrence that the battalion is fixed within their district. They have expressed great satisfaction at this measure and appear sensible of the benefits and security which they will derive from the presence of the Company's forces.

4. The vicinity of Paliyad to the Hon'ble Company's districts of Ranpur, Dhandhuka and Gogha will form a strong motive for giving it the preference as a military station in Kathiawar; and while the corps may be expected to maintain in force and permanency the regulations just established in this country, it is also in a situation to provide for the general tranquillity of the Company's territories.

5. In order to promote these objects of policy by rendering the corps as efficient and respectable as possible, I have left with it two eighteen-pounders and two field-pieces with a small detachment of artillery. This appearance was necessary in a country where the power of our artillery is perhaps more respected than any other part of our military system; and that the Chiefs might perceive the detachment furnished with the means of rendering their strongholds of little avail in case of their committing excesses and falling into irregularities.

6. I have only judged it necessary to allot a sufficiency of ammunition to the guns to support the effect which they are intended to produce, and they will require no equipment which can occasion an additional expense by remaining at Paliyad.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of an order issued for stationing the corps at Paliyad and for discharging the field-equipments of the detachment as well as for carrying into effect the remaining intentions of Government; and I respectfully submit these measures to the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor-in Council.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Captain Corsellis, dated Camp at Paliyad, 2nd February, 1808.

Instructions You are already informed of the intention to station the corps under your command at this place.

The general objects in view from this measure of rendering protection to the country and of maintaining its tranquillity by the present countenance of a respectable detachment of the Hon'ble Company's forces do not require any particular instructions to enforce their attention to an officer of your experienced judgment.

The orders, which have been issued to the detachment in the course of the service, and the enclosed copy of a letter to Col. Holmes contain the principles, which the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council have hitherto been pleased to establish for the conduct of the officers and troops towards the inhabitants and native authorities.

It will be useful to cultivate the friendship and acquaintance of the Kathi Chiefs in your neighbourhood, whose irregular habits it is one of the objects in stationing the detachment to control. In order to assist you in this respect I have enclosed a list of the principal Kathi Chiefs in this vicinity, which will inform you of their general disposition and the distance of their residence from Paliyad.

As nothing will more conciliate these people and secure their good will than the punctual payment of every article of supply, inclusive of forage, independent of this being an act of bare justice, it is unnecessary to recommend it to your attention.

The villages in the neighbourhood will expect from you bhandaris or safeguards; and it will be necessary to afford them this protection; but the native practice of allowing their bhandaris to receive money ought to be strictly prohibited, and no sepoy in the Company's service, employed on this duty, should be permitted to accept any pecuniary recompense.

No. 2. Field-detachment order by Major Walker, dated Camp at Gutu, 18th August, 1807.

As the troops may probably continue stationary for some time at this ground of encampment, the commanding officer trusts that their conduct will be marked by the most exemplary propriety and regularity in their intercourse with the inhabitants of the country. *Rules for officers*

It is proper to apprise the detachment that it is expected it will shortly be joined by the Gaikwad's army. Towards these troops it will be particularly necessary to observe the utmost cordiality. Major Walker relies with confidence on the support of every officer in the detachment to ensure a demeanour from the men of a nature to afford a superior example of regularity and propriety to the country, and essential to promote the interest of Government and the reputation of the British character.

The commanding officer is happy to observe that this order has not been occasioned by any circumstance in the past behaviour of the detachment; on the contrary a continuance of the same orderly line of conduct will ensure the object which this order is intended to attain.

It is not intended in a standing encampment to prohibit the amusements of shooting and hunting, but this should not take place in the immediate vicinity of the camp; and officers who may follow these sports will be pleased to leave a memorandum at the Brigade Major's office, mentioning their intentions and the direction they may go in, with a view to ascertain the numbers absent from the line and the cause of any firing in the neighbourhood.

On all occasions the officers will be careful not to offend the prejudices of the native, and it will therefore be necessary to refrain from shooting, or destroying peacocks as well as any other birds or animals respected in the religious opinions of the country people.

From the situation of the encampment in the midst of cultivated fields the greatest attention will be required to preserve them, and Major Walker earnestly requests that the exertions of every officer may be directed to prevent the ryots sustaining the smallest loss. The humanity of the officers would be naturally interested to protect the labours of the poor husbandman, for the security of which the public faith is pledged.

The cattle of the detachment therefore, in proceeding to graze, will take care to avoid cultivated fields; and these orders are to be fully explained to the followers of the corps, departments or individuals, as any transgression of them must be severely punished. A patrol of cavalry will occasionally parade round the encampment and apprehend any person acting contrary to these injunctions.

No. 3. Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt. Col. Holmes, commanding the subsidiary force, dated Camp at Gutu, 9th August, 1807.

1. In consequence of the conversation, which I had with you previous to my leaving Baroda, I beg leave to submit to your consideration *Rules of conduct*

such suggestions as have occurred to me on the standing orders, which the officers stationed in Gaikwad garrisons, should be furnished with for their guidance.

2. Those which were issued by the Hon'ble the Governor to Lieutenant-Colonel Grummont, upon directing him to deliver over charge of the fortress of Kadi to the Gaikwad Government but to leave a detachment under Lieutenant Mackison, contain the principles of almost all that is necessary to be observed by an officer similarly situated.

3. Lieutenant Mackison was strictly prohibited from using any authority within the town or pargana, and was instructed to consider himself in command only of his detachment, taking care however to omit no proper precaution to ensure his own security.

4. This of course comprises every measure connected with the safety of the garrison, in which an officer may be stationed; and he will naturally concert with the officer of the native Government the best means of providing for this object.

5. He was also instructed to keep on the best possible terms with the person who might be appointed on the part of the Gaikwad Government to the authority at the place to preserve a due degree of harmony between the allied forces and his own.

6. These probably comprise all the essential instructions that can be delivered, where so much depends upon the personal judgment and discretion of the officer who may be stationed in a Gaikwad garrison.

7. By a cordial intercourse and a civil message all that an individual can wish for, or the public service requires, will be effected. It should never be out of recollection that the British troops are stationed in the Gaikwad garrisons as auxiliaries; and an attempt to exercise any species of authority, beyond the limits of the officers' own detachment, must invariably be viewed with jealousy and dissatisfaction.

8. By observing the foregoing rules and taking care not to offend any of the religious principles of the natives, an officer of ordinary discretion and regularity will not fail to command a considerable share of respect and attention to his wishes in any port or fortress within the Gaikwad territory.

No. 4. Extract from detachment orders by Major Walker, dated Camp at Paliyad, 1st February, 1807.

Army orders The 2nd battalion of the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, is to remain and be stationed at Paliyad. The detail of artillery and lascars, etc. at present in camp from the 4th Company will continue with the corps. The eighteen-pounders and two field-pieces with their tumbrils and a proportion of ammunition to be left at the station. Captain Corsellis will be pleased to inspect the state of the guns and ammunition so as to report any deficiencies, should they exist, before they are delivered over to his charge. The detachment at Paliyad is to be considered a part of the subsidiary force, and the usual reports and returns are to be made to the Commanding Officer at Baroda.

Lieutenant Hardy will be pleased to march the detachment of artillery of the 2nd company to Surat.

Lieutenant Pierce will be pleased to return the whole of the stores and artillery, such part only excepted as has been directed to remain at Paliyad, into the arsenal at Broach, and the cattle, carts, public followers, field-equipments of every description are to be discharged and paid off on the stores reaching their destination.

The Pioneers are to proceed to Surat and be discharged. The corps of cavalry will march to Dholka, and Captain Roome will be pleased to report his arrival to the Commanding Officer at Kaira.

Remark in the Diary.

In acknowledging the receipt of the preceding letter the Resident *Approval* is to be advised that Government approve of all the arrangements comprehended in it and of the several military orders to which it refers up to those of the 1st of February, 1808, inclusive.

Bombay, 11th February, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 221)
At a Consultation.

1808

A general order to be issued, advising that all field-allowances to the *Approval* the detachment under the command of Major Walker on the late service in the peninsula of Gujarat are to cease from the end of the present month.

The Commanding Officer of the forces is to be furnished with copies of the above letter and its enclosures, and advised of the tenor of the answer transmitted to it, to the end that he may be aware that in future the subsidiary force in Gujarat will be divided into the two stations of Baroda and of Paliyad, and of the measures and orders entirely approved by Government which Major Walker has thus adopted.

Baroda, 27th February, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 225)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1808

1. I have the honour to submit for the notice of the Hon'ble the *Anandram* Governor-in-Council, a memorandum of pay to Anandram, a mehta, whose services I found necessary in my intercourse with the people of Kathiawar, and who was useful on various occasions in obtaining information which forwarded the views of the Hon'ble Company.

2. The multiplicity of people whom I had to communicate with required the aid of this person for the acceleration of business, and the great variety also of papers and accounts obliged me to employ him as a karkun. I respectfully solicit the sanction of Government to charge my advances to him, and the accompanying list of a small present which was a necessary mark of the approbation of his conduct, on giving Anandram his leave.

No. 1. Memorandum of pay to Anandram.

From 1st July to the end of February inclusive, being 8 months at 50 Rupees per mensem: Rs. 400.

No. 2. Presents to Anandram.

1 turban, 1 selah (from stock).

Remark in the Diary.

The Governor-in-Council has agreed to the payment made to Anandram and the small presents bestowed on him.

1808 *Baroda, 29th March, 1808, (1808, S. & P. D. 229)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Robertson's services 1. When the claims of the Nawab of Junagarh on the Hon'ble Company's districts were likely to become a subject of investigation during the late invasion in Kathiawar, I requested the assistance of Lieutenant Robertson, whose local knowledge of the districts and their connections promised the most satisfactory means of obtaining such information as was necessary and of promoting an ultimate adjustment of this intricate subject.

2. The readiness with which Lieut. Robertson complied with my request, and the assistance he yielded me from the period he joined the detachment until my return to Baroda, demand my warmest acknowledgments. I trust the zeal and intelligence, which this officer has uniformly exhibited by his conduct in the present instance, will meet the approval of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

3. It is however a piece of justice, which I owe to Lieutenant Robertson, respectfully to request the indulgent consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to the additional expense, which this officer was exposed to, in joining the field-detachment. This was not a duty imposed on him by his official situation, but arose solely from the necessity of the public service, which required the assistance of his zeal and local intelligence.

4. I am therefore induced respectfully to submit my hope that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to sanction such allowances to this Gentleman as are usually admitted on deputations of this nature.

1808 *Baroda, 8th March, 1808, (1808, S. & P. D. 226)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Vithoba Pilaji 1. Among the various arrangements for the administration of the affairs of Kathiawar I had omitted to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that I had continued Vithoba Pilaji to officiate as the channel of communication between the commander of the Gaikwad force and this Residency.

2. Independent of the political considerations which require the continuation of this office, I request you will be pleased to acquaint the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the attention of Vithoba will be directed to the superintending and expediting the payment of the Company's varats on Kathiawar.

3. The extensive local knowledge of Vithoba on Kathiawar will also enable him to afford Government correct information of the state

of affairs in that country; and his respectable character with the several native authorities, combined with his uniform attention and good conduct during a period of several years' residence in Babaji's Camp, renders it particularly desirable that he should continue to act as the native agent with the Gaikwad commander.

Remark in the Diary.

The Governor-in-Council agrees to the attention of Vithoba Pilaji *Approval* being directed to the superintending and expediting the payment of the Company's varats on Kathiawar and his continuing to act as the native agent with the Gaikwad commander.

Bombay, 31st March, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 228) 1808
Statement of military stores actually expended by the field-detachment under command of Major Walker during the late expedition into Kathiawar.

Total amount of expenses Rs. 41,998 3 99.

Bombay order.

A copy to be sent to the Resident at Baroda with a view to any general compensation, which it may be eventually possible to procure from the Gaikwad Government for the outlay occasioned by the expedition into Kathiawar.

Baroda, 23rd May, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 235) 1808
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

I beg leave to request the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to the discharge of the accompanying bill from Lt. Robertson, *Robertson* for the extra expenses incurred by that gentleman during his deputation in Kathiawar, which by your letter of 18th ultimo, was required to be preferred.

Lieutenant Robertson's bill.

Total amount Rs. 625 2 0

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that Lt. Robertson's bill be paid and charged on account *Orders* of the Kathiawar expenditure.

Baroda, 18th June, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 239) 1808
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1. I have the honour to comply with the instructions conveyed in *Cost of* the Chiefs Secretary's letter of the 3rd of October last. The statements *expedition* therein required I shall have the honour to refer to in the sequel; but I previously beg leave respectfully to offer to the consideration of your Hon'ble Board those observations which appear to me to possess considerable weight and importance in leading to a due determination on the question, by whom the extra expenses of the expedition into Kathiawar should be borne.

2. The decision of this point is not confined to a question of economy. It involves subjects of equal importance and appears to me to be essentially connected with the honour, generosity and justice to the Company's Government.

*Motives of
expedition*

3. In order therefore, to lead to a determination in conformity with these principles, it will be necessary to refer to the motives on which the expedition was undertaken, and how far the British Government were bound thereto by its positive or implied obligations with the Gaikwad State.

4. The motives which directed the expedition into Kathiawar were twofold: it was intended to place the Gaikwad affairs and interests in that country on a permanent and durable basis; and another object of secondary consideration to the Gaikwad, but of primary importance to us, was to relieve ourselves from the performance of an article in our engagements with the Gaikwad, repugnant to our habits and our sentiments.

5. Were the establishment of the Gaikwad affairs and interests in Kathiawar an act of supererogation, the British Government might be justified in its expectation to be reimbursed for the expenses attending it; but, if this expedition has been a natural consequence attending the intimate connection of the two Governments, and founded on their mutual engagements, it must follow that the Gaikwad Government cannot be called upon to defray the expenses of this expedition under such circumstances.

*Historical
survey*

6. The consideration of this subject, Hon'ble Sir, necessarily involves a repetition of many observations which have already on several occasions come before you: but I trust you will perceive my apology in the necessity of concentrating in one general view the arguments which are applicable to the present subjects.

7. In the early period of our connections with the Gaikwad State it was soon perceivable that one considerable portion of its resources depended upon the punctual realisation of its revenues from Kathiawar; and the heavy arrears, which the many distresses of this Government (arising from the death of Govindrao, the Arab influence, the usurpation and deposition of Kanhoji, and the rebellion of Malharrao) had caused to accumulate, most forcibly called upon the interference of the Hon'ble Company's Government to enable its ally to realise the very considerable amount of tribute due from that country.

8. The embarrassments of the Gaikwad, arising from the above causes, had prevented it from sending an army to realise the revenues of Kathiawar for many years; and it was justly apprehended that the Chieftains of that country had appropriated that money, which ought to have defrayed the arrears of tribute, to the prosecution of their own internal dissensions as well as to strengthen their own power and stability.

9. Under this state of circumstances the Gaikwad Administration were diffident of their ability to curb the rising power of the Chieftains of Kathiawar and to collect the revenues of that country without the assistance of a British force.

10. In the negotiations for an additional subsidy, which followed the expulsion of the Arabs from Baroda, the Gaikwad Administration constantly kept in view the employment of one battalion in the Kathiawar country.

11. This expectation of the Gaikwad Government was no less manifested in the negotiation for the definitive treaty, and the fourth article of that document places our obligation to the Gaikwad Government in its true and proper light.

12. The article stipulated that one battalion of these forces, or such a proportion of them as the performance of the foregoing service may require, will proceed to Kathiawar when there may be a real necessity for it; but the English Government, whose care and attention to all the interests of the Gaikwad State cannot be doubted, must remain the judge of this necessity.

13. With the authority of this express obligation to assist the Gaikwad State in Kathiawar it may be almost nugatory to prove by other arguments that we are bound to perform it; but it will be useful to repeat a few observations connected with this article.

14. The impression, which the term *mulukgiri* conveyed, is fully exhibited in the letter from the Hon'ble, the Court of Directors to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay under date 24th August, 1804; and who in that letter took occasion to express their desire that the assistance of Government should be afforded towards fixing a reasonable portion of revenue to be paid by these tributary Chieftains and to put an end at once to the annual indefinite exactions of *mulukgiri*.

15. The Supreme Government also as early as the 15th December, 1802, were pleased to express similar sentiments on the same subject; and that, if an amicable arrangement can be effected under the mediation of the British Resident at Baroda to ensure the regular payment of the annual tribute justly due to the Gaikwad without requiring the periodical advance of a military force, as suggested in the letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, an acceptable service will be rendered to the State of the Gaikwad and the British interests in Gujarat. The value of our alliance with the State of Gaikwad will be increased in proportion to the augmented degree of tranquillity and prosperity which such an arrangement is calculated to secure within its dominions.

16. The eighth paragraph of the letter from the Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council under date the 18th March, 1806, may also be aptly quoted on the present occasion. After observing upon the above cited article of the definitive treaty, it proceeds to remark that, although the British Government is at liberty, in conformity to its original wish, to avoid all participation in the *mulukgiri* expedition, it is evident that the Gaikwad Administration will be justified in entertaining an expectation that the stipulation adverted to is not always to be rendered nugatory by our-uniformly taking advantage of the option, which we have reserved, of refusing our consent to the advance of the battalion. It may therefore be advisable on the occasion of an application for the advance of a battalion, which it may not be

deemed expedient to reject, to combine our acquiescence with an effort to accomplish the arrangement proposed in the instructions of the 15th December, 1802, which would obviate the necessity of future periodical expeditions. The 8th paragraph of the same letter, after directing a previous reference to the Supreme Government, directs an estimate to be forwarded of the extra expense to which the Company would be exposed by such an expedition.

17. I have thus quoted, and brought under your immediate inspection, Hon'ble Sir, the several orders and authorities which have been the guide of my conduct in pursuing in conjunction with this Government the attainment of such an arrangement with the Chieftains of Kathiawar as might conscientiously discharge the obligations of the Company to the State of the Gaikwad and at the same time release us from the performance of an obligation foreign to our habits and repugnant to our feelings.

18. The Gaikwad Government had no other object in view than the actual employment of a British battalion on the mulukgiri service under all the unpleasing circumstances which were usually supposed to attend that duty.

19. It was not the Gaikwad Government but that of the Company which was desirous to modify the indefinite demand of a battalion and by a permanent arrangement in Kathiawar relieve itself from the recurring performance of a disagreeable obligation, which even with the option, that had been reserved to the Company, the Gaikwad Administration were justified to expect, and which it might not always be expedient to reject.

Conclusion

20. In the several discussions which have ensued on this subject, acting under the several instructions above quoted, and viewing, as I did, that our co-operation in Kathiawar was a result naturally arising out of our subsidiary engagements, it never occurred to my consideration that the Company's Government expected remuneration for a service, which under the foregoing construction appeared to be fully provided for in the engagements for the subsidy.

21. On the contrary, with a view the more readily to induce the acquiescence of this Government in a measure which was so earnestly desired by that of the Company, I made it the principle of my negotiations that they would not be exposed to any extra expense thereby, and that the very object of the expedition was to relieve and not to increase the burthens of the Gaikwad State.

22. I am therefore inclined to conceive that the dignity and justice of the Company would not persist to urge the demands, were the motives for my conduct less certain or defined. But acting as I have done under instructions so clearly expressed, from motives so well ascertained, and a conviction, resulting from the combination of the opinions of the Governments in India and the Court of Directors at home, that the recent expedition into Kathiawar was a desirable commutation for a service professedly to be undertaken at the sole expense of the Company, I feel a powerful conviction that the Hon'ble

the Governor-in-Council will not conceive the Gaikwad Government liable to defray the extra expenses of the expedition into Kathiawar.

23. The preceding arguments might probably be sufficient to determine the decision of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council; but in a case of this importance to the justice and honour of the Company's Government it may also be expedient to notice those correlative observations which would equally appear to militate against demanding from the Gaikwad Government the expenses of the expedition into Kathiawar. *Other reasons*

24. I am fully aware that it may be advanced that a force, exceeding that which composed the subsidiary troops at Baroda, was actually employed for the service of the Gaikwad Government in Kathiawar, and that this extra expense, inclusive of that in the Civil Department, should accordingly be defrayed by the Gaikwad Government.

25. Every object however of the Gaikwad Government would have been answered by the employment of a single battalion. The real occasion for the additional force arose from the desire of the Company's Government to put an end to the indefinite ruinous practice of mulukgiri; and it was accordingly necessary that our first appearance in that country should be attended with the exhibition of a power sufficient to overawe the turbulent and to evince our ability to enforce and maintain those arrangements which we were desirous to see effected.

26. We were nevertheless still at liberty to have furnished this additional force from the subsidiary troops at Baroda, but the actual deficiency of the numbers required for the subsidiary force was the only cause that rendered the additional battalion necessary. *Important*

If the subsidiary force had been complete to 3,000 men, 1,500 men would have been sufficient for Kathiawar, and 1,500 would have remained at Baroda. Each division would have been sufficient for the duties and services they were required to perform.

27. It may also be remarked that our subsidiary engagements with the Gaikwad are founded on the same principle as those of Poona and Hyderabad; but the troops at those places are always on field-allowances and consequently continually ready for every service which the interests of those Governments may require.

28. In Gujarat however the troops are on garrison-allowances, and the recent expedition into Kathiawar is the first instance of the Baroda subsidiary troops being employed expressly for the purposes of this Government.

29. It has however always been applicable to the services and views of the Hon'ble the Company's Government, and probably one of the principal advantages, which we derive from our connection, is the facility with which we can convert the resources and local convenience of Gujarat to our own object of policy.

30. It will, I trust, Hon'ble Sir, be unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of the preceding arguments, which are also applicable *Conclusion*

in a very considerable degree to the civil expenses. If the superintendence of this service by the British Resident at this Darbar was necessary for the execution and success of the measures which the Hon'ble Company projected in Kathiawar, from those motives which this letter has fully detailed, it will, I presume, be admitted that the Company cannot in consistence with those principles of justice, moderation and generosity, which have guided every measure of their Government in Gujarat, demand payment from the Gaikwad for any extra expense attending the expedition into Kathiawar.

Gaikwad views 31. Nor should the notice of the operation of such a demand on the Gaikwad Administration be omitted. They will naturally be inclined to conceive that such demands will be indefinite, and that the cession of territory for the maintenance of the troops is wholly nugatory.

32. Under the nature and spirit of the connection between the Gaikwad's and Company's Government this Administration also will be inclined to conceive that their subsidiary engagements are intended to embrace the expense of every military assistance they may require from the Company. The subsidiary force is supposed to be sufficient for every purpose, but the aid of the Company can have no other limitation than the complete attainment of the object for which their assistance may be required.

33. Nor must I omit to state to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the heavy loss sustained by this Government in not having received the assistance, which they were led to expect in Kathiawar.

Note 34. As elucidatory of this subject, I beg to refer to my letter of 23rd April, 1805, reporting on the conclusion of the definitive treaty. The 12th and subsequent paragraphs fully describe the expectations of this Government.

35. The mulukgiri collections were usually effected by the Arab force, to supply whose place the additional subsidy was negotiated.

36. Political circumstances of superior importance prevented the Hon'ble Company from extending their assistance, at that period to the Gaikwad concerns in Kathiawar; and this Government, aware of the necessity of the Company's resources being directed to other objects, acquiesced, although they were thereby actually exposed to an expense exceeding 8 lakhs per annum from the consequent necessity under which Babaji was placed of embodying a sibandi to supply the deficiency of force occasioned by his not being joined by our troops.

37. It will therefore be easy for the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to perceive the effect of being exposed to the expense of not receiving the aid of the Company's troops and the expense of those troops when furnished being also demanded.

38. I now beg leave to submit the statements alluded to in the 1st paragraph.

39. In framing these statements, I have found much difficulty in *Principle of* fixing upon the data and selecting the period from which the calculation of the extra expense is to be framed; and therefore a short notice of the principle upon which those statements are founded may be necessary. *account*

40. I have assumed the numbers of the detachment for the calculation of expenses from the first regular return forwarded to the Adjutant General's office after my junction with it, without minding the occasional little variations preceding or following that period, arising from ordinary casualties.

41. The period also for which I have calculated the expense is from the first of the month in which the majority of the troops entered Kathiawar without regarding the broken periods, and I have closed the expense with the breaking up of the detachment.

42. On these principles No. 1 and 2 will be found to contain the extra expense incident to a field establishment for that portion of the troops employed, not belonging to the subsidiary force.

43. No. 3 is the statement of the contingent expense on the same account.

44. No. 4 is the statement of expenditure of military stores on the same account, and No. 5 of the civil expenses; all which statements are comprised in a general abstract No. 6

45. In addition to the general observation, already detailed, it may be observed on these papers themselves that probably the sums included in No. 1, 2 and 5 are all that ought to be placed to the account of extra expense, incurred by the expedition.

46. The troops for the expedition should have been furnished by the subsidiary force; and if the deficiency of numbers of that force, or motives of policy or expediency required the employment of other troops, the expenses of the departments and the expenditure of stores should be accordingly considered as appertaining to the subsidiary, and not as an extra charge incident to the employment of other troops.

47. Having thus in obedience to the commands of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, conveyed in Mr. Warden's letter of the 3rd October, 1807, brought under the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, the several arguments and observations which to me appear conclusive as to the right policy or expediency of demanding from the State of the Gaikwad any remuneration for the extra expenses incurred by the Hon'ble the Company in Kathiawar, it is also my duty to state that this Government are not insensible to the advantages derived from the Hon'ble Company's assistance in the late expedition. *Nazranah*

48. Willing therefore to manifest their sense of their respect to the Company Government and of the benefit derived from the assistance of the Hon'ble Company's troops in this expedition, the Gaikwad Government have requested the Hon'ble Company's acceptance of a nazranah of between 60 or 70,000 Rupees.

49. This sum is composed of the nazranah paid by the Rana of Porbandar for the capture of the fort of Kandorna Ranaka and of the aswari babut or collection exclusive of the jamabandi from the Chieftains of Kathiawar on account of the army, which the Government is willing to present to the Hon'ble Company.

50. Although this would be a free-will offering on the part of this Government, yet under a consideration of the intimate acquaintance which the Hon'ble Company possesses of the extreme embarrassments and heavy pressure on the Gaikwad finances, it would not be consistent with the dignity or perhaps justice of the Hon'ble Company's Government to accept it; I would therefore respectfully suggest that, although it should not be received as an offering from the Gaikwad, yet that it should be placed to the credit of this Government in liquidation of the debt due to the Hon'ble Company.

1808 *Baroda, 18th June, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 239)*

General statement of expense to the Hon'ble Company extraordinary of their peace establishment, incident to the employment of troops in Kathiawar, not belonging to the Baroda subsidiary force.

No. 1.	Extra expense of the troops of cavalry, detachment of artillery, 2nd battalion of the 2nd Regiment native infantry, pioneers and ordnance department ..	Rs.	93,844	3	50
No. 2.	Extra expense incident to the same but not occurring regularly monthly ..	„	3,713	0	0
No. 3.	Expense of contingent bills according to the amount passed to the credit of Captain Greenwood, field-paymaster, by the paymaster of extraordinary ..	„	74,036	1	43
No. 4.	Expense of stores expended	„	13,999	2	66
No. 5.	Expense of civil expenses paid for in the Baroda Residency disbursements ..	„	8,909	1	72
		Rs.	1,94,503	1	31

Baroda, 18th June, 1808.

No. 8. SITARAM'S DIWANSHIP

THE documents deal mainly with two questions, Sitaram's hereditary right to the diwanship and his share in Hafizji's conspiracy. The two questions are totally distinct, and must be studied each by itself. Moreover the documents give but one side of the question, which can only be solved in the light of the documents to which reference is made in the introduction.

Baroda, 5th April, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 248)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1808

1. For some time past Sitaram Raoji has exhibited indications of his wishes to resume his official functions in the Baroda Administration on the terms which had before been offered to his acceptance, but hitherto no formal declaration of his wishes has been made. *Visit of Sitaram*

2. I have however now to request you will have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that Sitaram yesterday evening paid me a visit.

3. After the usual complimentary inquiries Sitaram took an opportunity to advert to the conduct which he had for the last 15 months observed. This conduct, he remarked, had proceeded from mistaken and imperfect views. He was confident that during his secession from public duty much disagreeable matter had dropped from him, which it was unnecessary to advert to; but he trusted this would be buried in oblivion and overlooked. Sitaram concluded with warm expressions of his confidence in the Company's Government, according to whose counsels and in concurrence with whose sentiments he solemnly averred his future conduct should be guided. *Excuses*

4. In reply to those observations I expressed my regret generally on the public necessity which had produced a line of procedure in respect to him which the Hon'ble Company would have been happy to have seen obviated; but, if his future deportment was guided by the sentiments of the Hon'ble Company's Government, he might be assured of enjoying their countenance and support.

5. A transition was here made by the Diwan to the circumstances of Gangadhar Shastri, with whom he professed he had no difference or disagreement, and concluded with a request that he might be permitted to avail himself of his assistance in bringing to a final adjustment his several accounts with the Gaikwad State.

6. Before Sitaram took his departure, he informed me that the ceremony of investing his son with the distinguished thread or janwez of his caste was intended to be celebrated at an early period, at which as he was desirous his brother Sakharam Chimnaji should be present, he requested me to solicit the Hon'ble the Governor to permit that person to leave the Presidency for Gujarat. *Sakharam*

7. I have thus generally stated for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the subject of this interview with Sitaram. His professions and contributions were expressed with apparent sincerity, but probably Sitaram's candour should be estimated more from his future conduct than present professions.

8. By this observation however I do not mean to imply any suspicion of Sitaram's sincerity, but merely to express that diffidence of a mode of conduct and expression, which general experience has often found to be the case.

9. After this formal avowal of Sitaram's views and desires to accede to the Administration on the present system for the conduct of affairs, I have only to support his request that his brother may receive his dismissal from the Presidency with suitable honorary marks of attention, whenever the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may deem proper.

Remark in the Diary.

Departure delayed On delivering in the preceding letter on the 11th of April it was ordered that Major Walker be informed that the brother of Sitaram would readily receive his dismissal from the Presidency in the manner suggested by Major Walker.

Previously however to the dispatch of that letter, or on the following day the 12th of April, the Hon'ble the Governor reported his having received further advices from Major Walker, purporting that Hafiz Gulam Husain, of whose criminality of conduct some suspicions had been entertained, had fled from Baroda; and that it was thence advisable that the departure of Sakharum from Bombay should be delayed instead of promoted.

1808 *Fort William, 4th July, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 243)*

N. B. Edmonstone to Francis Warden.

Calcutta and Sitaram I am directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of Bombay, the enclosed extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General-in-Council of this date. The tenor of the resolution of Government sufficiently explains the purpose for which they are transmitted, and renders any additional instructions superfluous.

I am directed to transmit to you the original letter addressed by the Governor-General to Sitaram, which you will be pleased with the permission of the Governor-in-Council to forward to Major Walker for the purpose of being delivered to the Diwan, copies in English and Persian are enclosed for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

No. 1. Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General-in-Council dated the 4th July, 1808.

Sitaram's letter By the Governor-General's directions the Secretary submits to the Board the translation of a letter to His Lordship's address from Sitaram, the Diwan of the Gaikwad, transmitted to him in a private

letter from the Resident at Lucknow, and stated by Captain Baillee to have been received by him from the hands of Mir Gulam Ali Khan, a person who received a pension from the treasury at Lucknow.

No. 2. Translation of a letter from Sitaram, the Diwan of the State of the Gaikwad, to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

(After the introductory compliments) Although ancient attachment *Sitaram's appeal* might be considered to require that, immediately after Your Lordship's auspicious arrival I should have troubled you by the transmission of a humble address, yet as from the complete unanimity of the English Chiefs an introduction to any one is productive of the favour of all, I have not hitherto done myself that honour. Praise be to God that my fortunate star has pointed out to me this happiness, and that an occasion of urgency has suggested my laying open to Your Lordship the sentiments of my heart.

The friendship between the State of the Gaikwad and the Hon'ble Company, which was established in the time of Maharaja Fatesingrao, and which was improved in the time of Maharaja Govindrao, after the death of those illustrious personages was matured to perfection by acceding to the propositions of the Company's Government, that is to say, by giving up the districts appropriated to the payment of the Surat chauth, and the pargana of Chorasi, etc. to the Company by the conclusion of three engagements (the advantages of these engagements were mutual and equal) conceding objects of great importance, such as the stationing of a subsidiary force with the Government of my Master and the assignment of districts for the payment of the expenses of that force, exclusively of the parganas of Kaira, etc., which were granted as a jagir. Subsequently to which, various obligations of united interests were contracted and a fourth treaty¹ agreeably to the desire of the Chiefs of the British Government through the influence of my attachment² was concluded.

In consequence of these demonstrations of fidelity, attachment and zeal on the part of my late father³ the administration of the affairs of the Gaikwad State was conferred on the part of my Master upon my late Father hereditarily, excluding all participation. [A] Both States, having experienced my late father's boundless exertions in strengthening the foundations of union between the two Governments, confirmed by treaty the perpetuity of that administration, excluding all participation, thus leaving nothing undone to augment the unity of the two States.

These circumstances must be well known to Your Lordship from the written and verbal representations of the Company's officers. Every one of these points admits of much exposition, and the details of them may be known on application.

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1. This was a treaty consolidating the other engagements. [Note in the margin].
 2. It was Raoba who proposed, at the suggestion of the British Government however, the consolidation of the several engagements, though the treaty was finally concluded under the diwanship of Sitaram. [Note in the margin].
 3. Sitaram was the nephew and adopted son of Raoba, the former Diwan. [Note in the margin].

Something more than a year has now elapsed since this arrangement has been infringed, and a participation in my duty has taken place, and the principle prescribed by the treaty is no longer regarded. Although I myself at Baroda and my brother Sakharam Chimmaji at Bombay have made repeated representations upon this subject to the officers of the British Government, and employed every effort to remove this participation and to establish my right in conformity to the treaty, no benefit has resulted; nay, even that regard, which was formerly paid to my honour and my brother's, is paid no longer. I therefore humbly appeal to Your Lordship, entreating that, from a principle of regard to the obligations of treaty, to the reputation of the Company's Government and to the suggestions of Your Lordship's own sense of justice, Your Lordship will be pleased to issue peremptory and explicit orders, in which there may not be a single ambiguous word, to the officers who are the medium of communication with the Gaikwad Government, directing them to allow to me that unparticipated authority which I formerly possessed agreeably to the stipulations of treaty; prohibiting any other from interference, contrary to former practice, in the administration of the State of the Gaikwad, but acting in conformity to the treaty in a manner to strengthen and increase the friendship and satisfaction of both States; so that the reputation of the Company's Government for adherence to treaties may be celebrated throughout the world.

I hope that Your Lordship will vouchsafe speedily to gratify me by this favour, for by the length of discussions on these points I am reduced to the utmost difficulty and distress. If (which God forbid) an answer should be delayed, I propose to dispatch a wakil to Your Lordship's presence, nay, in the last resort I will have the honour of paying my respects to Your Lordship in person with a view to remove the embarrassments in which I am involved. For Your Lordship is the only one in India to whom I can now appeal for the adjustment of this affair. I request also that a duplicate of the above solicited orders, together with a copy translated into Persian and signed by Your Lordship's own hand, may be enclosed in Your Lordship's letter to my address that it may serve as a voucher.

[A] In the month of June 1802 the Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay executed a private engagement to Raoba in the following terms:

It is the intention of the Government of Bombay that the Diwanship of Rao Appaji (Raoba) in the sarkar of Baroda shall be permanent; and that his son, brothers, nephews, etc., relations and friends shall be likewise duly protected and supported by the Hon'ble Company in their just rights; and if the Gaikwad Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur or anybody else should unreasonably treat them ill, or offer any undue molestation, the Company will protect them by interfering in their behalf. In witness whereof etc.

In an engagement with the Gaikwad, dated in July, 1802, are the following stipulations.

But in the event of evil-disposed persons attempting anything unfair or unreasonable against my person (Anandrao the present

Gaikwad Chief) my Diwan Raoji Appaji, his son, his brother, nephews or relations, and Madhavrao Tatyā, majmudar, or even should I myself or my successors commit anything improper or unjust, the English Government shall interfere and see in either case that it is settled according to equity and reason.

I have also required of Major Walker on the part of the Company to promise that my State and government shall be permanent and descend to the lineal inheritor of the masnad, and that the diwanship shall be preserved to Raoji Appaji.

The engagement of July 1802, from which the above stipulations are extracted, was formally recognised by the definitive treaty of April, 1805.

These are all the stipulations of treaty that concern the Diwan personally.

It will be evident¹ that, although the diwanship was rendered permanent in the person of Raoba, it was not made hereditary. The present Diwan therefore cannot claim the benefit of that stipulation, even supposing it to imply the guarantee of that unparticipation, which he claims under the treaty.

Sitaram was appointed to succeed Raoba, not in virtue of the treaty; but, because he was deemed the most competent person to discharge the duties of Diwan, he was vested with the full authority of that office. But, when the reforms in the expenditure of the State were undertaken, Sitaram, not possessing sufficient fortitude to brave the odium of promoting retrenchments, which, though indispensibly necessary, affected the interests of a powerful class of people, withheld his co-operation with Major Walker, and it became necessary to employ other instruments.

He dispatched his brother Sakharam Chimnaji to Bombay for the purpose of thwarting the proceedings of Major Walker; in consequence of which Sakharam Chimnaji was required to leave Bombay.² In the course of the measures, adopted for the improvements of the affairs of the Administration, Fatesing, the heir apparent of the masnad, was admitted to an executive office, leaving Sitaram however in the exercise of the duties of diwan, but not with that entire unparticipated authority which he originally possessed, and of which his conduct had rendered him unworthy.

It could be added that these arrangements were adopted with the full concurrence of Anandrao Gaikwad;³ and it will be evident that the justice of them is not opposed by any engagements entered into either

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1. Many of the following statements are subjectively rather than objectively evident.
 2. This is not exact.
 3. Anandrao was non compos.

by this Government or by that of the Gaikwad, whilst the neglect of them would have precluded those reforms which could alone have saved the latter State from ruin.¹

N. B. to Calcutta letter.

N. B. The stipulations of protection to Raoba and his family were occasioned chiefly by his apprehension of the machinations of the Arabs, who at one time exercised a military despotism in the State like the Janissaries at Constantinople, and from whose oppressive power the Government and the Diwan were rescued by the aid of the British Government.

No. 3. Calcutta Orders.

Bombay informed The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to resolve that the foregoing documents be transmitted to the Governor-in-Council of Bombay with the information of the channel through which it was received, in order that it may be transmitted to the Resident at Baroda with such instructions as the case may appear to require.

Appeal dismissed Resolved that the Governor-in-Council be apprised of the opinion of this Government that, under the actual circumstances of the case, the dissatisfaction entertained by Sitaram is destitute of any just foundation, and that the limitation of his authority by the introduction into the Administration of Fatesing Gaikwad constitutes no violation of his rights, the agreement referred by him having reference to the late Diwan Raoba alone.

That it also be suggested to the Governor-in-Council to direct Major Walker to intimate to Sitaram that any representation, which he might have wished to convey either to the Government of Bombay or to the Supreme Government, should have been transmitted through the Resident at Baroda; and that any application regularly received would meet with the earliest and most favourable attention of the Government; that in the meantime the Governor-General can only reply to Sitaram's letter by referring him for satisfaction on any points, on which he may require it, to the communications of the Government of Bombay, by whom all the intercourse between the Supreme Government and the Gaikwad and his officers has been invariably carried on since the formation of the connection between the two States.

No. 4. Governor-General's letter to Sitaram, dated Calcutta, 4th July, 1808.

Sitaram scolded I have received your letter. I shall always receive with attention any representation which you may desire to make to me, but I must apprise you that all such communication will come with greater propriety through the regular channel of the Resident at Baroda than by the precarious and unauthorised channel of a private agent; at the

1. The comment [A] is written on the left side of the two-column-divided page. It is not stated whether the comment was added in Bombay, when the Calcutta letter was transacted, or whether the comment was an integral part of the Calcutta letter.

same time you will readily comprehend that, as all the communications between the British Government and the Gaikwad and his officers have been conducted by the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, an application to that Gentleman will be the mode of proceeding most conformable to usage and propriety.

On the subject of your representation it is sufficient to observe that I have no knowledge of any engagement which can preclude your Sovereign¹ from adopting such arrangements for the administration of his affairs as may be thought most conclusive to their prosperity, and that I am entirely satisfied of the necessity of those arrangements which have actually been adopted.

Bombay Orders, 12th August, 1808.

Ordered that the preceding papers be forwarded to Major Walker *Walker* with His Lordship's original letter to Sitaram for delivery.

Baroda, 2nd August, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 252)

1808

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1. I beg to report for the information and eventual sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the advance of Rupees 16,500 to the Gaikwad Government in further part of the aid authorised to be intended in promotion of the current reforms by letter dated the 14th May 1806. *Money to Sitaram*

2. This money was advanced to release Sitaram from a dharna, to which the non-settlement of his accounts had exposed him, the subject of a separate report now preparing for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

Baroda, 2nd September, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 258)

1808

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

The determination of the Administration to settle his (Sitaram's) account was communicated to Sitaram, but he refused his consent to an adjustment on these principles, and affirmed that Raoba had written to him promising to allow these additional charges, but that he could not at that time find this authority. *Sitaram's account*

The subject accordingly lay over; and during my absence in Kathiawar a further communication was made to Sitaram of the reductions, which were to take place in his establishment. To this intimation he replied that he would delay his answer until my return from Kathiawar.

Upon my return the subject was resumed. Sitaram required to be reimbursed for the expenses of the increased establishment of the paga beyond his father's makhlasī. He also required to be exempted from the deductions of akhiri mahi and bhatta, notwithstanding Raoba's makhlasī; and he also demanded to be allowed similar terms for the

1. Anandrao Gaikwad had no say in the matter, instead of 'Sovereign' read 'Major Walker'.

pay of his whole establishment for the past year, having neglected to discharge the number which exceeded the establishment to which, in pursuance of the reforms, his paga has been reduced.

A series of accounts of Sitaram's paga establishment will exhibit the actual and just demands to the end of 1207 or 1863, or June 1807, and the charges extraordinary of establishment incurred to the same period.

It is proper to remark that the accounts were framed by the fadnavis under instructions to separate every charge from the admissible amount, that was not sanctioned by the proper authorities since he entered on his office.

In consequence of these proceedings every charge incurred by Sitaram's sole authority was retrenched, the deduction of bhatta, akhiri mahi, etc. were made, and the allowances of the additional establishments which he entertained were rejected.

Giving however full consideration to the principles of moderation and respect to Sitaram Raoji's situation as first officer of the State, and anxious that every proceeding towards him should be marked by the utmost possible forbearance, and considering his inability to extricate himself from the consequence of his own profusion and imprudence, it has been deemed expedient to extend some indulgence to Sitaram.

His accounts consequently underwent another revision, and all charges that were admissible and required formality only, were entered to his credit.

The whole amount therefore of Sitaram's demands were settled at Rs. 7,00,279-3-81, from which the sum of Rs. 25,279-3-81 was relinquished; the some total therefore in a course of payment to Sitaram is 6,75,000 Rupees.

1808 *Baroda, 4th October, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 249)*

Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Money to Sitaram In consequence of the settlement of the account of Sitaram Raoji, which I had the honour to report under date the 2nd September last, an advance has been made to him of 4½ lakhs of Rupees in part payment of his balance for Rs. 6,75,000; and I request you would have the goodness to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of my having advanced the sum of Rupees 25,000 on behalf of the Hon'ble Company out of the 50,000 Rupees still remaining unappropriated of the recoverances for the year 1863, authorised to be applied to the aid of the Gaikwad Government under date the 15th May, 1806.

1808 *Baroda, 26th November, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 258)*

Statement of new debts incurred by Sitaram since the report of the 1st January, 1806.

<i>Sitaram's expenses</i>	Articles purchased by Raghunath Mahipatrao			
	at Ahmadabad for Fatesing's nuptials ..			
	Rs.	32,012	0	80
	Samal Bechar ..	32,580	0	0
	Mairal Narayan ..	18,343	2	50

Nursey Parmanand and Kabir Bhaichand ..	Rs.	7,500	0	0
Mairal Narayan borrowed for an advance to the silahdars	„	2,09,001	2	4
Fatesing's marriage, expended on account of Rattanji Kandas for an advance to Bucha, jamadar	„	1,05,000	0	0
Khushalchand Abhaidas on account of Diwanji's paga	Rs.	25,000		
Sundries	„	13,000		
			38,000	0 0
Mangal Sakhidas for payments made to silahdars	„	39,000	0	0
	Rs.	4,92,207	1	70

Baroda, 15th December, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 257)
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

1808

With reference to your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing the copy *Hafizji's* of a letter from the Supreme Government, I conceive it may be necessary to transmit the accompanying copies of the intercepted papers of *letters* Hafizji Gulam Husain, translates of which were transmitted in my letter of the 5th September last to the address of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

The originals of these papers have been endorsed, scaled up, and deposited in the treasury of this Presidency, subject to such future disposal as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may direct. The copies which I have now the honour to transmit are numbered to correspond with the enclosures in the letter above referred to.

Baroda, 23rd December, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 258)
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1808

The several reports on our proceedings in respect to the Gaikwad reforms will have apprised you that a general change in the mamlat or charge of the forts and districts was a measure that was early contemplated, as being attended with great advantages; and in pursuance of which it was intended that both Sitaram and Babaji should make a sacrifice for the general good. *Sitaram hesitates*

In pursuance of these intentions, Patan and Galha were the two mahals which were to be relinquished by Sitaram, and Visnagar and Viyara by Babaji.

Upon requesting sodchitis or release notes from Sitaram, he replied by intimating his intention of renouncing charge of all his concerns, and of pursuing his design of retiring to Benares, as the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council have been already advised.

I have not time on the present occasion to submit a detail of the several conferences which ensued, but which ended in Sitaram giving sodchitis unobjectionable in their nature, for the release of all the mahals under his charge.

When the sodchitis were dispatched to Ahmadabad and Patan, I learnt with some concern that obedience to them was denied on the plea of the previous necessity of satisfying the sibandi and the shroffs, although measures had been taken to obviate this objection by my personal offer to guarantee the payment of the sibandi arrears without reserve and the just dues of the shroffs.

On receipt of the above intelligence conferences were held with Sitaram. The impropriety of his conduct and the consequences were pointed out; the most unexceptionable security of any shroff he chose to name was offered as well as the guarantee of the safe arrival of his karkun at Baroda without suffering any detention.

These ample offers, that obviated every justifiable plea of further delay, and a personal interview with Sitaram produced a new set of release notes with many professions of sincerity; and they were accordingly dispatched to their respective places. Sankheda was relinquished, but I am concerned to state that advices from Ahmadabad notify the refusal of Maloba, the person in charge on the part of Sitaram, to deliver up the fort until the dues of the sibandi and shroffs are *bona fide* discharged on the spot.

This extraordinary demand with other indications of insincerity has determined me not to permit the public interests to be committed, I have therefore taken the responsibility of addressing the accompanying letter to Mr. Prendergast, requiring the march of the Bombay Regiment, the answer of which gentleman I have also the honour to enclose. I expect that the Regiment may reach Baroda tomorrow.

I have deemed it expedient, Hon'ble Sir, briefly to apprise you of the above circumstances, reserving the details for a future opportunity; but I yet trust that Sitaram's better judgment, with every interest at stake, will not provoke any extremity. I shall however anxiously embrace the earliest opportunity of apprising the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council of the result.

No. 1. Letter from Alexander Walker to Guy Lenox Prendergast, Judge and Magistrate at Broach, dated Baroda, 21st December.

A point of emergent service, in which the interests of the Hon'ble Company are concerned, induces me to request that you would have the goodness to direct the immediate march of the Bombay European Regiment to Baroda. The responsibility of this measure I shall take upon myself to answer to the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council, but I rely with the utmost confidence on your known and acknowledged zeal for the public service to forward the execution of this requisition with the utmost practicable dispatch.

No. 2. Letter from Guy Lenox Prendergast to Alexander Walker, dated Broach, 22nd December.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated yesterday, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock this morning, and immediately addressed one couched in precisely similar terms to the commandant of this

garrison; of whose reply, this moment received, I enclose copy. Every assistance and means shall be used to expedite the marching of the Regiment to Baroda.

No. 3. Letter from Captain Lethgow to G. L. Prendergast.

I have just been honoured with your letter on emergent service and shall immediately order the Regiment to march to Baroda. In the meantime I shall forward and express to Surat to Lieut.-Col. Keith, acquainting him of the necessity of doing so.

No. 4. Letter from G. L. Prendergast to Alexander Walker, dated Broach, 22nd December.

My harkara is just now returned after having seen the Bombay European Regiment as far as Chavry village, about 3 miles from Broach, on its way to Baroda.

Remark in the Diary.

Ordered that the receipt of the above letter be acknowledged with an expression of the anxiety of Government to be informed of his future proceedings dependent on the refusal of Maloba to give up the fort of Sankheda.

Bombay, 26th December, 1808 (1808, S. & P. D. 257)
Jonathan Duncan's Minute.

1808

The letter, above referred to, [See letter of 15th December] makes one of a series of correspondence between me [Jonathan Duncan] and Major (now Lt.-Col.) Walker. [It is] herewith delivered in for record, as would have sooner taken place, but for the continued expectation, under the fluctuating conduct therein depicted of Sitaram, the Diwan of the Gaikwad, that the whole subject of difference would be amicable adjusted and harmony restored, a termination very much to be desired, in as far as it might be attainable with justice to the great object of ensuring a faithful administration to the affairs of our ally.

Sitaram's deposition justified

2. Of the contents of this correspondence (comprehending an answer by Major Walker to the reference made from Bengal in July last on the subject of a letter addressed to the Governor-General by Sitaram, the aforesaid Diwan) it seems expedient, as well on this account as because of the important political discussion therein contained, that copies should be submitted to the Government-General.

3. The allusion made in Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Walker's letter, of the 5th of September last¹ to my private engagement to the late Raoba may render it proper that I should refer to the circumstances attending that transaction, as having been fully reported to the Supreme Government in the 11th and 12th paragraphs of my address from Cambay of the 11th of June, 1802,² and approved of by the same authority in the 39th paragraph, of their communication of the 15th

1. Accompaniment No. 11.

2. See *Gaikwads of Baroda*, Vol. IV. p. 430.

of December following. Nor did Sitaram place any reliance on that document on the first discussion of the mistake in the version of one of the clauses of the convention of the 29th of July, [1802], as concluded at Baroda, but avowed to rest his claim altogether on this latter document; notwithstanding which, it will appear from some of the intercepted correspondence, accompanying the letter from Major Walker under date of the 5th of September, that Sitaram or his adviser Hafizji had endeavoured to wrest the genuine import of the former concession also to their most unreasonable purposes.

4. It is not on the other hand, surprising that a young and ambitious man like Sitaram should feel extremely mortified at the disappointment of the towering views he and his brother, the Diwanji, would seem to have thus most preposterously indulged; for independently of the consideration that any terms or clause, in the Marathi part of the treaty of July, 1802, exceeding the plain and more limited purport of the English version, cannot be considered (especially when the import thereof is so objectionable) as binding on the British Government, or be viewed in any other light than that of an imposition on the part of the then ministry for their own selfish purposes, our records will show that Sitaram in particular being in the situation of founding any claim thereon, was chiefly the consequence of our own (as now appears rather ill-placed) predilection in his favour. The late Raoba, swayed by the females of his family, continued fluctuating between Sitaram and his younger brother, styled the Diwanji, almost up to the day of his death; and it was principally through our influence that his ultimate choice attached to the elder, as the latter made no difficulty of acknowledging in express terms to the Resident after the death of his uncle by avowing that he owed to us both his adoption and diwanship, accompanied by all the professions of devotion and attachment consonant to such weighty obligations, and such as he then probably felt the immediate impressions of; neither would these have perhaps become effaced, but from the necessity that Major Walker found some years thereafter of introducing Raoba's full brother Babaji into the Administration for the purpose of effecting through his greater energy and steadiness the reforms that were in every point of view essential to save the Gaikwad State.

5. By the rules and observances, that were then established as to the mode of carrying on the business, Babaji became in fact the effective chief minister, whilst the name and emoluments of Diwan continued, as they still do, with his nephew, Sitaram; whence accordingly ensued the latter's resolution to secede from this sort of secondary degree of trust and influence, in as much as he enjoyed no longer the uncontrolled or discretionary direction of affairs; for the yad or memorandum of business is to be prepared by the khasgiwala or private minister, the official designation assigned to Babaji on his entering upon this controlling share of the ministry; and without which it seems very probable the reform could never have been effected.

6. That extraordinary power was however at first professedly delegated for only a temporary purpose, *i. e.* during the period that these economical arrangements should be in progress; and in keeping

in view its permanency, as is implied by the contents of the enclosure to the Resident's accompanying letter of the 30th of September last, it must be inferred that under his longer experience Lieutenant-Colonel Walker deems it indispensable to afford stability to what has been effected. Whence, however desirable it might on general grounds have been to avoid this degree of innovation in so material a curtailment of the former full power of Sitaram, that modification, inclusive of the measure concurrently adopted of raising Fatesingrao, the heir apparent of Anandrao, to the supervision and superior management, in subordination always to his brother as Sovereign, may in all likelihood contribute the most efficaciously of any [measure] that could be pursued to the prosperity of the Gaikwad State; and whilst we continue to support the family generally of the late Raoba in the ministerial functions, we are not justly chargeable with any deviation from the true letter and spirit of any assurances ever given them; which neither did nor could be understood to extend beyond affording them our fair countenance and reasonable support in that department, as long as they continued duly to perform the duties of it for the good and advantage of the Maratha sovereignty in Gujarat.

No. 1. Letter from Sitaram Raoji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 8th April, 1808.

1. It is now a long time since that I have not had the honour to receive any letters from Your Honour. I have had that of writing to you five or seven letters on my own and on Government's business, which, my brother assures me, were all delivered to you; but not having had the honour to receive any answer from you, I was obliged to send my brother Diwanji by order of Rajasri Senakhaskhel Samsher Bahadur with my own letters, with the view of explaining the whole business to you; but unfortunately in vain, as I have not till this day understood that you were so kind as to hear him or to give him any answer; which has not astonished me a little, because from the first commencement of this business through the means of Sorabji Parsi the correspondence began in the name of my deceased father and mine. I beg leave to put you in mind of the proud manner in which you were pleased to write in these letters and of the assurances they contain. Upon these promises and assurances the deceased, trusting to your promise, took an active part; and without any attention to the opinion of other members and officers of Government, endeavoured to accede to your several proposals and form a connection with the English Government, and thereby increased the friendship between the two Governments, that is between the Hon'ble Company, and the Gaikwad. These letters still exist and will speak for themselves, and according to your wish and desire several districts and countries were given in inam, and afterwards it was agreed to entertain a certain number of troops, for the expense of which jaidad was fixed upon, and assigned forever to you. Besides this, several treaties, at Cambay and Baroda, were concluded and exchanged by my deceased father, and the definitive treaty was adjusted, concluded, and exchanged with me. All this is well known, and I am sorry to observe that since last year many occurrences have happened, in which they have neither attended to the treaties nor to the promises and assurances, which compelled me to send my brother

*Sakharam
sent to
Bombay.*

Diwanji to you with the view of representing the same to you every occurrence happened since I have written you, and also desired my said brother to represent to you. It is now over fifteen months that he is at Bombay under your order, but you have not been pleased to spare a day to speak to him and to afford me such redress as you might deem just and reasonable.

*Sitaram's
complaints*

I was constantly writing and speaking on the ground of the treaties, but it was never taken into consideration, either here or there. On the contrary, everything is oppression and violence just to gratify their own revenge. Major Walker on his departure to Kathiawar came to my house, and gave me every assurance of putting things right, and promised that after his return from thence, which would be in three months, he would make every arrangement to my satisfaction, and that he would settle every business; which I think that the Major must have written to you, and that therefore you frequently told my brother Diwanji that, when the Major returned, he would put everything right. Eight months elapsed in hopes of this, but nothing seems hitherto to have been done nor likely to take place. On the contrary, what disagreeable, disrespectful and unreasonable occurrences have taken place, my brother the Diwanji must have informed you; but, in case of his not having done so, if you should be pleased to ask him, he will tell you. But, Sir, I believe we have not that share in your regard we once had. Nobody, Sir, seems inclined to inquire what is right. To communicate all these grievances by notes or letters seems in vain, as I cannot get any reply to them. What fault I have done, I know not. As far as my part, I have not deviated in any one thing from the treaties. It is now about two months since the Major returned, after an absence of eight months; and instead of talking and reasoning on the ground of the several treaties, the Major, on the contrary, is just listening to what others choose to say or suggest, acts accordingly, and insists by letters and memorandums on my acceding thereto; which is astonishing. I have neither seen nor heard of such a thing in any Government whatsoever. Everyday there is a new thing just to suit his purpose.

Disappointed

In full confidence of the Hon'ble Company's protection and your several agreements in the name of the Company our connection was formed, so that, if the Company wish to act contrary to these agreements, they should have told me at first, and left me to seek for redress, in which I would be guided by the advice of Providence. I cannot persuade myself that there is no justice in the protection of the Company; but keeping me about one year and half in hopes, and at last bringing and keeping me in a stage of ruin, is too bad and, I cannot help feeling, a great injury in my character and in my administration, by which I am totally ruined. I am tired, Sir, in begging and soliciting your favourable notice, as I did not know this was the custom of the Company, and I am now sorry that I have witnessed it.

*Promises
broken*

My deceased father, studying the interests of both Governments, secured the protection and support of the Company, and by the several treaties and agreements secured the administration to himself and heirs from generation to generation, under the guarantee

of the Hon'ble Company. This being the case, it is hard I should submit to the present trouble and injury, as I have done; the justice of which I must submit to Your Honour, because all these arrangements were originally made by you, just as you thought proper.

Therefore I request you will please, in consideration of the treaties, *Appeal* to support us, without allowing to submit ourselves to any reflection, and to enable us to attend to the interest of both Governments according to the treaties. This would please God; and all the world, who knows the friendship which existed between us and the Company, would be satisfied; but unfortunately all these things remained on one side, and we are now in the state of ruin. What can we now expect? I am ruined in every respect, having suffered in money and reputation, etc. Therefore I have instructed my brother Diwanji to return to Baroda, which I beg leave to acquaint to you with. I can no longer defray his expenses, and it may so happen that nobody will now assist me with loans of money. Besides that, I have my son's munj ceremony, which ceremony must be performed; and I am determined to act according to the times and our present situation. Time is short, and I therefore hope he will set out without loss of any. My sole dependence was on you, but I am at a loss what to think of it, and must act according to the times. Be so kind as to give him the road dastak and dispatch my brother without loss of time. What more can I say? Keep your favour and friendship, this is my request.

No. 2. Letter from Jonathan Duncan to Alexander Walker, dated 11th April, 1808.

Upon the receipt this day of your official letter to the Secretary, *Inquiry and threat* announcing Sitaram's apology for his late conduct and his desire to resume his ministerial functions, and that his brother might thereon be sent back, I had no hesitation in minuting a ready acquiescence in its purport.

Hiving since however had presented to me the version of a letter, which Sitaram lately addressed to me through his brother, as per copy enclosed, I find it to be of a tenor that cannot admit of being passed over without the fullest investigation, and submitted, as I intend it shall be, not only to this, but to the Supreme Government for their consideration and decision, to the end that Sitaram may have an opportunity of substantiating the very extraordinary charges he has thus brought forward.

Of this you will distinctly inform him and call upon him to specify and adduce proof in what instances he considers that the terms of any engagements, that Government or I have entered into with him, have been violated, in like manner as I shall here require explanation of his brother before his departure, which may nevertheless take place in time for his reaching Baroda before the rains.

No. 3. Letter from Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 7th April, 1808.

On the 5th instant I had the honour to submit through the Chief *Hafizji* Secretary a recommendation to comply with the request of Sitaram *arrested*

to permit his brother Sakharam to leave the Presidency to be present at the investiture of Sitaram's son with the janwez or distinguishing thread.

Since that date however Hafiz Gulam Husain, the criminality of whose proceedings there was much room to suspect, fled from Baroda yesterday about 4 o'clock.

This sudden step prevented a measure, then actually in contemplation, of securing his person; which had been meditated in consequence of information being received that he was engaged in an illicit correspondence, and had been endeavouring to seduce some persons at Baroda to strengthen his future views.

All the preceding suspicions being confirmed by his flight, it became necessary to attempt to secure his person before he could pass the frontier. Parties of horse were accordingly dispatched; and Bucha, jamadar, to whom the duty was entrusted, I have just heard, has succeeded in his object, and that the party and prisoner are now on their return to Baroda.

The intimacy, which this man maintained in the family of Sitaram, renders it at present doubtful what sensations his seizure may produce, and to what extent the machinations of Hafizji may have extended.

Sakharam Common measures of prudence and precaution therefore induce me to express a hope that this letter may arrive in sufficient time at the Presidency to prevent a communication to Sakharam of the intention of dismissing him, or, if made, that some expedient may be devised for detaining him, until the conduct and designs of Hafizji may be sufficiently developed.

No. 4. Letter from Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 15th April, 1808.

Hafizji's designs I had the honour on the 7th instant briefly to apprise you of the occurrence of some circumstances which rendered the further detention of the Diwanji Sakharam Chimnaji at Bombay a measure of general precaution and prudence.

The apprehension of Hafizji, as at that time reported, had not however taken place; but the subsequent possession of his person by Bucha, jamadar, does not require any correction of a statement, which became so speedily confirmed.

My suspicions of Hafizji were not of a recent date, but the man's connections were so respectable, and his influence appeared so contemptible that it did not seem advisable to adopt any measure towards him, which might create alarm or operate upon the minds of others in the general progress of reform.

What before rested on suspicion however was by the flight of Hafizji converted into certainty, and his conduct and conversation since his apprehension have disclosed that it was his intention to have retired

to Patan as a place equally convenient for carrying on negotiation with Sindia or for flight; and he avowed that his intentions were, if possible, to expel the English from Gujarat.

It is yet impossible to say what the malice of this man may have induced him to write or to attempt to the prejudice of our interests; but, although the extent of his designs must not be estimated either by the insignificance of this person or his connections, yet the detection of his attempts and his apprehension prevent any danger which might result from them.

The intimacy, which Hafizji maintained with Sitaram, at first raised a suspicion that the latter must be implicated in all the designs of this person; but this suspicion is not confirmed by any circumstance attending the apprehension of Hafizji, and Sitaram some time before Hafizji's flight and apprehension has discovered evident marks of compunction for the disgraceful intimacy, which he also evinced an anxiety to cast off *Sitaram's share*

It was Sitaram's interest to avoid any disclosure, which might tend to prejudice him in our opinion or injure his future prospects. Yet he has preferred a confidence in the generosity of the Company's Government and with much apparent candour has come forward with a voluntary avowal of everything that concerns his connection with Hafizji. He waited upon me on the 9th and, generally referring to his intimacy with Hafizji, gave me assurances of the most solemn nature of his sincerity and the candour with which he would reveal everything. A memorandum of this interview and conversation is enclosed.

This was accordingly confirmed by a letter and the memorandum, which was enclosed in it; and I am happy to observe that the errors of Sitaram appear to have extended no further than indulging a vain hope that he might continue through another channel that pertinacious resistance to the reforms, which he had from the first evinced.

The most blamable part of Sitaram's conduct probably was his having listened to the conversations of Ambaram Shastri; but the full and artless manner in which Sitaram discloses that intercourse may be received as a strong proof that these measures never really had his approbation.

I have not returned any formal or written communication to Sitaram's letter or its memorandum; but I have generally caused him to understand that he would not have reason to repent any measure dictated by candour and sincerity, or find his confidence and trust in the British Government misplaced. This course appeared necessary to allay Sitaram's apprehensions and alarm. It seemed to be the mode best calculated to ensure his future fidelity and render his conduct hereafter favourable to our interests and our views.

In respect to Hafizji, the character of the man makes him contemptible, but his designs are malicious and dangerous; and toward him it will be necessary for the Gaikwad Government to pursue such a course as may prevent him hereafter from disturbing either the tranquillity of the country or impairing the cordiality of Administration. *Hafizji's character*

Your personal acquaintance with him, Hon'ble Sir, renders a description unnecessary; but it is surprising how a man of his low life, habits and connections could have acquired so much influence over the conduct of Sitaram. He possesses however a large share of assurance and volubility of tongue, and with an easy pliability can adopt himself to the prevailing vices and propensities of those with whom he wishes to ingratiate himself.

Sitaram's mistake In this place it will be proper to notice that among the papers of Hafizji, which have fallen into the hands of this Government, are copies of two letters to Bengal, written in Persian. As this is a language unknown to Sitaram, his error consists in the weakness which could have enabled Hafizji to induce him to authenticate papers, of the contents of which he avows his ignorance. These papers are in a course of translation and will in due time be submitted for your consideration.

Sakharam Under the general impressions of Sitaram's conduct set forth in this letter, I venture again to support his former request that his brother may be permitted to leave the Presidency to be present at the ceremony of investing Sitaram's son with the janwez or distinguished thread of his caste.

No. 5. Memorandum of conversation of Sitaram with Jonathan Duncan, dated 9th April, 1808.

Sitaram's promise Sitaram this evening called at 5 o'clock and began by observing in respect to Hafizji that Raoba brought him here 14 years ago, and every person knew the habits of the man in going about from house to house. As however this was a bad person, with whom he had been connected, but which, whether known now, or what might be hereafter known, he hoped for a perfect oblivion from this date, as he looked upon Major Walker to occupy the place of Raoba. He asked Major Walker's opinion, which was promised would be given with the same sincerity as had always been the case; but Sitaram had not attended to it. Sitaram replied it was true he had neglected his advice.

Major Walker then desired Sitaram to place his trust in the Company, with whom he must stand or fall. Sitaram replied, that he would take an oath on the pagoda of Yenteshwar [*Yenkateshwar*], than which there was no holier shrine, that from this date he would never act in opposition to the Company's wishes and would never see the face of Hafizji again.

As to-morrow was an unlucky day, he commenced the subject to-day, but he would continue it to-morrow, concluding with many expressions of hope that the Company would extend their protection to him in his present trouble.

No. 6. Letter from Sitaram to Alexander Walker, dated 4th April, 1808.

Sitaram's apology It is a long time since that, under false impressions of the Hon'ble Company's intentions, I receded from public business and lived in retirement. Hereafter however I promise to act strictly in conformity to the advice of the Hon'ble Company. In the meanwhile a discovery

of the treachery of Hafizji Gulam Husain has been made; and as owing to the connection, which existed between me and that person, your suspicions have been raised, in order therefore to clear your mind of all jealousy, I have now written and delivered a memorandum which will fully satisfy you, as far as I am concerned. Whatever is here disclosed I solicit your indulgence and pardon for, as the protection of the Hon'ble Company was extended over my deceased parent Raoba, who delivered me to your care on his death-bed. On this account therefore avert your eyes from a consideration of my errors; and whatever papers may either have been received or written, or whatever transactions may have passed, let them be forgotten.

Henceforward let me conduct my duties in the Administration; and forgetting the past, admit me to a full participation in the Company's favour. Hereafter I will never have intercourse with that ill-advised person, Hafizji; and for the above declaration I call Venkateshwar [Venkateshwar] to witness my sincerity as well as that hereafter my conduct shall be in conformity to the Company's advice; and should this not be the case, and my views ever be directed to another quarter, then I can have no claim to my situation; but you, duly considering what is best for my character and dignity, act accordingly.

No. 7. Memorandum from Sitaram explanatory to the circumstances of Hafiz Gulam Husain, dated 4th April, received 12th April.

Anbaram Shastri from Poona has a jagir at Mangaleshwar on the Narbada, to which he was proceeding by the way of Baroda; but there being no place for his residence within the town, he took up his quarters at Bhairavanath. He stayed there 14 or 15 days, during which period I never went to see him; but at length he intimated to me by message that Babaji, Gangadhar Shastri and others had paid him that compliment, and expressed his surprise that I, the son of his friend Raoba, should have omitted it. *Ambaram's trials*

I then went and presented him with shawls and turbans, and after some conversation retired. Three or four days afterwards he came to my house, and stayed there four or five hours, and communicated a full account of his domestic concerns, as well as the circumstances of the Peshwa, which are known to all. He also intimated that he was then in debt of a lakh of Rupees from the misfortune which had attended the family of his patron. He added that it would not be a difficult matter for the Peshwa to relieve him, but he wanted the inclination. If he asked for relief, it was the disposition of the Peshwa to be offended and not to comply. On this account he had not revealed his distress from an idea of its inutility. It was on this account he had formed the intention of proceeding to his jagir. The road by Burlanpur was difficult, and by coming this way he hoped to obtain some relief from me and his friends at Baroda. The Shastri also was his friend and would assist him. He also said that, if Holkar was inclined to favour him, he hoped to obtain restitution of some part of the collection from his jagir made by that Chieftain. It was therefore his hope by some means or other to find out a mode of liquidating his debts, which was his inducement for coming this way.

When however he arrived at Surat, he heard of my situation; which had inclined him to relinquish his intentions of coming this way, and to proceed to Ujjain by another route; but the roads being difficult, he was obliged to follow his original intention. But when arrived, he saw that there was nothing to be obtained from me. This obliged me to communicate in my turn my grievanecs.

*Peshwa's
designs*

He called on me a second time and inquired about my affairs, and how was it that I had retired from public business. On which I explained everything from beginning to end, and I asked him whether the Peshwa's recommendation would avail me anything or not. Ambaram replied: "You know the Peshwa's disposition, and what occasion has he to interfere in your concerns? You have not experienced from him the least mark of friendship, but he is your sovereign (dhani), and this observation will hereafter be fully evident and useful to you." He then asked: "When had the investiture of senakhaskhel been made?"

"The Peshwa's desire was this that the sardars or chiefs from all quarters should unite with him with sincerity; but as for your Master (Gaikwad) or the Bhonsla, their friendship or enmity is equally indifferent. There were however two others. Sindia and Holkar; and Sindia was already well inclined, and Holkar has sent his public vakils. But the Peshwa was not assured of their sincerity. These were the two principals; and as I am proceeding in my own concerns to that quarter and connected with both Sindia and Holkar, I am commissioned to render further their good intentions towards the Peshwa. I am also desired to endeavour to bury in oblivion all past animosities and induce them to act hereafter with mutual confidence and persuade Sindia and Holkar to write their counsels and proceed to Poona and have an interview with the Peshwa. This would tend to their general interests; but, if they were disunited as formerly, the effects would be equally prejudicial to both parties. I was also desired that, if I saw that this could be effected, to do it."

I then asked Ambaram Shastri what was the intention of these proceedings. He replied: "It appears to me that Bajirao is dissatisfied with them (his connection with the English), but God knows what may be the result, and the Peshwa was extremely reserved in his counsels; you will however hereafter see what may happen."

*Ambaram's
advice*

A third interview succeeded with Ambaram Shastri. In this he told me that he had conversed on my affairs with Gangadhar Shastri, and it appeared to him that I was acting obstinately. I might be in the right, but the times now required a different conduct, for I might observe that the English influence everywhere prevailed, and why therefore should I ruin myself? He advised me therefore, as my uncle was in their council, also to join with him, and resume my duties; for, God willing, the present times could not last long, and in the same manner as the Peshwa and others temporised, he also advised me to act; for so long as I acted with their counsels, they would do me no injury.

I thus replied that, when Major Walker returned to Baroda, I would follow this advice; but I observed to Ambaram that, although I might

act in this way, yet the English were averse to my brother Sakharam, who had in fact managed everything at Baroda, as if he were really the Diwan. What therefore would be advisable in this respect? Ambaram promised to converse with Gangadhar Shastri on this point and to consider and find out some mode of remedy in this case. I asked what he conceived could be done. He said that in Holkar's house there was no respectable place, but in Sindia's there might be, and he would see what could be done in this respect. I replied that without the concurrence of the English he [Sakharam] could never leave this place, but Ambaram promised as before to consider this subject.

A fourth interview took place; and while engaged in conversation a *Kamal-ud-* message was received from Kamal-ud-din wishing to converse with *din* Ambaram on the subject of his brother obtaining service, and he wished to see him on that account as he was proceeding to Sindia. Kamal-ud-din's message also intimated his wish that Ambaram Shastri's good offices should relieve him from the displeasure of the Peshwa, in consequence of which ruin had attended him on all sides.

Ambaram Shastri replied that he was then proceeding to the army, which would occupy him six or twelve months; but, when he returned, nothing should be left undone to effect his wishes in the latter object; in respect to the first he suggested a karkun being sent, whom he would assist with his interest and advice.

While this conversation was passing, Hafizji arrived, and accord- *Hafizji* ing to his low habits entered into conversation with Ambaram to this *offensive* effect: that the Peshwa received everything and had now turned Englishman; and as for the rest, they were mere non-entities. In respect to the state of affairs in the English country, he averred his acquaintance. In this manner he continued a long conversation, until Ambaram Shastri was offended, and asked me who this man was; and I told him it was his habit, and not to take any notice of what he said. Ambaram retired.

On the day when Ambaram Shastri was intending to proceed to *Sitaram's* Jerod, on that day also was Khanderao Yadav (the karkun above *letters* alluded to) ready to proceed to endeavour to obtain service for Kamal-ud-din's brother. Kamal-ud-din requested me to give Khanderao a recommendatory letter, and I gave one to Baburao Mama Angria, Gopalrao Bhao, Devji Kalle and Ramchandra Bhaskar. I also verbally desired Ambaram Shastri to inquire respecting a situation for my brother with Daultrao Sindia, who promised to negotiate this matter on his arrival in the camp of Sindia, but he said that he was first proceeding to the camp of Holkar, for it is there that he hoped to obtain some relief for his pecuniary difficulties; but he also observed that Khanderao Yadav, who was proceeding to Sindia's camp, was also his friend and my dependant, and recommended me therefore to employ him on this business.

I accordingly committed this business to his hands and gave him four letters to Sindia and his karbaris, referring to him for his verbal communication, desiring him fully to ascertain the degree of influence

and respectability which the English Resident maintained, and according to which he was to endeavour without disclosing my note to procure Sindia's influence with Mr. Mercer in my behalf.

I sent with Khanderao 3 pairs of kincob, 4 pairs of silk cloth, and two dresses: one for Sindia, and one for the minister; and I also gave more or less to Ambaram Shastri to the amount of 2,000 Rupees and dismissed him.

Baburao's reply Khanderao Yadav was afterwards, dispatched and he had an interview at Ujjain with Ambaram Shastri and Baburao Mama, to the latter of whom he delivered the letter and his presents. Mama promised to open the subject to Sindia when he returned to camp, and then give him an answer. This was the purport that Khanderao communicated to me by letter, and Ambaram Shastri also wrote to me that by the blessing of heaven everything would be arranged, and he also intimated that he was then proceeding to Holkar's camp.

Delay Khanderao proceeded to Sindia's camp and delivered my letter and the presents, but no conversation ensued; but Khanderao informed me that everything was conducted in Sindia's Darbar in a very dilatory manner.

Another letter from Ambaram, written from Ujjain after his return from Holkar's army, was received, in which he informed me that the business, which carried him to the camp, had been unsuccessful, but he was treated with great respect and detained for 15 or 20 days with Jaswantrao Holkar, but in the end nothing followed. In like manner had his public business terminated, as it was Holkar's desire first to obtain the investiture of the family title, on which he was obstinate.

Request Ambaram also was full on his own distress, which had now been completed to the utmost by the ill success he had met with in Holkar's camp. He communicated his intentions of proceeding to Sindia's camp, and thence to Benares; but he desired me to send him a few letters of recommendation to Gopalrao Bhao and others. To this letter however I never sent an answer.

Hafizji's letters Hafizji was in the habit of corresponding with Baburao Angria; and this slave, this Hafizji, obtained from my karkun a letter to Baburao Mama Angria without my knowledge, and to which by various acts he at length prevailed on me to authenticate. The contents of this letter were as bad as the low-minded abilities of this wretch could devise. This was done by me without reflection; and I neglected to keep either a copy or draft of the letter, which was forwarded by him along with his own letters.

After its dispatch, reflecting on what I had done, I inquired of my karkun the nature of this letter; and when I reflected on it, I saw the ruin of my house, and I severely remonstrated in private with Hafizji on what he had done, and desired him to recall the letter, two or three pairs of kasids being dispatched for this purpose, but without success. From that time to the present I have been grieved and afflicted, and it is now discovered. In the former world Hafizji must have been my enemy, and now he has completed this malice.

Through the medium of Hafizji a Persian letter was given me from Sind, offering to engage horsemen in the service, but to this I at once replied that no service was to be had.

Another letter came from Sind accompanied by a match-lock, which I refused; and it was purchased by Amin, jamadar; and Hafizji replied to the letter without my knowing anything about it, making the messenger a present from his own house of one piece of kincob, for I had positively told him that it was highly improper to bring these letters home. This is all his work, and I declare it to you on my oath.

Hafizji also obtained sundry letters from His Highness the Raja to *Anand Rao's* various people. The purport of these letters was that, the English *share* Resident at this place having acted contrary to engagements, Sitaram is proceeding to Benares, and against him there is nothing further to be imputed, and which letters at Hafizji's instigations were written by me, in the Raja's name, and were delivered to Hafizji, to be authenticated by His Highness, but which of these were executed, or what passed, he did not make known to me.

Whatever may be contained in the Persian correspondence which Hafizji carried on, I am ignorant, except the Delhi akbar which he used to communicate to me. It was of his own accord and suggestion that he used to persuade the Raja to come to his house and obtain such papers from him as he wished.

In this manner also he obtained from Ahmadabad a memorial. *Hafizji's* This he wanted to show me. I asked him what use this was of, and what *tricks* he intended to do with the other papers which had been sealed, and those who had subscribed thereto were ruined; and what could be done with them? My language on this occasion was so strong that to repeat it would be useless. The above memorial is with him, and the poor people who have signed it, are ruined. The contents of this paper when you see it, will excite your indignation; but I will entreat you to be pacified, for this man is a wretch; but for those who have signed the memorial, I request that their errors may be charged against me.

What I have done has been owing to my connection with him, which has produced nothing but disgrace. He has sent two Persian letters in my name to Bengal, but I with candour reveal this circumstance to you. This infidel [kafir] has deceived my house, but you are well acquainted both with my disposition and ability. Had I been guided by this wretch, how was it possible to have acted with you as I did for two or three years after Raoba's death? But henceforward be assured that I will without reserve transact my business with you, and as a witness of my sincerity I invoke Venkateshwar [*Venkateshwar*]. It depends on you to preserve my reputation, character and fame.

No. 3. Letter from Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 24th April, 1808.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 11th instant, *Inquiry and* and no time was lost in communicating to Sitaram in as full and im- *threat* pressive manner as possible your determination not to permit the very

extraordinary charges adduced in his letter to you of the 27th of Muharram, or 26th of March, to pass over without the fullest investigation as well as of your intentions to submit the case both to the Government of Bombay and that of Bengal.

With this view I directed Captain Greenwood to wait upon Sitaram and explain your intentions on the 18th, and as Sitaram's sentiments will be more fully discovered by the memorandum of that Gentleman's interview, I have the honour to submit it for your information.

It was satisfactory to observe that Sitaram attempted neither to justify nor repeat the subject of his letter on this occasion. On the contrary, he imputed it to the operation of the same undue influence, from which he had so recently been emancipated, and was anxious that this letter should be buried under the same oblivion, which he had trusted in his communication with me would be extended over his past acts since his secession from the Administration.

Whatever confidence I might personally place in the sincerity of Sitaram's compunction and contrition, this was not a case wherein I conceived myself at liberty to adopt my own construction of his conduct, and I accordingly caused it to be intimated to him that you expected that he would take steps to enable you to carry into execution the intentions which you had expressed in your letter.

Sitaram however, under the full conviction he appears to have imbibed of the improper course of measures he has hitherto pursued, is now equally anxious to withdraw his former complaints; and although he was given to understand that an opportunity was now afforded him of having his pretensions fully and amply discussed by the highest tribunal of the British Government in India, he earnestly desires an oblivion and trusts that the humanity and generosity of the Company's Government, as evinced to his father, will be still extended to him, and that he may hereafter conduct his duties under the Company's counsels and protection.

Sitaram's request With this view Sitaram has presented to me a letter to your address, which I have the honour to accompany with a translation, in which the foregoing sentiments are expressed; and the letter which occasioned the communication to him of your intentions is requested to be cancelled and withdrawn.

In a case, Hon'ble Sir, wherein you have indicated a personal interest, it may be presumptuous in me to offer a decided opinion; but I respectfully observe that this public and solemn appeal to the generosity of the British Government, resulting from the contrition of Sitaram, may be received as a formal and direct disavowal of his former conduct and the measures proceeding therefrom.

By this letter every obnoxious paper or sentiment, which has hitherto been either written or expressed, is cancelled and annulled, and every insulted feeling must be satisfied by the apology and the request for oblivion and remission.

Under these circumstances I trust the obstacles to the return of the Diwanji to Baroda will be prevented, and that this person may be able

to attend the janwez ceremony of Sitaram's son, at which he is so anxiously expected by his family.

No. 9. Memorandum of conversation of Captain Greenwood with Sitaram, dated 18th April, 1808.

Captain Greenwood opened the subject by observing that he supposed Banduji had communicated the subject which occasioned the visit. Sitaram answered in the affirmative, on which the letter from Sitaram to Mr. Duncan dated the 27th Safar was produced. *Sitaram's position*

Sitaram admitted its validity, but observed pointedly on the date, which he remarked was many days previous to his meeting with Major Walker, and the letter, and memorandum which that event produced. He trusted and hoped however that his errors, previous to the date of his letter to Major Walker, would be buried in oblivion. He had invoked pardon for what has passed; and from the above quoted date he conceived that his representations to Major Walker were equivalently made to Bengal and Bombay, and he could conceive no difference between them.

The letter of the Hon'ble the Governor was explained, and his intentions made known of having these complaints sifted to the bottom, and Sitaram was also apprised that it required that Mr. Duncan should be satisfied.

Sitaram replied that he must rely on Major Walker to satisfy him on the same grounds and documents which he already had in his possession, and it was on these that he placed his confidence.

No. 10. Letter from Sitaram Raoji to Jonathan Duncan, dated 5th September, 1808.

Last year, when my senior, Babaji, was coming to Baroda, and disagreement ensued on that account, I sent my brother Sakharam *Letter disavowed* Diwanji to Bombay, who has to this day remained there, discussing the subject. Here also has much discussion ensued with Major Walker, and many letters also have been written; among these was one dated 27th Muharram; but as my confidence is solely in the Company, it is improper to injure myself by idle opposition to them. Under these considerations I with candour explained myself to him on the 7 Safar (4th April), and which he will have already communicated to you, or will do so; from which you will learn particulars.

In the meanwhile your letter to Major Walker, enclosing a copy of mine to you, has arrived; the contents of which Major Walker caused to be explained. It mentioned your intention of laying it before the Bombay and Bengal Governments with a view that I should prove the subject of my letter; but this letter was written under the impression of dissatisfaction; but it was not my intention that it should convey any disrespect to you. I therefore now request that you will favour me by redelivering it to the Diwanji, and it will be worthy of you to overlook what is past. My hopes are ever to remain under the Company's protection and favour, as was the former case; and that I should transact my business, and my character and dignity be preserved. Also I will not

hereafter conduct myself contrary to the counsels of the Company's Government. Major Walker wrote for the Diwanji being permitted to depart speedily, he also sent a letter from me to my junior, the Diwanji.

No. 11. *Letter from Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan, dated 5th September, 1808.*

*Sitaram's
pretensions*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Chief Secretary's letter of the 12th August, enclosing the copy of a dispatch from the Secretary to the Supreme Government with a letter to the address of Sitaram Raoji, the Gaikwad Diwan.

The detection and apprehension of Hafizji Gulam Husain had previously made me acquainted with the tenor of Sitaram's representations to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General; and I only waited the termination of the communications, which were carrying on with Sitaram, to submit the whole case to the consideration of Government; and I hoped, while I at the same time disclosed the absurd pretensions of Sitaram, to have accompanied my report with the intimation that he had voluntarily receded from them, and resumed the exercise of the duties of his office upon legal and constitutional principles.

Sitaram however having himself brought forward these pretensions in his address to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, it may be proper on the present occasion to explain the grounds of his expectations and the fallacious reasoning by which he has attempted to support them.

The complaints of infringement of the arrangement, which Sitaram has brought forward in his letter to the Supreme Government, are founded on the 10th article of the engagement of the 29th July, 1802, wherein the Hon'ble Company are guarantees that the diwanship shall be preserved to Raoji Appaji, and on a private engagement from the Hon'ble the Governor to Raoba, which promised that his diwanship should be permanent.

*Walker's
comment*

It will be in the recollection of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the life and situation of Raoba were considerably endangered in his endeavours to secure the State of his Master from ruin and dissolution by a powerful and turbulent military faction, and it was just and necessary to guarantee his security.

While Sitaram however ought to be so confident of the motives of the British Government, and while he has been so fully apprised of the tenor and construction of the papers which he has in his possession, it is surprising that he should have ventured in his address to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to assert that "the administration of affairs of the Gaikwad State, was conferred on the part of my Master upon my late father hereditarily, excluding all participation." The case is that Raoba actually never received any written authority for his appointment, and independently of the *deyta* or income of his office being divided, Mangal Parekh, the khasgiwalla of the deceased Raja Govindrao, actually possessed a greater and more uncontrolled share of power than Raoba ever pretended to exercise during that Raja's reign.

It may not be irrelevant to point out these two instances of misstatement, as the facts admit of no dispute, and they destroy the conclusion which is attempted to be drawn of these hereditary pretensions being confirmed by treaty.

These observations I conceived necessary to premise, previous to submitting to your consideration the specific ground of Sitaram's address, which is founded solely on the unsatisfactory manner in which the 10th article of the engagement of the 29th July, 1802, has been rendered into the Marathi language; and Sitaram would wish to construe a very equivocal expression, designedly introduced into Marathi version, into a formal engagement between the two Governments to continue the Diwanship to the descendants of Raoba.

It may be necessary to remark that at the time the engagement of the 29th July was executed, there was no person attached to this Residency, who possessed a knowledge of the Marathi language in its written character, or who was able to detect inaccuracy in a written document; and the draft of the Marathi version was accordingly drawn out by Gopalrao, a dependant of Raoba.

No sooner however was the unsatisfactory nature of the translation discovered, than a formal intimation was made of it to Sitaram, who was at the same time informed that the Hon'ble Company's Government could not conceive itself bound by his construction of a condition so absurd in its consequences and inconsistent with the utmost latitude of an engagement with the Gaikwad State.

Here the matter rested, and I had hoped it would not have been revived, that Sitaram would have been inclined to estimate the advantages of his situation on better principles, and been content to have enjoyed that protection and security which the Hon'ble Company were so ready to extend to the adopted son and successor of Raoba.

I was however much concerned to find that, when circumstances had rendered it indispensably necessary for the welfare of the State of the Gaikwad to avail ourselves of the experience and firmness of Babaji for carrying the reforms into execution, Sitaram opposed the measure, and that this opposition has been attempted to be justified on the plea of our measures entrenching on the engagement of the 29th July.

It would have been extremely easy to have set those pretensions at rest by executing with the Gaikwad Government an amended article of the engagement of the 29th July, the two contracting parties being fully at liberty to declare the terms on which they understood a stipulation, executed by mutual agreement.

Independent however of those motives of delicacy and favour towards the Diwan, which the Hon'ble Company's Government had always regarded in their intercourse at Baroda, there were other causes of policy and expedience, which rendered it desirable that this error should

be rectified as silently as possible, and that neither the personal credit, nor the authority, nor even the safety of the Diwan should be exposed by the public abrogation or alteration of the objectionable clause.

It has always been expected that, when Sitaram came coolly and deliberately to examine the clause, he would find that his pretensions were untenable on any ground of propriety or justice, and be willing to revive the confidence of the Hon'ble Company in his administration by becoming a voluntary instrument in expunging or altering the Marathi version, consistent with the intentions of the British and Gaikwad Governments.

In examining however the address of Sitaram it is remarkable that he has confined himself to general expressions, and has not ventured to specify any exact ground of complaint.

It is also worthy of remark that Sitaram, so far from expecting the office of Diwan as a right on the death of Raoba, was extremely reluctant to accept it. He wished to call Babaji to take upon himself the direction of Government; and it was not without much encouragement that he was at last prevailed upon to accept the situation. These impressions I believe were sincere. They were produced by a just contemplation of the difficulty and responsibility of the situation.

When Sitaram however began to taste the advantages of his office, and found that it enabled him to gratify his own propensities, and attach a number of persons to his interests, he naturally became anxious to secure these advantages to himself. Hence the aversion he has disclosed throughout our whole proceedings in the reforms of the government, and the constant opposition he has opposed to the active introduction of Babaji into the Administration. In prosecution of this favourite scheme to prevent an arrangement, which infringes so deeply on the illicit advantages which Sitaram has hitherto enjoyed, every art has been attempted without success, and his opposition has been uniform.

The preceding remarks and the whole tenor of my reports on the Gaikwad reforms will have disclosed the real sources of Sitaram's dissatisfaction. He found the object of the reforms was to correct and prevent the lavish expenditure of the Gaikwad officers, which had been so much increased under his own administration, and that it was the intention to place his administration under such wholesome control as would prevent the recurrence of this abuse.

In order to effect this, the aid of a person had been called in, whose years, experience and ability were sufficient to impose this control in the most effectual manner; and the weakness and inefficiency of the Government had been provided for by investing the presumptive heir to the Gaikwad Principality with authority sufficient to enable him to inspect and control the resources to which he might in the course of time succeed.

It must be confessed that the effectual manner in which the recurrence of abuse and maladministration had been provided against, to a

person whose conduct has so manifestly disclosed his principles as Sitaram, must have been mortifying, and would induce him to exert every ingenuity and casuistry to remove it.

The more mortifying however these salutary arrangements may prove to the feelings of the Diwan, as such feelings can only proceed from the sense of ill-exercised power being curtailed, the more is the necessity for imposing them increased; but, even if this evident necessity did not exist, and even if Sitaram had the most unequivocal engagement of the Company's and his Master's Government confirming the Diwanship to Raoba's descendants, there is not a single measure adopted at Baroda that can be construed into an infringement of such an arrangement.

The powers and authority of a Diwan are scarcely definable. They in all cases depend upon the disposition, the capacity or weakness of a Sovereign. With a prince of capacity and vigour he is merely the officer who causes the execution of the orders of his Sovereign, and not the person from whom those orders emanate.

Nothing that has been done at Baroda has tended to deprive Sitaram of the legal powers of his station. He is still the Diwan of the Government. He may confirm with his official formality and execute any order of Government. He may propose and suggest any measure whatever for the consideration of his superior, under a confidence that every measure, intended for the public welfare, will be adopted. He has only been restrained from exercising that power to the prejudice of His Master's interest.

Sitaram surely can never intend to dispute the right of his Sovereign¹ to impose these restraints, or to call to his councils the assistance of any of his servants that he deems necessary. He cannot conceive that the British Government would guarantee to Raoba or his descendants the right of injuring the territory and resources of their ally.

Whatever construction however may be placed on the powers of the Diwan, there can be no difference of opinion whatever that the guarantee and engagement of the Hon'ble Company can only extend to preserve him in that situation so long as his conduct is conformable to the obvious dictates of propriety and justice.

It is not the object of my present report to investigate the conduct of the Diwan, but the papers, contained in my separate report of this day, contain an abundance of grounds to justify and authorise every restriction which it has been found necessary to impose with a view to prevent the recurrence of such gross abuses as those which have now so recently been ameliorated.

Although he has at various times repeated the commonplace declarations of his dependence on the Company, yet in pursuance of a predetermination that Sitaram's reintroduction into public business

1. Anandrao is supposed to have played the major part in the curtailing of Sitaram's power—a mere supposition.

should be preceded by a formal renunciation of these pretensions, I resolved to embrace the opportunity, which the delivery of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's letters would afford, to carry this necessary measure into execution and to bring this matter to a final conclusion.

An intimation was accordingly conveyed to Sitaram of the receipt and purport of his letter, the delivery of which I reserved until I had the pleasure of a personal interview. This opportunity occurred on the 2nd September, on which day having called on Sitaram, and retired to a private apartment, I delivered the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General's letter.

I embraced this occasion of informing Sitaram that it was unnecessary for him to resort to remote and unusual channels of correspondence, that the attention of the British Government would always be afforded to every just ground of complaint, and that it was incumbent on every English gentleman in my situation to receive and to transmit to his Superiors any representation that he might receive, and that he might be confident that his letters would always be conveyed with more certainty of reaching the place of their destination than if transmitted through unusual and doubtful channels.

I also thought it proper to explain to Sitaram that, though a sense of justice would always induce the British Government to receive and pay attention to his addresses, yet the same sense of justice would not permit them to condemn or decide upon any complaint without allowing the person accused an opportunity of replying.

Previous to going to Sitaram, having received an intimation of his intended acquiescence in the plan proposed, to obviate all future discussion from the engagement of the 29th July by annexing to that document a corrected translation of the English version, I produced to Sitaram two translates of the 10th article of that document, the one scrupulously literal, the other with the sense amended, according to the English copy, but the idiom preserved, the insertion of either of which was left to his option.

In answer to this communication Sitaram fully and unreservedly declared his acquiescence, and that either of the two papers, which I proposed, might be inserted.

It may be proper to mention that this conversation passed in the presence of Mr. Carnac, Captain Greenwood, Gangadhar Shastri and Banduji; and as it is an unequivocal declaration of Sitaram's acquiescence to the correction of the 10th article of the engagement of the 29th July, 1802, and a consequent renunciation of all his pretensions, founded on his erroneous constructions of the intentions of the two Governments, I have deemed it proper to accompany the intimation with a full report of the preceding discussion.

No. 12. Letter from Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan forwarding a translate of Hafizji's paper, dated 5th September, 1808.

Hafizji's papers In my letter of the 15th April last I had the honour to report the apprehension of Hafizji and the seizure of his papers. I have the honour to submit such as appear deserving of notice.

The first, that attracted attention from their tenor and subsequent confessions of Hafizji, are found to be drafts of the heads of engagement with the Shah of Kandahar, and the Chieftains of Sind, intending to regulate the conduct of these Chieftains in their invasion and conquest of Hindustan, and prescribing the rules by which the acquisitions, that might be made, were to be divided.

There is also the draft of a letter to be written to the several Maratha Chieftains, whose names are expressed in the paper, by the King of Kandahar, inviting them to join his army and assist in wresting from the British nation the possessions which (to use the language of the letter) they have usurped from the family of Timur.

These papers at first, from the dangerous tendency of their designs, seemed of importance; but I am unable to discover any trace of their having ever been out of the possession of Hafizji or having been converted to any use.

I deemed it proper however to have him examined on this point; and from his solemn declaration, which he offered to confirm on oath, I find that these drafts were written by him, in consequence of the visit which Ambaram Shastri made to Baroda, and that they have never been copied or out of his possession, or the purport attempted to be conveyed to any of the parties. These papers are all in the handwriting of Hafizji himself.

Another paper in the same handwriting appears from the purport and address to be the draft of an intended letter from the Raja Anandrao to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, which does not appear to have ever been executed.

I have annexed another remarkable document, which was discovered among Hafizji's papers. I learn from this person that it was composed when Sitaram first seceded from the public duty, and that it is the joint production of Sitaram, his brother, Govindrao Banduji and Hafizji Gulam Husain, originally written in Marathi and translated by Hafizji and a Mogul in the service of Sakharam Chimnaji.

Hafizji informs also that this paper was intended as the instructions to a vakil, whom it was in agitation to send to Calcutta and to form the subject of his representations to the Supreme Government.

This paper I have every reason to consider as containing the sentiments which Sitaram, under the influence of the ill advisers who surround him, has continued to entertain since the commencement of the reforms.

No observation is necessary on the obvious intention of this paper or the sentiments which it discloses, than that it unequivocally demonstrates the necessity of those wholesome and moderate restraints which have been projected for the security of the rights and interests of the Gaikwad State and family.

Enough has been disclosed in this letter to evince that Hafizji Gulam Husain is a person whose dangerous habits and propensities

would render it imprudent to entrust with his liberty, at least, at present. I have however already prevailed upon this Administration to extend to him such comfort and conveniences as his situation will permit, and shall prevent his suffering any unnecessary privation or hardship.

No. 13—No. 16. Translation of Hafizji's papers.

These papers contain a scheme to drive the English out of the country with the help of the Ruler of Kandahar, Sindia, Holkar, Bhonsla, Angria, etc. As the papers were never sent to any of the would-be confederates, their historical importance is insignificant, their interest is purely academical.

No. 17. Translate of a draft of a letter found among the papers of Hafizji Gulam Husain in his own handwriting, supposed from its purport to be from the Raja Anandrao Gaikwad to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Company accused From ancient times the friendship of the sarkars has been maintained, intelligence of this will undoubtedly have reached your illustrious notice. After this, Raoji Appaji Diwan with full powers made a treaty and agreement on my part.

After Raoji Appaji's decease Sitaram Raoji was made by me Diwan with full powers. The servants of the illustrious sarkar made treaties and agreement with Sitaram Raoji between the two sarkars. At present the servants of the illustrious sarkars have broken through these treaties, and have obstructed the exercise of the full powers of the Diwan, and have acted contrary to my wish, and have forcibly caused papers to be written to answer their own ends. Now you will fully understand it from the letters of the Diwan. Place confidence in this letter from me; and whatever writings of mine the servants of the illustrious Government have hitherto or may hereafter submit to your consideration, do not afford them belief.

N. B. The title and complementary address of this draft are written in a different hand, but the name of Lord Minto is inserted in the handwriting of Hafizji.

Remark.

This letter is fully illustrative of the nefarious tricks and petty intrigues of Hafizji. That the execution of this letter was never obtained from the Raja is probably owing to the better understanding of the other parties, who must have seen the absurdity of causing the sovereign to have written a letter which, could it have carried weight, would have been equivalent to a declaration of abdication or a resignation of all the powers of the Raja into the hands of the Diwan.

Nothing can evince the necessity of guarding the authority of Anandrao from these sinister attempts so much as the discovery of this draft.

No. 18. Translate of a Persian paper found amongst the papers of Hafizji Gulam Husain.

The detail of past events is in substance as follows. Let it not be concealed from the minds of the servants of the illustrious and just Company Bahadur that Raoji Appaji, trusting to the Company's sarkar, did negotiate of his own full powers with the mutasaddis of the Company's sarkar and, agreeable to their wishes, entertained their troops under the Gaikwad Government. According to the wishes of the mutasaddis of the Company he assigned territory for the pay of the troops from the country of the Maharaja and under his seal. *View of Sitaram's supporters.*

On the conquest of the Fort of Kadi and the expulsion of the Arabs from Baroda, he gave certain parganas from the country of the said Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad under his seal as inam to the Company's sarkar, according to the wishes of the mutasaddis.

Raoji Appaji carried on a correspondence with the Company's mutasaddis on the part of the sarkar of the Maharaja Anandrao in virtue of his full powers: and whatever they demanded, he gave them; and whatever they said, he heard.

Having formed a treaty and arranged a correspondence, he sealed it with the said seal of the Maharaja; and having given it to the Company's mutasaddis, he on account of these negotiations obtained a writing in English and Marathi from the Company's mutasaddis and Anandrao, and retained it on his own possession.

Raoji Appaji having secured this point, he followed the wishes of the Company's writers in everything, entirely for his own benefit, as the office of Diwan with all the authority of the Gaikwad sarkar should forever remain as at present in his family through the assistance and support of the Company's sarkar; and that in future no Gaikwad should put obstacles in the way of the Diwanship and full powers of the family of Raoji Appaji.

Raoji Appaji, trusting in this, performed his duty to the Company during his life in a proper manner, and always fully conceived that henceforward the managers of the Company's Government would in friendship support and aid him according to agreement.

Thus during the life of Raoji Appaji the office of Diwan with full powers in the Gaikwad sarkar, without any participation, was performed, and no person interfered. Whenever any business required, he sought assistance from the mutasaddis of the Company.

At length Raoji Appaji, agreeable to his own customs, and when he was indisposed, received the author of this memorial, who was Sitaram Raoji, his nephew, as his son, and considering me worthy placed me in his situation, and having adopted me as his son, he delivered the affairs of the state into my hands, and died.

After the death of Raoji, my father, I transacted the affairs of Diwan with full power, according to his custom, in a proper manner without the assistance or participation of a soul.

After some time the mutasaddis of the Company introduced difficulties in the way of business. For the honour of the Company I chose to be silent, and had patience, and acted according to their pleasure, and considering it expedient I listened to whatever they said, until the present period when at the instigation of interested people, and contrary to engagements, they have interfered in many affairs, and without regard to the rules of friendship discuss these subjects. I accordingly fear for the future when I contemplate these proceedings and improper discussions.

Were I now to disclose that which they are now discussing with me, it would be of no use, because affairs will appear contrary to the customs, and the agreements of the Company. Therefore of necessity whatever the mutasaddis say, is done; but the agreements, which were executed with Raoji Appaji in the name of the Company, are not noticed, and their stipulations are evaded.

Accordingly I, who am Sitaram Raoji and son of Raoji Appaji, in sincerity represent my situation to the notice of the just and illustrious officers of the Company's Government without fear, that the noble men and the fortunate persons who sit upon the throne of fortune may follow the great road in governing, and considering my representations with impartiality re-establish me in my original situation with all my hopes agreeable to the treaty which the Company's mutasaddis, formed with Raoji Appaji at the commencement of affairs, that the fame, which the Company has universally obtained for justice all over the world and for their acknowledged good faith in treaties and engagements, may not be contradicted.

Firstly: That the office of diwan with full powers to the Gaikwad Sarkar as usual shall be invested in me without a partner or interference, because I, Sitaram Raoji, am the representative and son of Raoji Appaji. Let it remain firm, and no person be permitted to interfere in my business.

Secondly: A person, whether Gaikwad or any other, who shall interfere in my affairs, the Company's sarkar shall evince their displeasure and support me; and having removed that difficulty, not allow an enemy to injure me, aiding me in every business.

Thirdly: Whatever vakil of the Company's shall remain in Baroda, he shall act according to the pleasure of the Diwan and Minister plenipotentiary, and not interfere in the Gaikwad affairs; and the public business shall be transacted at the pleasure of the Diwan, possessing these full powers, and of no other.

Fourthly: As the arrangement of the Gaikwad affairs was formerly performed under the direction of Raoji Appaji by the sardars and writers, and as he had full powers in all the Gaikwad affairs, and none had a dissenting voice, let things at present also be under my direction.

Fifthly: This is the most important. A correspondence shall be established with the Governor-General in Calcutta, where a vakil shall

remain; and that in the event of any vakil of the Company, who may remain in Baroda, acting contrary to rules and engagements, I may represent the same, and the Governor-General from my letters shall put a stop to it and send another gentleman, who will proceed according to treaties and agreements.

Sixthly: Whenever the Gaikwad sarkar shall want money, and I demand it, agreeable to the custom of past engagements, I may borrow it from the Company's sarkar, and the vakil of that sarkar shall give it without delay, and agreeable to writings it shall be liquidated.

Seventhly: Whenever any of the Gaikwad dependants go to the vakil of the Company, he shall not interfere in the business, because it is the source of quarrels and disturbance in the Gaikwad Government, and is injurious to the full powers. The vakil of the Company must always reply to the person so applying that he cannot interfere.

Eighthly: Whenever an enemy's army shall appear in the country of the Gaikwad, or any person subject to it rebel, and it should be found necessary to send an army to punish him, agreeably to my advice the Company's vakil shall send an army without delay or excuse to prevent injury to the country.

Ninthly: In respect to the country which Raoji Appaji formerly gave as the pay of the troops and as inam, I shall have nothing to say; let it remain agreeable to former treaties, let the vakil also observe this.

Tenthly: Agreeable to engagements the Company's vakil shall negotiate with the Gaikwad vakil on subjects respecting the Gaikwad Government at Poona, and according to the custom of the vakils of all sarkars shall visit Anandrao Maharaja with respect.

Eleventhly: The vakil, who shall remain on the part of the Gaikwad sarkar at Calcutta, shall visit the Governor-General with credit; and whenever he chooses, shall make known to him everything concerning himself. The Governor-General shall answer his applications properly and without delay. He shall in person relate his business to the Governor-General without a denial or prevention.

Twelfthly: Whatever country Raoji Appaji gave from the country of the Maharaja shall remain in the possession of the Company's sarkar, but you must order the vakil of the Company to give up all the country and the treaties which have taken place since the time of Raoji Appaji, because it was not my wish, and power has effected things contrary to inclination.

Thirteenthly: Vouchers for a share of Broach, concerning which the Gaikwad sarkar formerly had negotiated with the Peshwa's sarkar, shall be demanded from the Peshwa and given up.

Fourteenthly: That the engagements of the Company's vakils, which were written by the advice and through the mediation of Raoji Appaji in the English and Marathi languages between the Company's sarkar and that of the Gaikwad, shall be observed and nothing done contrary to them.

*Remarks.**Bombay
comment*

The paper containing some extraordinary assertions, which persons unacquainted with circumstances might misconceive, the following brief remarks are annexed for the sake of obviating miscomprehension.

Raoji Appaji negotiated the two engagements of March and June, 1802, with the Hon'ble the Governor in virtue of credentials legally derived from his Sovereign. Had Raoba presumed to have arrogated to himself the sovereign power here asserted, his mediation would not have been accepted. The engagements were in the name of Anandrao, and the powers of Raoba ceased immediately on his return to Baroda.

The voucher he obtained in English and Marathi was a promise that the diwanship should be preserved to him, Raoji, a necessary precaution in guaranteeing the situation to a man who was risking it [*the diwanship*] with his life and reputation in relieving his Master from the dangerous influence of a turbulent military faction.

It is not within the compass of the remarks to contrast the respectful and proper demeanour to Raoba towards the Raja with Sitaram's. This part of this paper however affords an extraordinary example of the unreasonable pretensions, which the Hon'ble Company are bound by every tie of reason and propriety to resist.

Raoji Appaji never held any written authority for the office of Diwan, both the duties of the office and its emoluments were shared by Naran Ganesh; and Mangal Parekh, the khasgiwalla of Givindrao, exercised during the life of that Raja more power than Raoba ever pretended to.

Sitaram was adopted by Raoba under the influence of Hon'ble Company. Raoba died and neither made, nor had he the right to make any disposition of the Diwangiri. Sitaram actually refused its acceptance, and requested that his uncle Babaji might be called to the situation; and it was not without considerable encouragement that he was prevailed upon to accept this mark of the favour of his Sovereign; which he now wishes to demand as his own hereditary right, independent of his sovereign's will.

The difficulties in the way of business was the Hon'ble Company requiring the reforms to be executed, which the Gaikwad State was bound to perform by engagement, and which Sitaram solemnly promised in writing to execute, when he was invested with the Diwangiri.

The Hon'ble Company are invested by the treaty of the 29th July with power to interfere in the fullest manner to reform the abuses in the Gaikwak Government. It is to be remarked that the engagement was executed during the lifetime of Raoba.

It has already been fully proved that no deviation has taken place from engagements. It is in fact the strict adherence of the Hon'ble Company to their engagements, which renders them the guardians of the Gaikwad, that has produced this paper.

Even the Gaikwad Sovereign himself is not to interfere with the Diwan. This is, in other terms, to assert that the sovereignty of the Gaikwad is transferred under the guarantee of the Company to this Diwan.

Since the death of Raoba the Hon'ble Company have received no acquisition from the Gaikwad, save the completion of the cessions on account of subsidy, which were engaged to be made previous to Raoba's death.

The marks of extravagance and ill-judged pretensions, which this paper discloses, are too obvious to render comment necessary. Were justification necessary, this paper of Sitaram would amply afford it.

No. 19. Letter from the Resident to the Hon'ble the Governor.

I have hitherto delayed dispatching my reports of the 5th September, *Delay* under the hope, arising from the tenor of my conference with Sitaram on the 2nd of that month, that I might have the satisfaction of reporting at the same time the return of the Diwan to his duty on those principles of propriety and justice which are consistent with the preservation of the rights and interests of the Gaikwad State and family.

I had the honour under date the 15th of April last to intimate that Sitaram had exhibited symptoms of contrition for his past conduct, and had expressed his desire to resume his duties under the advice and *Sitaram's request of 2nd September* protection of the Hon'ble Company. Nothing seemed to delay this desirable point but the state of Sitaram's accounts, the ultimate settlement of which I had the honour to report under date the 2nd September.

Early on the morning of the 2nd September I received an unexpected intimation of Sitaram's wishes that he should on that day resume the exercise of his office, the day being considered extremely auspicious. Subsequently, when I called upon Sitaram, this request was personally and more earnestly made; and although I felt every inclination to indulge his superstitious prejudices by acceding to his wishes on a day which he deemed fortunate, yet I was fully aware of the obvious disadvantages of this precipitate measure and of the necessity that it should be preceded by some general arrangement for the conduct of business, and to provide against the recurrence of abuses, which were otherwise to be apprehended. The necessity therefore of some general principles being drawn up and determined upon in the manner of a kalambandi or articles of arrangement was stated to Sitaram, as well as the propriety of preparing the other parties for this measure, which the sudden notification of his wishes had prevented.

His request however being repeated with considerable earnestness and anxiety, I accordingly imparted to Babaji and Fatesing Sitaram's wishes that he should on that day be readmitted to the exercise of his official duties. After Fatesing had consulted with his family, I received an acquiescence to the proposal with many expressions of confidence in the protection of the Hon'ble Company, which, they were well assured, would never induce the proposal of any measure adverse or injurious to the interests of the Gaikwad family.

So much of the day however had been consumed before this conversation had ended that there did not remain sufficient time to have complied with Sitaram's wishes, and on my return from the Darbar I found that he had gone out to his family-place of worship, which would at all events have prevented the measure taking place on this day.

*Proposal to
Sitaram*

At this time, Hon'ble Sir, I was anxiously preparing for my departure; and Sitaram wished to adopt the only auspicious day in the calendar, that was likely to occur before the arrival of the Dasara. I hoped however that Sitaram would not have persisted in waiting for the occurrence of a day, which he might deem fortunate, and thereby lose the opportunity of resuming his business previous to my leaving Baroda; and I have strong reason to believe that he would have accepted my invitation to have accompanied me to the Raja's for that purpose on the 6th September, which had been fixed for my receiving my dismissal from His Highness.

In consequence however of my departure being delayed on that morning, I desired Mr. Carnae to wait upon Sitaram to inform him of this circumstance, who received the communication with even appearance of pleasure, and observed that now his business would be performed on the Dasara.

Some hours previous to Mr. Carnae's calling on Sitaram, the Marathi version of the kalambandi or articles of arrangement, of which I have now the honour to submit a copy, had been communicated to the Diwan, who of course delivered his answer to Mr. Carnae with a full knowledge of their contents.

*Sitaram's
request*

The greater part of the month of September, which corresponds with the native month of Srawan was consumed in the ceremonies to the manes of deceased ancestors, which are usual among the Hindus. But I was concerned to find, a few days previous to the Dasara, that Sitaram had again relapsed into the errors of which I had supposed he had repented.

It is unnecessary on this subject to be prolix, Hon'ble Sir. The substance is that I received from Sitaram a total rejection of the kalambandi and a refusal to resume the duties of his office under its provisions and a proposal of the four following extraordinary conditions:—

1st. That he should be permitted to resume the office of Diwan, under the uncontrolled authority which he formerly exercised.

2nd. To have permission to retire to Benares.

3rd. To be provided with a place to retire to at Surat or Bombay.

4th. To remain at Baroda in a private station.

Refusal

Had there been anything objectionable in the kalambandi, to which Sitaram's acquiescence was required in common with that of the other members of the Administration, I should have had no objection to have caused any modification to have been made as a sacrifice to the vanity or pride of the Diwan, provided it did not afford room for the admission of abuse or tend to destroy that regularity which it had been the sole object of our labour to introduce.

This document however was not partially but wholly objected to. Many endeavours have been made without effect to induce Sitaram to disclose where and how it might be modified to render it as agreeable as possible to his feelings; it is therefore with concern proportionate to the interest, I have ever felt in preserving to the Diwan every just advantage, that I add that the Dasara passed over without obtaining any further advance from Sitaram, and his affairs accordingly remain in the same unadjusted state.

Bombay, 26th December, 1808.

1808

Jonathan Duncan to Gilbert Minto.

Having, on receipt of Your Lordship's letter to Sitaram the Diwan *Informed* of the Gaikwad, transmitted it for delivery to the Resident at that Darbar, the proceedings that have thence ensued and Colonel Walker's consequent report to our President of the 5th of September last are now forwarded as introduced by a minute of this date from the Governor. In discussion of the sequel of his own communications with Sitaram, in reference to the deputation to this Presidency of his brother the Diwanji, all the preceding circumstances respecting which having been already fully reported to the Supreme Government and their instructions therein obtained, the measures that have since had operation will probably appear to Your Lordship to be duly in consonance therewith.

Baroda, 31st December, 1808 (1809, P. D. 150/160A)

1808

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

The Bombay European Regiment reached Baroda on the morning of the 24th, and I have reason to suppose that this and other indications *settled* of my determination to support the right of the Gaikwad Government might have produced some effect.

Previous to a conclusive visit, which I had intended to make to Sitaram, with a view to explain finally to him the danger of his situation and the consequences which would follow the impropriety of his conduct, I desired Mir Kamal-ud-din to call and to attempt to bring him to a just sense of the line of conduct into which evil advisers had betrayed him, and to convince him of the necessity of the forts in question being *bona fide* relinquished without any further evasion or delay.

I was happy to find by the report of Kamal-ud-din that there was still some hope of adjusting this unpleasant business without proceeding to extremity, which for numberless causes it was so desirable to avoid; and I determined, if possible, to improve the negotiation thus resumed into a favourable termination.

The conduct of Sitaram however in twice deceiving us with release notes, which were disobeyed, had excited so many suspicions, passions and jealousies that this desirable result was delayed much longer than I expected. It was difficult to restore confidence, where it had once been misplaced; and the several parties concerned were extremely difficult to be satisfied.

I am happy however to at last be able to report that after many tedious discussions I trust this affair is at length terminated; but for the details I must beg to refer the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to my

subsequent report, intimating in the meantime for his satisfaction that Vithoba Bhao and Mr. Carnac with every power necessary to ensure obedience leave Baroda this evening with a view of seeing Ahmadabad delivered over by Sitaram's karkim to the officers appointed to the charge by the Gaikwad Government.

1808 *Baroda, 31st December, 1808 (1809, P. D. 150/160A)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Vithalrao sent I beg to solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council to the articles mentioned in the accompanying list being presented from stock to Vithalrao Babaji, on his going to Ahmadabad, to receive the charge of that place on behalf of Fatesing Gaikwad.

1809 *Baroda, 6th January, 1809 (1809, P. D. 150/160A)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Ahmadabad & Sankheda I have the satisfaction to report for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that the fort of Sankheda was delivered up to the agent of the Gaikwad Government on the 13th ultimo, and also that Ahmadabad was relinquished on the morning of the 5th of January by Maloba Baba to the person deputed to receive charge of the same by Fatesingrao Gaikwad.

1809 *Baroda, 6th January, 1809 (1809, P. D. 150/160A)*
Alexander Walker to Francis Warden.

Orders cancelled I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council the copy of a letter to the officer commanding at Surat, apprising him that the circumstances, which caused the original instructions to detach part of the 2nd battalion of His Majesty's 56th Regiment to Baroda, have ceased; and the services of the detachment are no longer required, in consequence of the fort of Ahmadabad having been delivered up to the agent of Fatesingrao Gaikwad on the morning of the 5th instant.

Letter from Alexander Walker to Lt.-Col. Keating dated Baroda, 6th January, 1809.

Orders cancelled Under the circumstances of your having probably received instructions, to detach to Baroda four companies of the 2nd battalion of His Majesty's 56th Regiment and eventually a wing of that corps on my requisition, I have much satisfaction in informing you that the circumstances, which rendered that measure necessary, have ceased, and the services of any part of the corps are in consequence not required.

1809 *Baroda, 12th January, 1809 (1809, P. D. 150/160A)*
Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

Babaji's failings excused Under date the 1st January last I had the honour to submit to your notice a statement of Babaji's mulukgiri account, excluding in receipts and expenditure the sum of one crore and thirty lakhs. The paper, which I have now the honour to forward to exposition, candidly disclosed by Babaji himself, exhibits in the several mamlat under his charge concealed emoluments to the amount in the whole of upwards of 14 lakhs of Rupees.

The disbursements from this on the public account amounts to Rs. 5,39,334-1-0, leaving nearly nine lacks of Rupees of public property in possession of Babaji.

As however the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will observe from the enclosure that upwards of nine years' time elapsed since Babaji was entrusted with the important districts and duties under his charge, and that the amount of these receipts and disbursements during that period have amounted to upwards of two crores of Rupees, that he has also been the means of executing the important reforms in the Gaikwad Government, and that during this period he has not received any remuneration for his services or his expenses, I trust that the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council will conceive that the remuneration which the enclosure exhibits is neither too extensive or exorbitant, and leaves a balance due to Government of a sum of Rupees 1,46,796.

In submitting this account to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council it is proper to remark that there did not exist any means of ascertaining these secret emoluments than by the disclosure of Babaji himself. The candid manner, in which he has done this, entitles him to much consideration. By this disclosure many concealed resources have been discovered to the future advantage of the State; and if Babaji's conduct in this respect is contrasted with that of others, he will appear to deserve very considerable commendation; and some idea may now be formed of the private and unauthorised emoluments, which must exist in other departments, which are at least as corrupt as those under Babaji's management.

Memorandum of extra recoverances from the mamlats and districts held by Babaji Appaji.

Extra recoverances from the parganas of Petlad			
and Kadi and from the mulukgiri of Mahi			
Kantha and Kathiawar	...	Rs.	14,33,131 0 94
Amount disbursed on the public accounts	...	„	5,39,334 1 0
<hr/>			
		Balance Rs.	8,93,796 3 94
Items granted to Babaji	...	„	7,47,000 0 0
<hr/>			
		Balance due to the sarkar Rs.	1,46,796 3 94

On board the Hon'ble Company's cruiser Chaser, 15th January, 1809 (1809, P. D. 150-160A)

Alexander Walker to Jonathan Duncan.

1. Fatesing Gaikwad, in compliment to my leaving Baroda, *Sitaram &* having accompanied me to a pagoda at some distance from that city, *Fatesing* took an opportunity of entering into conversation, with the subject of which I conceive it proper that you should be made acquainted.

2. He informed me that on the preceding evening he received a message through a private karkun from Sitaram Raoji, the object of which was to ascertain, since my departure from Baroda had finally terminated all Sitaram's expectations of an adjustment of his affairs being effected through me, what hopes he might entertain from His Highness; to which message Fatesing replied that he would take an opportunity of consulting me, and now requested my sentiments.

Fatesing's view 3. Wishing to draw from Fatesing an exposition of his own sentiments, I requested him to state them; on which he observed that he conceived that Sitaram could never again be trusted with a controlling share in the Administration; but that from the merits of his father Raoba it would be proper to provide him with a maintenance. Fatesing continued however and observed that he wholly confided in the wisdom of the Company's Government, and would approve of any arrangement that they might deem proper. He also made several very judicious remarks on Banduji's proceeding to Bombay as on the means of preserving tranquillity and softening the harshness of any determination that necessity might oblige us to communicate to Sitaram.

Company's influence 4. The principal object in relating this conversation is to show that any determination, which the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council may come to in respect to Sitaram, will meet the approbation of the Gaikwad Government; and it is proper to add that Babaji, who was not present when the conversation commenced, was called for; and the whole being repeated to him, it received his approbation and concurrence.

Babaji concurs 5. This conversation in fact entirely corresponded with a similar one, which I had early in the same morning with Babaji, before he had heard of the message from Sitaram, or had any communication with Fatesing; but Babaji in addition observed that he had a good opinion of Sitaram himself, but conceived that his errors arose from the influence of his evil advisers, a sentiment which coincides so much with my own-observation and experience that I deem it proper to state it for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council.

Sitaram's future 6. This sentiment may probably have some influence on the determination of the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council in respect to Sitaram, and it may be proper to add a remark involving less a question of humanity than one of policy or expediency. Were Sitaram to be expelled from Gujarat, and deprived of the means of maintenance from the Gaikwad Government, he must with his adherents and family look somewhere else for his subsistence, which he would hardly be able to procure in any State friendly to our views. If however he consents to part with his brother and cousin, his continuance is a kind of hostage for their behaviour, wherever their fortunes may drive them; and his parting with them, a pledge for his future amendment; and some consideration may be justly thought to be due to that intimate connexion which Raoba formed with the Company's Government.

1809 *Bombay*, 23rd January, 1809 (109, P. D. 150-160A)
Captain Greenwood to Francis Warden.

Banduji to Bombay The tindal of the armed boat that brought Govindrao Banduji, the Gaikwad wakil, to the Presidency having applied to me for payment of the hire of his vessel, I beg you would have the goodness respectfully to inform the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council that this boat was hired by Mr. Prendergast under an official application from Lt.-Col. Walker for Rs. 250, which, as Colonel Walker's speedy departure may have prevented him from reporting, I have taken the liberty of referring the bearer to you for instructions when he may receive payment.

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